ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, May 21, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by names and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for first and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1., to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau in Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for not more or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BENTLEY.—On May 18, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to Dr. and Mrs. FRANCIS J. BENTLEY—a daughter.

BOWDEN.—On May 16, 1930, at Woodlea, Lower Back-road, Fulwood, Preston, to MARY, wife of CAPT. C. E. BOWDEN, M.C., the Loyal Regt.—a son.

CARR.—On May 20, 1930, at 7, Portland-place, to NUNNELLA, wife of CAPTAIN W. G. CARR, XIIth Royal Lancers, of Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk—a daughter.

CHITTENDEN.—On May 20, 1930, at Millwood, Wrotham Heath, to JACK, wife of RONALD GRAMSHAW CHITTENDEN—a son.

COCKS.—On May 18, 1930, at 3, The Wiend, Bebington, Cheshire, to the wife of LESLIE V. COCKS—a son.

COLEMAN-SMITH.—On May 17, 1930, at Willows, London-road, Chelmsford, to JESSAMINE, wife of HARRY COLEMAN-SMITH—a son.

FENDER.—On May 20, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. P. G. H. FENDER, at 22, Chanricarde-gardens, W.2—a daughter.

GARDNER.—On May 18, 1930, at Kasauli, India, to VIOLET, wife of CAPT. J. M. S. GARDNER—a daughter.

GIBB.—On May 19, 1930, at 30, Springfield-road, Durban, to PHYLLIS, wife of HOWARD ROBERTSON GIBB—a daughter.

GROSE.—On May 18, 1930, at St. Raphael's, Buxted, to HILDA, wife of CAPTAIN JOHN PERCIVAL KNIGHT GROSE—the gift of a daughter.

KARMINSKI.—On May 20, 1930, at 48, Gloucester-terrace, W.2, to SUSAN, wife of SEYMOUR KARMINSKI—a daughter.

KIBBLEWHITE.—On May 17, 1930, to RUTH, wife of PETER KIBBLEWHITE, of 45, Gordon-place, W.8—a son.

LAVER.—On May 17, 1930, at 1, Cheyne-walk, Northampton, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. LAVER—a daughter.

LUARD-SELBY.—On May 18, 1930, at Ambleside Vicarage, to URSULA, wife of the REV. R. B. LUARD-SELBY—a son.

MALLETT.—On May 19, 1930, at Rangoon, to LINDA, wife of ARTHUR BASIL MALLETT—a daughter.

PEMBERTON.—On May 18, 1930, at White House, Herne-hill, to AUDREY, wife of G. P. PEMBERTON—a son.

REED.—On May 19, 1930, at Southleigh, Gosforth, to GRETA MILBURN, wife of EDWARD REED—a daughter.

RUSHTON.—On May 19, 1930, to MAJOR and MRS. H. P. RUSHTON, of Stoke Priory, Bromsgrove—a daughter.

VAUGHAN.—On May 20, 1930, at 1, Lewin-road, Streatham, to OLIVE (née Davison), wife of RALPH MARSH VAUGHAN—a daughter.

VERNER.—On May 15, 1930, at Oldhouse, Plaistow, Sussex, to JOAN MARGARET (née Coles), wife of CECIL REGINALD VERNER—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BOWLING : WOOLLETT.—On May 14, 1930, at St. Stephen's Church, West Ealing, TOM BOWLING, surviving son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Masterson Law Bowling, to DOROTHY, widow of CAPT. JOHN WOOLLETT, and younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. Pearce Foster, of Ealing.

CARTER : HOWARD.—On May 17, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Loughton, EDWARD JULIAN CARTER, only son of the Rev. Canon F. E. and Mrs. Carter, of Burr St. Edmunds, to DEBORAH BENSON, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD F. HOWARD, Loughton, Essex.

GEORGES : BLANTERN.—On May 14, 1930, at Marseille, K.D. GEORGES, of Mas des Gardies, Mimes, to MARJORIE, youngest daughter of the late G. G. BLANTERN and Mrs. Blantern, Boschurch, Shropshire.

SPEER : LE MASURIER.—On May 19, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Jersey, by the Rev. H. W. Guarin, JAMES ARTHUR, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Speer, of St. Brelade, Jersey, to MARGUERITE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. LE MASURIER, of Les Silletes, Jersey.

DEATHS

BAILEY.—On May 20, 1930, WILLIAM BENJAMIN BAILEY, of 164, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, entered into his rest in his 68th year. Funeral service at Westbourne Methodist Church, Denbigh-road, W.11, on Friday, May 23, at 2 p.m. Interment at Kensal Green Cemetery at 3.45 p.m.

BLAKEWAY.—On May 19, 1930, at Stanforth, Dursley, Gloucester, GEORGE SHEFFIELD BLAKEWAY, solicitor and late Town Clerk of Gloucester, dearly beloved husband of Marjorie Blakeway, aged 76 years.

BROTHERS.—On May 18, 1930, at The Elms, Putney-hill, FRANCIS WILLIAM, eldest son of the late BERARD and MARIANNE BROTHERS. Funeral service, St. Luke's Church, Roehampton-vale, on Thursday, at 12.30, followed by interment Putney Vale Cemetery.

COCK.—On May 18, 1930, at "The Copse," Burgh Heath, Surrey, DOROTHY CHARTRES, wife of WILLIAM CHARTRES COCK. Funeral, St. Mary's, Burgh Heath, 12.15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Cars meet 11.4 a.m. train from Charing Cross at Kingswood.

CORNISH.—On May 10, 1930, at Adelaide, South Australia, FRANK EDWARD CORNISH, of Charles Birks and Company Limited.

DANIELL.—On May 18, 1930, at Coombe Cottage, Haslemere, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late WILLIAM DANIELL, Newport, Mon., aged 70 years. Funeral Haslemere to-morrow (Thursday).

DIXON.—On May 19, 1930, at 34, Mount View-road, N.4, ANDREW, the beloved wife of JOSEPH DIXON, R.I.P. Funeral at Highgate Old Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30.

EDDOWES.—On May 6, 1930, at Naples, ROSE ANNIE EDDOWES, wife of Walter Charles Eddowes, late of Lincoln, aged 62.

EDGAR.—On May 20, 1930, FREDERICK GEORGE EDGAR ("JACK"), late of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, dearly loved husband of AMY ROSA EDGAR ("ROY"). 28, Bartholomew-villas, Kentish Town, N.W.5.

ELMHIRST.—On May 19, 1930, at The Grange, Elvington, near York, HERBERT JOHN ELMHIRST, youngest son of the late Rev. William Elmhirst, of Ehakirst, near Barnsley, aged 68. Funeral at Elvington to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

EWING.—On Sunday, May 18, 1930, at The Lawn, Taunton, ELIZABETH MARGARET, widow of COLONEL ALEXANDER EWING, aged 88 years. Funeral took place at Trull on May 20.

GLENN.—On May 18, 1930, at Mount Gambier, South Australia, MILLICENT SOPHIA, widow of GEORGE GLEN, of Mayura, and eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Augustus Short, D.D., first Bishop of Adelaide, in her 93rd year.

GLENFIELD.—On May 19, 1930, at 23, Fairfax-road, Hampstead, N.W.6, BLANCHE HODGSON GLENFIELD, widow of FRANCIS GLENFIELD, aged 77. Funeral, Friday, May 23, at 3.45, Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane.

GODSON.—On May 20, 1930, at 10, Rutland-gate, JANE CHARLOTTE, widow of SIR FREDERICK GODSON, M.P., youngest daughter of Edmund Boughton, aged 80 years. Funeral at Great Malvern, on Friday (time later). Flowers to Priory Church, Great Malvern.

GORDON-CUMMING.—On May 20, 1930, SIR WILLIAM GORDON GORDON-CUMMING, Bt., of Altyre, Forres. Funeral from Michael Church, Gordonstoun, Elgin, on Friday, May 23, at 2.30 p.m.

GRAHAM.—On May 19, 1930, at 111, Meadow-terrace, Warwick-road, Carlisle, JANE GRAHAM, aged 74 years. Interment at Carlisle Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday) at 11.45, after funeral service in St. Paul's Church. No flowers, by request.

HATFIELD.—On May 19, 1930, at Hill Cottage, Bovingdon, Herts, ANNE, elder daughter of the late JOHN and ANNE HATFIELD, of Innellan, Argyllshire, aged 76. No flowers, by special request.

HOWE.—On May 17, 1930, COLONEL RANDALL CHARLES ASSHETON HOWE, C.B.E., late The York and Lancaster Regiment, of Paynetts, Goudhurst, Kent.

IVES.—On May 20, 1930, at Holmehurst, Rawdon, JOHN HARRY, dearly loved husband of EMILY IVES. Funeral at Guiseley Parish Church, on Friday, May 23, at 12 o'clock.

KING.—On May 17, 1930, at Bishburst, Verwood, after a lifetime of suffering borne with the greatest patience, ADA MARY, second daughter of the late CHARLES KING.

LAXON.—On May 17, 1930, at her residence, "Verneuch," Coventry, HANNAH, widow of ARTHUR S. LAXON, aged 76 years.

LEIGHTON.—On May 19, 1930, at Broadstairs, DOROTHA LEIGHTON, of Kenilworth, Kings-road, Richmond, Surrey, aged 66. Funeral at Richmond Cemetery on Friday, May 23, at 2 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On May 18, 1930, at Tallsenbont, Cwilog, North Wales, the Reverend CANON JOHN-PRICE LEWIS, third son of the late Reverend David Lewis, aged 73.

LINDSAY.—On May 14, 1930, at a nursing home in Lodine, JAMES ALBERT LINDSAY, aged 64, of Victoria, British Columbia. Executors, the Royal Trust Company, 1, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1. Canadian papers, please copy.

LINZELL.—On May 17, 1930, NEVA WHITFIELD, wife of ERNEST L. LINZELL, 45, The Grove, Finchley, N.3, aged 58.

LIVESAY.—On Saturday, May 17, 1930, at Terriet-suddenly, ROSE LIVESAY, widow of Lieut.-Colonel R. A. LIVESAY, R.E. Interment at Terriet.

MACKAY.—On May 16, 1930, at 82, Oakfield-avenue, Hillhead, Glasgow, JAMES R. MACKAY, C.A., second surviving son of the late Rev. James Mackay, M.A., of Rathfarn Parish, Glasgow.

MAXWELL WILLIAMS.—On May 19, 1930, at North Lodge, Windsor Forest, WILLIAM FREKE MAXWELL WILLIAMS, elder son of General Freke Williams, K.H., aged 77. Cremation; no flowers.

MEYERS.—On May 18, 1930, at Norfolk-terrace, Brighton, ARTHUR MEYERS, eldest son of the late Henry and Julian Meyers, in his 72nd year.

DEATHS (continued)

MOORE.—On May 19, 1930, at Habberley Cottage, Port Carlisle, Cumberland, WILLIAM HODGSON MOORE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 69 years. Interment at Bowness-on-Solway Church, Cumberland, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

NUGEE.—On May 20, 1930, at Shangton Rectory, Leicester, FRANCIS EDWARD NUGEE, Rector of the Parish and Canon of Leicester, aged 74. Funeral at Shangton, Friday.

POTTS.—On May 19, 1930, at North Witham Rectory, Grantham, CHARLES MARSDEN POTTS, Rector, aged 67.

ROBSON.—On May 12, 1930, at Cannes, CHARLES COLLING ROBSON, late 2nd Life Guards, and of "Riverdene," Penkridge, in his 56th year.

SHAW.—On Sunday, May 18, 1930, at midnight, at Bryn Croft, Huddersfield, ALICE MURIEL, third daughter of the late FREDERICK HENRY SHAW, J.P., late of Inglewood, Huddersfield. Funeral at Lindley Church, Huddersfield, to-day (Wednesday) at 11 a.m.

SHUBROOK.—On May 18, 1930, at The Pegey Bedford Hotel, Bath-road, Longford, Middlesex, WALTER EDWARD SHUBROOK, aged 58 years. Funeral service, Harmondsworth Church, to-morrow (Thursday), 3.15 p.m.

TATHAM.—On May 19, 1930, BERTHA TATHAM, dearly-beloved wife of Arthur Charles Tatham, aged 42. (Australian papers, please copy.)

UNGOED-THOMAS.—On May 18, 1930, the REV. EVAN UNGOED-THOMAS, of The Manse, Carmarthen.

VINCENT.—On May 19, 1930, at St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1, EDGAR COURT BAXTER, Priest, Sub-Warden S. Deiniols Library, Hawarden, eldest son of FREDK. F. VINCENT, of Oxford, aged 37. Funeral, S. Thomas's, Oxford, Friday, May 23, at 2 p.m.

WOOD.—On May 20, 1930, at 14, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, W.8, BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARD ALLAN WOOD, C.M.G., D.S.O. (three bars), aged 65. Funeral, Friday, May 23, 12 o'clock, Highgate New Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

IVATT.—To the dear memory of our youngest son, HAROLD A. IVATT, M.C., Captain, S. Staffs. Regt., killed in France, May 21, 1918, aged 25.

LARGE.—To the dear and everlasting memory of our beloved son, CAPTAIN E. LYNTON LARGE, who died of wounds received in the second battle of Ypres, May 21, 1915. . . .

McAULAY.—In ever-loving and grateful memory of FRANCIS WILLIAM MCAULAY, M.A., Temp. Captain R.F.A. (T.F.), Acting Major, who fell in action at Fouquevillers, Somme, on May 21, 1916, aged 25.

And in grateful recognition of the Men who fell with him.

MEWBURN.—In ever-loving memory of SIMON MEWBURN, Captain, 14th Hussars, killed in action near Kut-el-Amara, on Sunday, May 21, 1916.

MILLER.—Killed in action on May 21-22, 1916, LIEUT. JOHN LOCKHART MILLER, London Regt., only child of the late Major-General James Miller.

VAN DEN BERGH.—In dear memory of JAMES HENRY VAN DEN BERGH, Lieutenant, R.F.A., killed in action at Vimy Ridge, France, on May 21, 1916.

WEARNE.—In very loving memory of KEITH MORRIS, Captain, 1st Essex, killed in France May 21, 1917; also of FRANK BERNARD, V.C., 2nd Lt., 3/11th Essex, killed in France June 28, 1917.

FRYZER.—To the dear memory of our devoted mother HELENA ANNIE, wife of ALFRED WILLIAM FRYZER, who entered into rest May 21, 1904.

"I am in God's Hands."

GRIFFITH.—In memory of my husband, RICHARD, Penclowgwh, Portmadoc, died May 21, 1927.

HARLEY.—In ever-loving memory of EDWARD VAUGHAN BERKELEY HARLEY, M.D., of 25, Harley-street and Walton Hall, Bletchley, died May 21, 1923.

HIRSCH.—In ever-loving memory of a dear husband and father, WILLIAM HIRSCH, who passed away May 21, 1928.

LAWSON.—In ever-loving memory of DENYA, who died in Burma, May 21, 1927. R.I.P.

LOTHIAN.—In ever-present and most precious memory of MAJOR NORMAN VEITCH LOTHIAN, M.C., R.A.M.C., killed in accident in Syria, May 21, 1925, and of his dearly loved Mother, who died February 20, 1927.

NEVETT.—In loving memory of my father, WILLIAM NEVETT, who died at Hove, May 21, 1920.

STOCKS.—In affectionate and appreciative memory of FRANCIS WILFRID STOCKS, Headmaster of Framlingham College, who died May 21, 1929.—From his Staff.

WALKER.—In ever-loving memory of ARTHUR AUGUSTUS WALKER, of 57, Gilsson-road, Cambridge, who died May 21, 1926.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Telephone: Paddington 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London." Western 0757. Est. 1830.

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PERSONAL

NANCY.—Collect or get re-addressed letters General Post Office—no trap.—Daddy.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. TATTERSALL, Charlton Place, Canterbury, wishes to THANK her many friends for the beautiful flowers sent, and for their very kind letters of sympathy, which she hopes to answer in course of time.

MRS. HAROLD OWEN wishes to express to all kind friends her great APPRECIATION of their TOKENS and LETTERS of SYMPATHY in her sad loss, and asks them to excuse her not writing personally.

LOST, two weeks ago, GREY CAIRN DOG. Reward. —10, Norfolk-crescent, W.2.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 1.—58th year.—The cost of treatment at the 21 hospitals participating in the collection on Hospital Sunday is about THREE and a QUARTER MILLION STERLING ANNUALLY. Please give generously, or send your share of this burden to The Lord Mayor, The Mansion House, E.C.4.

CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW.—The Royal Horticultural Society's GREAT SPRING FLOWER SHOW opens at 12 noon TO-DAY in the ROYAL HOSPITAL GARDENS, CHELSEA. Admission from 12 noon to 8 p.m., 10s. The Show will remain open to-morrow, May 22nd, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., admission 5s.; and from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., admission 2s. 6d. On Friday, May 23rd, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., admission 2s. 6d. The Bands of H.M. Grenadier Guards and H.M. Scots Guards will play each afternoon.

H.H. PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA will open and hold a Stall at the ANNUAL SUMMER SALE of the ROYAL SCHOOL of NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition-road, S.W., on Wednesday, May 28, 2.30-6.30. Admission, 2s. 6d. Tea. Music.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, KESWICK SCHOOL, and FRENSHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY, combined SCHOLARSHIP examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects; oral and written intelligence tests. Some scholarships for boys of 14, and for musical and artistic promise.—Apply Scholarship Secretary, St. George's, Harpenden.

C. REBEL STANTON is SELLING every one of his PICTURES and SKETCHES at his studio, 295, EUSTON-ROAD (Warren-street Station); 10 to 8 p.m. each day till 26th. Complete clearance.

THE CAUSES of CANCER.—Your donation will help the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) in furthering discovery of the causes of Cancer and its cure or prevention. Please send contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park-corner, London, S.W.1.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Warning to grafters, Settlers and Pupils with the necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in East Africa.

"ROSES FALL, BUT the THORNS REMAIN."—In June, the month of roses, will be here soon. As we take orders for our daily wreath, those who flower holders depend more upon hopes than upon plans. If we are to have roses worth the name, we must have plans; hopes are not enough. At the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, there are roses coming of all colours, proving that plans for the quiet joy of the residents are well prepared. This National Charity needs £15,000 a year.—City Offices, Bond-court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

MRS. RHODES-MOORHOUSE confidently RECOMMENDS the COMPANION-SECRETARY of the late Mrs. Edward Moorhouse. is a delightful companion and excellent typewriter. Most conscientious and has occupied a position of great trust. Also with Princess P. and Lady Le M.—Please write Miss N. Freestone, 9, Connaught-square, London, W.2.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Daily addresses: 4, Bakers-street, W.1. (Welbeck 7171), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

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COLLOQUIAL GERMAN CLASS (small); Mondays, 6.15.—Write Box M.1546, The Times, E.C.4.

TAXATION IS LOW in South Africa and cheap living can be combined with a perfect climate.—Write for particulars to the Secretary, Memorial Settlers' Association 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

BETWEEN ASCOT and ALDERSHOT.—To be LET, July 8-Sept. 9, charmingly FURNISHED modern HOUSE. Three reception, four bed rooms; tennis court; garage; close golf. Rent £10 10s. per week.—Box 1261, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL PHILANTHROPIST ASSIST lonely invalided Lady, unable to work, with gift of £150 to help buy small annuity ? Excellent references.—Write Box G.1838, The Times, E.C.4.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX.—CONSULT Mr. C. G. C. KILNER (late H.M. Inspector of Taxes), 17, George-street, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2012.)

N.S.P.C.C. needs help by gift or legacy.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

AUGUST, in charming village, TWO-FLOOR FLAT; two receptions, three bed rooms, bath room; telephone; grand piano; all modern conveniences; one mile Cooden and sea; two Bexhill; excellent maid left, weekly charwoman; garage adjacent; plate and linen.—2, The Loft, Little Common, Sussex.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor Cars, &c.," on page two.

DO PLEASE HELP us with our MAY FAIR on May 23rd, in aid of our standing Camp, and many other activities, by sending anything saleable. Old or new clothes, boots, toys, books, &c. Tinker, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

TENNIS. Golf, Badminton, Squash. Trial lesson 2s. 6d. Anti-Scorch Institute, Ltd., 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Few vacancies. Booklet free.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London ? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

ORGAN PIPE, manual, pedal, and roll player, 18 stop, 11.6 high, 11.9 wide, 6.6 deep, mahogany, dynamo, &c.; absolute new.—Write Box 4572, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1; URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT ?—Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, massage, dieting, or appliances. Hours 10-5.—Mrs. Square, 87, Victoria-street, London. Victoria 4048.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; one or more bed rooms, reception room, and bath room; superior catering and cleaning; hot water laid on; where low rent per annum, including service.—Apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, W.1. Museum 2774.

BABIES and YOUNG CHILDREN RECEIVED in country home of trained gentlewoman.—St. Margarets, Kippington, Sevenoaks 867.

THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND earnestly APPEALS for DONATIONS; £1 enables a poor delicate London child to enjoy a fortnight's holiday in the country during the summer. Please send what you can to Earl of Arran (Room 2), 18, Buckingham-street, Strand. In 1929 32,000 children were sent away.

LADY having Town House would like to meet with Lady Owner who has yacht at Cowes; exchange visits.—Write Box 8.1259, The Times, E.C.4.

PEKRESS would like to CHAPERON a lady from her own home or hotel occasionally; references required. —Write Box 8.1260, The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, any kind of condition; gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £21 from the Good Intent Hospital Aid Society (Upton Park Branch) and of £15 from the Surrey County Football Association, and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances.—Contributions will be gladly received by the Vice-Chairman, at the offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers, Barclays Bank (Gosling's Branch), 19, Fleet-street.

CANADA.—ADVERTISER proceeding next week will UNDERTAKE BUSINESS or Social Commissions. —BM/BSSS8, W.C.1.

GALSWORTHY.—"Soames and the Flag" wanted.—G. H. W., Burke, 12a, Hopefield-avenue, N.W.6.

OLD MASTERS.—Advertiser, knowing and in touch with many of the world's wealthiest private collectors, Americans, &c., wishes to meet those able to influence the private sale of important works in private collections.—Write Box 8.930, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC ? Then join classes of the Anti-Scorch Institute, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Few vacancies. Booklet free.

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YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC ? Then join classes of the Anti-Scorch Institute, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Few vacancies. Booklet free.

1930 AUSTIN SALOON, sliding roof; country 6d. mile

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
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MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
July 26.—AROUND BRITAIN. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
Other cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For all information apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	—	May 23
†Ranpura ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	11,000	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hurnell	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 30	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	June 6	June 6
†Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‡Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. † Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	June 6	—
Bhutan (cargo) ..	8,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea ..	11,000	Holland	—	May 23
Kalyan ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Erinpura (cargo)	11,000	—	June 21	—
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIPARA ..	8,182	—	May 24	May 31
†*TREKIEVE ..	5,244	June 11	June 14	June 21
†DOMALA ..	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
*MASCLA ..	7,261	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MULBERA ..	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
†MANTOLA ..	9,086	May 31	June 7	June 14
†DOMOLANA ..	8,524	June 11	June 21	June 28
†MANDALAY ..	8,246	July 5	July 26	July 12

† Calls Tangier. † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA ..	9,067	—	May 30	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	8,900	June 14	June 28	July 4	July 12
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 2	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 (Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middleboro' to Bombay and, Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
†REMUERA ..	11,500	June 13
†ARAWATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Aug. 1
†UARINE ..	11,000	Aug. 15

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Avenue 2220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., W. J. Jacobs, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
MAKURA ..	—	June 11
NIAGARA ..	June 25	—
MARAMA ..	—	July 9
AORANGI ..	July 23	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD ..	13,000	June 6	June 9
BALLARAT ..	13,000	July 4	July 5
†FRESNO ..	13,000	July 11	—
BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	—	May 22
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

Apply P. & O. (B.I.), 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 12	July 18	July 20
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd. Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination
City of Cairo ..	7,906	June 5	Calcutta
‡City of Venice ..	8,308	June 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	July 3	Calcutta
‡City of Baroda ..	7,844	July 15	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.
City of Alexandria | 4,712 | June 7 | C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Karachi | 5,073 | July 19 | E. London, Natal.
MARSEILLES TO PORT SUDAN AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. MANCHESTER: 36, Cross-st.
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

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THE FIRST CLASS ONLY SCREW OIL DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire ..	13,500	—	May 24
Yorkshire ..	13,500	—	May 24
Leicestershire ..	13,500	May 30	June 21
Shropshire ..	13,000	June 13	June 21
Worcestershire ..	13,000	June 27	July 5

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool. 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8068, 8087.

BEN LINE
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19-day Service from London. Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro' and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.
For all particulars apply to THOS. WILSON, Sons and Co., Managers, 29, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

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No Booking Fee. Free Service of overseas branches.
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BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1. & 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - - MAY 24
*CARONIA .. May 24 MAURETANIA .. May 31
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*LACONIA - - - - MAY 24
†SCYTHIA .. May 31 *SAMARIA .. June 7
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ALAUNIA - - - - MAY 24
*AUSONIA .. May 31 AURANIA .. .. June 7
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANTONIA - - - - MAY 23
‡LETITIA .. May 31 ANDANIA .. .. June 6
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic ..	Wed., May 21	Homeric ..	Wed., June 4
Majestic ..	Wed., May 28	Olympic ..	Wed., June 11

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric ..	Sat., May 24	Arabic ..	Sat., June 7
†(2) Adriatic ..	Sat., May 31	†(2) Baltic ..	Sat., June 14

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric ..	Fri., May 30	Laurentic ..	Fri., June 13
Albertic ..	Fri., June 6	Doric ..	Fri., June 27

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. Sat., May 31
(Via Galway.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Pennland .. .. May 24
(5) Lapland .. .. May 31

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., May 24
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., June 7
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	May 24	June 21
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	June 7	July 5
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.		
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	June 14	July 12

Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

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REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c) ..	May 21	May 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e) ..	May 28	June 3
"PARIS (e) ..	June 3	June 9
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	June 4	June 14

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. June 16
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. July 14
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

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U.S.L. From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).
A.M.I. From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s.
Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

America ..	May 22	President Harding	May 29
LEVIATHAN ..	June 3	President Washington	June 5

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA .. May 30 *CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29
*CASTALIA .. July 11 *TELYSIA .. Sept. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS,
carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CLASS passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA ..	May 22	CALEDONIA ..	June 14
TRANSYLVANIA	June 6	CALIFORNIA ..	June 20

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	May 22	—
†BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	May 23
†LLANDOVERY CASTLE ..	May 29	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	May 30

* Via Mediterranean Ports and East Coast Canal.
† Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.
Regular sailings from Marseilles to :—
ORIENT, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beirut.
WEST AFRICA. Calling Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Takoradi, Cape Palmas, Accra, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.
NEW YORK. Calling Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.
Also
MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£357 10s. 0d. First Class, £153 0s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all Ports.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
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To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

"AMARAPOORA" ..	23rd May	21st May
"CHINDWIN" ..	6th June	14th June

Calls at Plymouth, Pembroke and Cork.
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
VOLENDAM (First-class fare from £35) .. May 24
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First-class fare from £35) May 31
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. June 7
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

SOUTH AMERICA.
FROM BORDEAUX.
RIO, SANTOS .. | s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) May 24
MONTEVIDEO .. | s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons) July 26
BUENOS AIRES .. | s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons) Aug. 21
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., and Chargeurs Réunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

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By all Lines to all destinations.
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from SOUTHAMPTON fortnightly.
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
by the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.
S.S. JOHAN de WITT .. .. .. 22nd May
M.S. P. C. HOOFT .. .. 5th June
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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
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THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—
*DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,930	July 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Azores)	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,296	June 12
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON 6th June 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	May 24
MONTCALM ..	May 30
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	May 31
MONTROSE (via Cobh)	June 5

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.)	June 6
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (G.)	June 13

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
D. OF BEDFORD May 24 | MELITA .. .. May 29
JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. .. June 26
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton June 14
NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. June 25 | AORANGI .. July 23
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
GOING TO
CANADA OR U.S.A. ?
Then Book for the MAIDEN VOYAGE of the Luxuriously Appointed Canadian Pacific Liner
EMPRESS OF JAPAN
26,000 tons, Sailing on
JUNE 14.
LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC
THE CANADIAN ROUTE ALSO PROVIDES THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT MEANS OF TRAVEL TO THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES OF U.S.A.
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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton May 28
Esperance Bay ..	14,176 tons from Southampton June 25
Jervis Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton July 23

Fares from £38 to £52.
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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

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FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
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Special Summer Rates. Marseilles £22. Port Said £33. Next Sailings:—

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SARPEDON ..	21 June	HECTOR .. 13 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ANCHISES .. 27 Sept.

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
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(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
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HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES
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To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC and ATLANTIC ISLANDS, etc.,
May 31st, 17 days. June 18th, 14 days.
Sept. 19th, 24 days. Oct. 14th, 24 days.
To NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, etc.,
July 5th, 13 days. July 19th, 20 days.
Aug. 9th, 14 days. Aug. 23rd, 23 days.
Glorious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from cabins. Swimming pool. Louis XIV restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service, accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
No other liner of her size has such spacious and tastefully fitted state rooms throughout. Luxurious public rooms with a comfort obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
Early bookings secure best choice in accommodation.
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Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
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S.S. "CRYNSSEN" .. .. June 7
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DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. .. .. May 21
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" .. June 11
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" .. .. .. July 12
For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 16-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Phone: Regent 4320.
Or to CITY OFFICE 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0021.)

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SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.
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First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool, &c.
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SHIPPING (continued)

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to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ALMEDA STAR"	From London and Boulogne	22	MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		12	JUNE
"AVILA STAR"		10	JULY
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MADEIRA & CANARY ISLANDS.
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Comprehensive Programme gratis. No Booking Fees.
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Call, write, or 'phone for Sailing dates and Steamer plans.
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATHOS II .. May 30 and June 13 | D'ARTAGN

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C. 1867.) London Offices: 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

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MAINTAINS SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS and MEDICAL WORK in SIX CENTRES AMONGST LONDON'S FRUIT-PICKERS in WISBECH.

ALL HELPERS ARE ENTIRELY VOLUNTARY.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED TO CARRY ON.

£300 is required to maintain Recreation Huts and furnish Medical Stores.

Contributions should be sent to:
J. M. E. BAGLEY,
(Chairman of Executive Committee),
155, Oakwood-court, Kensington, W.14.

Would any kind friend present a Ford or other Light Van for Transport?

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AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS; pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

ABSOLUTELY TYPICAL CAIRN, West Highland, Sealyham Puppies and Adults for sale; also winners.—Apply Placemores Furzefield Kennels, Nutfield Marsh, Surrey. 'Phone, Merstham 274.

ABSOLUTELY typical BLACK COCKER, winning strain, pedigree pups; prices moderate.—Major H. Grimley, The Stone House, Heathfield, Sussex.

A Few BASSETT PUPPIES for SALE, cheap, as pets to good homes.—Apply Mrs. Sims, 435, Brixton-road, London, S.W.9. 'Phone 0704.

BLACK COCKER SPANIEL PUPPY BITCHES 3 guineas, one Dog 6 guineas; splendid litter; two months.—A.H., Holmoe Farm House, Withdean, Brighton.

BEAUTIFUL Brindle Boxer; sire champion; dam prizewinner; 2½ months; descended from Faskally Peter and Hayles Defender F.T.Ch.; from 4gns.—Hon. Mrs. Hornsby, Nayland, Suffolk.

BLACK COCKER SPANIEL DOG PUPPIES, 10 weeks; good pedigree; lovely black coats, nice heads; 5gns. Adults on our 14 days' trial terms.—Willsons, Ltd., 37, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 6808.

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CHARMING DOGS OF EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CROGLIN KENNELS, 183, Knightsbridge, Sloane 5202.—We have most attractive CAIRN and SEALYHAM pups and every breed and all they need.

DALMATIAN PUPPIES, 10 weeks old, black spotted; sire, Ch. Silverden King; dam, Tangmere Whisky; (1) Fine upstanding dog, make good stud dog, £6 6s.; (2) nicely marked bitch, clear spots, £4 4s.; (3) nice dog, good child's pet, £3 3s.; very healthy; make excellent gun dogs.—Tangmere Keanels," near Chichester.

GHYLLIE, an 11-month old DANDIE DINMONT DOG; inoculated against distemper; a lovable, good-tempered dog; has won at show; moderate price.—Bell Mead Kennels, Ltd., Haslemere. Tele., Haslemere 452.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—The Vulcan Kennels have a number of fascinating Puppies for Sale at reasonable prices to make room for new litters.—Apply Hon. Mrs. Levy, 49, Berkeley-square, W. or Head Kennel-man, Orlena House, Twickenham. (Popesgrove 2580.)

GRIFFONS and all other small breeds.—Montpellier Dog Shop; good selection. Boarding and trimming. 2a, Montpelier-street (opposite Harrods).

PEDIGREE CAIRN TERRIER PUPPIES, grey brindle, one cream with black mask; very reasonable.—Mrs. Crosland Taylor, Thornton House, Nantwich, Cheshire. Tele. 5159.

PEKINGESE.—The JEFIELD PEKINGESE; the ideal kennel; puppies and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. Whitehead, Ifield Hall, Ifield, Sussex. Crawley 731; or 105, Piccadilly, W.1. ('Phone, Mayfair 2668.)

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion Ch. Cruft's, 1930, has the largest selection in England, every colour, from 3 to 50 guineas; miniatures a speciality from 20 guineas. Seen any time or shown in London, 5min. from Olympia. Riverside 2757. Dogs and Stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

SCHNAUZERS are super guards, brainy and affectionate pals; puppies from 3gns.—Chadwick, Timberham Kennels, Lowfield Heath, near Crawley.

BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere, The Training School, which is highly recommended by the Council of Glasgow and the Lady Exeter, is the oldest and foremost school for canine instruction. Students trained as kennelmaids and kennel-owners in one of England's largest kennels. Experience with 1,500 to 2,000 dogs per annum. Course 12 months, 20 months, 2 years. Lectures by veterinary surgeon. All branches of kennel work and management taught. Fees inclusive. Next term commences September 11th, 1930.

EXCEPTIONAL Opportunity for young lady as pupil in large kennel of hounds to learn kennel management.—Write Box G.1831, The Times, E.C.4.

JOYOUS Bark and excellent appetite will follow regular use of Benbow's Dog Mixture.—All Chemists and Stores, or 2s. Bartholomew-close, E.C.1.

WE undertake to CURE ECZEMA and MANGE. Stop that small patch spreading. WILSON'S R.7 FLUID, 4s. bottle, carriage paid. Est. 50 years. Thousands of testimonials.—Wilson's, Ltd., Woking.

CATS

SIAMESE.—Catullus at stud, winner two firsts Crystal Palace, fee 35s.; typical kittens for Sale.—Mrs. Woolf, Upper Winchendon, Aylesbury.

SIAMESE KITTENS, good quality, very strong; seen by appointment; 2 guineas each.—Miss Hobbs, 65 Dorset-avenue, Romford, Essex.

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POULTRY LAYING MEAL, 8s. cwt. (delivered). Rearing 14s. Corn 9s., Shell 5s., Mids. 6s., &c.—Goodings, Manufacturers, Horncastle.

POSTAL TUITION.—Mixed farming; poultry, pig, fruit farming; land agency; Colonial farming.—Agricultural Correspondence College (Sec. X), Bath.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 *lines* 8*s.* (*minimum*)

CONSTANCE BROOKE Deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of CONSTANCE BROOKE late of Ufford Place Woodbridge in the County of Suffolk Spinster who died on the 25th day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th day of May 1930 by George Henry Rigby and Miriam Ostenorth Rigby the Executors named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 24th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 20th day of May 1930.
CORBOULD, RIGBY & Co., 1 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

No. 00228 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Eve. In the Matter of EVANS & OWEN Limited, and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £100,000 to £88,000 was on the 10th April 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice and is now pending and that by an Order dated the 8th day of May 1930 the enquiry was as to the debts claims and liabilities of the said Company as on the 10th May 1930.

And that the Petition is admitted to have been Creditors of the Company on the 10th May 1930 may be inspected at the offices of the above named Company situate at 8 Alfred Street Bath Somerset or at the offices of Messrs. Thring & Co. of 6 Bedford Square London W.C.1. Agents for said (the Solicitors for the said Company) or at the offices of their London Agents Messrs. Routh Stacey & Castle at 14 Southampton Street Bloomsbury London at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of one shilling.

Any person who claims to have been on the said 10th May 1930 and still to be a creditor of the said Company who has not entered on the said list of such claims to be so entered must on or before the 4th June 1930 send in his name and address and the particulars of his debt or claim and the name and address of his Solicitor (if any) to Arthur Irvine Ingram a member of the firm of Messrs. Thring Sheldon & Ingram at 4 Queen Square Bath aforesaid or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the reduction of capital.

Dated the 20th Day of May 1930.
SOUTH STACEY & CASTLE, 14 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury London, W.C.1. Agents. THRING SHELDON & INGRAM, Bath. Solicitors for the said Company.

00207 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Eve in the Matter of THE MALTBY MAIN COLLIERY Co. Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 5th day of May 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the Share Capital of the above named Company from £700,000 to £315,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above mentioned Act has been certified by the Registrar of Companies the 19th day of May 1930
JOHNSON WEATHERALL STURT & HARDY
King's Bench Walk, Temple London E.C.4.
Solicitors for the Company

RE the Estate of LIEUT. COL. GEORGE HART DESMOND GIMLETTE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section Twenty-seven Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of GEORGE HART DESMOND GIMLETTE late of 14a, St. James Court Buckingham Gate in the County of London who died on the Seventh day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the Third day of May 1930 by Sir Thomas Desmond Gimlette K.C.B. of "Haredean" Ladbroke Road Epsom in the County of Surrey one of the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executor on or before the Twenty-sixth day of July 1930, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 19th day of May 1930.
WILLIAM ADDISCOTT & Co 5, Grays Inn Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors to the said Executor.

RE WILLIAM HENRY COLEGRAVE Deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of WILLIAM HENRY COLEGRAVE late of Chiphall Wickham in the County of Southampton a Captain in the Royal Naval Reserve deceased (who died on the 27th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved by Edith Ann Colegrave the surviving executrix therein named on the 13th day of May 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts claims or demands to the said executrix at the offices of the undersigned her solicitors on or before the 28th day of July 1930 after which date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and she will not be responsible for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt claim or demand she shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 19th day of May 1930.
TATTERSALL & SON, 108 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Solicitors for the said executrix.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of WINDSOR and STANTON Limited Registered Office:—Armoury Mills, Cennington Road, Lewisham, London.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 2nd May 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 29th May 1930, at 11.30 a.m.
Contributories 29th May 1930, at 12 noon.
Both at 20 Russell Square, W.C.1.
(Signed) THOMAS GOURLAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.
20, Russell Square, W.C.1.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. The EAST INDIA and CHINA TEA COMPANY (EXPORT) Limited (Members Voluntary Winding Up). Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 24th day of June, 1930, to send in their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Miss Ena Muriel Stannett E.C.4, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 19th day of May 1930.
E. M. S. COLEMAN, Liquidator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO SEND CLAIMS.
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929 TRAVERS CLEAVER Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the Thirtieth day of June, 1930, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Kenneth Arthur Layton-Bennett of 3 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this twentieth day of May, 1930.
K. A. LAYTON-BENNETT, Liquidator.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice. In Bankruptcy. No. 80 of 1929.

Re AENEAS STEUART DOUGLAS and JOHN HERDMAN STEWART trading as James Douglas & Company, 1, Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3., and GEORGE ELLIOTT GILPIN, Chartered Accountant of Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2 and Watford, Herts, hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above named Bankrupts in succession to the late John Edward Myers, F.C.A.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupts must deliver them to me and all Debts due to the Bankrupts must be paid to me. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debts to me.

GEORGE ELLIOTT GILPIN.

20th May, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.
HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS from qualified Medical Practitioners for APPOINTMENTS to POSITIONS in the UNDERMENTIONED HOSPITALS. Candidates must be single and have had previous residential hospital experience. The persons appointed will be required to carry out such duties as may be assigned by the medical superintendent, and should occasion arise to assist at any of the other establishments or medical districts under the control of the London County Council.

(a) BRIXTON AND DENMARK HILL HOSPITAL. Lower-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.16. Assistant Medical officer, with surgical experience. Provisional commencing salary £400 a year, with free board, lodging, and laundry.

(b) HACKNEY HOSPITAL, High-street, Homerton, E.9. Senior Assistant Medical officer (physical). Provisional commencing salary £400 a year, with free board, lodging, and laundry.

(c) PADDINGTON HOSPITAL, 285, Harrow-road, W.9. Assistant Medical officer, with experience in the care of medical wards and the administration of anæsthetics. Provisional commencing salary £330 a year, with free board, lodging, and laundry.

(d) ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL, Hoxton-street, N.1. Third assistant Medical officer with surgical experience. Provisional commencing salary £400 a year, with free board, lodging, and laundry.

(e) ST. STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL, 369, Fulham-road, S.W.10. Assistant Medical officer, with provisional commencing salary £300 a year, with free board, lodging, and laundry.

The salaries and conditions of appointment in each case are subject to review by the Council.

Appointments will be subject to the Council's regulations under the Superannuation and Provident Fund except in so provided in the Local Government Act, 1929.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health (Staff Division), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed. All forms must be returned by Friday, 30th May, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

Candidates desiring to apply for more than one appointment must send in a separate form of application in respect of each hospital. Inquiries for any detail, or details as to the nature and scope of the duties at the individual hospitals should be addressed to the medical superintendent of the hospital concerned.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of SENIOR ASSISTANT CHEMIST in the Public Health Department for duty at St. Andrew's Hospital, Bow, E.3. Candidates must be qualified in order to practise both medicine and surgery in England. The scale of salary attaching to the position is £1,000 a year, rising by increments of £50 a year to £1,200 a year, with free lodging, board, and laundry. The conditions, emoluments, and conditions of service are subject to review. The candidate appointed will be required to live on the premises, and no accommodation is available for a wife or children.

Application forms containing full details obtainable (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to whom they must be returned by Friday, 30th May, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—

M/2180. ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of NIGERIA in the Labour Department for a tour of 12 to 18 months. Salary £600, rising to £720 a year by annual increments of £30 and thence by annual increments of £60 to £840 a year. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Three quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 25 to 35 years of age, must be fully qualified Civil Engineers who have had experience in harbour and trigonometrical surveys.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2180.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, DONCASTER.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY REQUIRED. Previous hospital experience essential. Commencing salary £175 per annum.

Applications, endorsed "Assistant," with copies of testimonials, to reach the undersigned not later than the 24th May, 1930.
J. LAWRENCE MEARS, Secretary-Superintendent.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY.
APPLICATIONS for the BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY in the University of Aberdeen should be lodged on or before 2nd June, 1930, with the Secretary of the University, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*). *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send the original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ARDATH Tobacco Company, Ltd., have a vacancy for a first-class Representative under 30 years of age only those who are able to supply highest references, and who have had experience of marketing proprietary goods, need apply; must be able to drive motor-car.—Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required to Home Sales Manager, Ardath Tobacco Co. Ltd., Worship-street, London, E.C.2.

A Lady, 25-40, who can devote a few hours daily required in a number of suburbs for pleasant and profitable work of professional nature.—Write Box A.1099, The Times, E.C.4.

AUCTION and Estate Agents.—Required immediately by Northampton firm, first-class West End experience, fully competent to deal with the larger country properties and sporting and agricultural estates. Must be capable of preparing Auction particulars of estates for division, and valuations.—Reply, stating age, experience and when free (which will be treated in confidence), should be sent in the first instance by letter only to "E. B.," care of Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FOUR first-class Salesmen required for County of London; excellent opportunity for able men having good sales record to secure minimum £750 per annum.—Write first instance Box G.1797, The Times, E.C.4.

JUNIOR Clerk (boy of about 17 years of age leaving school) required in large municipal office in London; preference will be given to those holding matriculation or corresponding certificate; commencing salary £65 per annum.—Apply not later than 24th inst. by letter to Box 713, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

LADY Motorists.—Good Saleswomen owning cars can earn large remuneration in congenial manner.—Write Pattern, 4, Avenue-road, N.W.8. Short.

LAW.—Company in London requires Assistant Solicitor with general experience, age 27-32.—Write, with full particulars and salary required, to Box N.962, The Times, E.C.4.

MODERN Art Furnishing Showroom Assistant required by West End establishment. The qualifications necessary are:—1, Knowledge of modern art decoration and furniture; 2, good education and general qualities; 3, general business experience.—Write, stating full particulars, age, &c., to Box E.964, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED West-End Firm of Estate Agents require a Manager for their Town Department; must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to handle City and West End sites and investments.—Replies, giving full particulars as to past experience (which will be treated confidentially), age and salary required, should be addressed to Box 8.1330, The Times, E.C.4.

ORGANIZER. Lady or Gentleman, wanted to advise and carry out best method of forming an association with a strictly feminine appeal; 20,000 members wanted within three months; only applicants who can show successful records need apply.—Reply, stating experience, &c., to "Organizer," care of Robertson and Smith, Advertising Agents, 27, Blythswood-square, Glasgow, C.2.

REQUIRED for large Colonial Mining Corporation, a qualified Engineer to take entire charge production series of mines; must have wide experience of open cast mining for very large tonnages.—Write, with full particulars with regard to age, experience, and salary required, "A.K." care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

SALESMEN.—Three energetic and ambitious young men wanted to sell through authorized dealers. These positions are permanent, offering unusual opportunity to clean-cut men. Inexperienced men will be considered. Complete training and cooperation assured, placing our men on a productive basis in the shortest possible time. Applicants must be resident in Greater London area, and over 25 years.—Apply by letter only, giving full details of past five years, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

SALESMEN.—One or two well-educated men of good personality required immediately in London; world-wide organisation; sound proposition; prospects unlimited; age 30-40, payment by results; free training; no travelling.—For interview in London write Box N.966, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Lady to run Poker in West-End Bridge Club. Good following essential.—Write Box 09419, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

WORKS Manager, fully qualified chemist, required to take entire charge superphosphate and compounds manufacture; output 10,000 tons.—Write full particulars, experience, qualifications to Box E.1000, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you satisfied at your present rate of progress? The Russell Correspondence Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. Over Student rose in six months from 3½s. 6d. per week to £12 10s., and had no previous experience. Another rose while still a student from Insurance Inspector to Assistant Sales Manager at £600 a year. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to Salaried Vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future —How to Make it Secure," The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goochen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

ALL those seeking good commercial appointments are advised to write, without obligation, for the most interesting booklet, The Direct Way to a Good Job, free and post free, by W. Leslie Ivey, Appointment Specialist, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c., Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams. Write for "Guide to Careers" (124 pp.), free. Metropolitan College, Dept. G., 7-6, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

TO Public School and "Varsity men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship" the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

TRAINING in GLIDER and Air Mail Service trained by Haining; a few more Students can be admitted after Whitsun.—Write for details Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

WIRELESS.—Service of the Premier College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Fees payable by instalment if preferred. Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

SUB-EDITOR, with experience of commercial copy, wanted for holiday relief, beginning early in July. —Apply, by letter to Commercial Sub-Editor, "Manchester Guardian," Manchester.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and consulting chemist desires youth as Pupil; Public School boy preferred; good opening; premium.—M.A., 752, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

ARTIST in Decoration and Furniture will take a Pupil; well taught; small premium.—Write Box 8501, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Surveyors, with high-class general practice for sale Estate Agents, &c., in West End of London, have vacancy for articled pupil with thorough grounding for Surveyors' Institute Exams.; premium required, partly returned as salary.—Write Box S.715, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for Personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.893, The Times, E.C.4.

PROVINCIAL Chartered Accountants require articled Clerk for their London office.—Full details, write Box S.1257, The Times, E.C.4.

PUPIL wanted, West End office, established journalist; applicant must be keen; references; premium.—Write Box N.950, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Receptionist (about 30); doctor, W.1; district; 5 to 6; commencing salary £90; special training unnecessary; state height and experience.—Write Box 4015, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

REQUIRED for summer months, a good Shorthand-Typist as relief; position offers opportunity of becoming permanent; salary £2 10s. per week.—Apply with full details to Box A.1087, The Times, E.C.4.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and two Residential Clubs.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

WANTED, experienced Gown Hand; used to first-class dressmaking; high wages; permanency to suitable applicant; also assistant.—Suzanne, 36, Beauchamp-place, S.W.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*) ; *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

A Chartered Accountant (first place final, public school and university) aged 22, desires change his profession for more active and interesting life; possesses ability, energy, marked personality; Continental experience and languages; administration.—Write Box 4014, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ADVERTISEMENT Manager strongly recommends Lady as Advertisement Representative, London and Home counties; good position; own car; salary, commission, and expenses.—Write Box 8.1342, The Times, E.C.4.

A Duke's Head Agent highly recommends his Assistant (aged 24) as Estate Agent; Public School and College degree; 20 years' experience; all duties; unimpeachable references.—Write Box G.1654, The Times, E.C.

A First-class Salesman, now employed in London, wants appointment in India, where he already has experience and connection.—Write Box N.944, The Times, E.C.4.

ARCHITECT (28) seeks appointment with company or in other responsible post at home or abroad; designing, organizing, and executive ability; accustomed to taking full charge.—Write Box G.1842, The Times, E.C.4.

CARPENTER and Joiner seeks work in factory or for estate and maintenance work; do gilding, painting, and general repairs to property.—Write Box E.986, The Times, E.C.4.

CORRESPONDENT, French, German, and Italian correspondent wants employment.—Write Box A.1085, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPETENT Executive and Works Manager, experienced in the manufacture and installations of industries and works on productive basis, desires advantageous opening; exceptional record.—Write Box G.1323, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Advertising-Sales Manager is prepared to increase any firm's sales if he's given the chance. Who's interested? Please write for an appointment to Box A.1097, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN seeks whole or part time occupation with salary; Surrey preferred; car; London manufacturing experience; age 34.—Write Box E.891, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME or abroad, Englishman, Public School, is open to appointment; 20 years' Indian mercantile experience; good speeds shorthand and typing; excellent testimonials.—Park 1690, or write Box 8509, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

I Will prepare and look after the advertising of any business which I can get connected; operation for £250 per annum inclusive, on a free lance basis, and will guarantee to make an appreciable increase in sales; have successfully handled national campaigns; conscientious and reliable; excellent references; personal discussion places you under no obligation.—Write "Service," care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

OLD Harrovian, 28, with Land Agency, Administrative, and Selling experience seeks connection with progressive firm abroad.—Write Box E.908, The Times, E.C.4.

ORGAN-BUILDER, 26, players and pianos, music theory, plays violin, Public School, capable organizer, smart appearance, tactful, accepts retail or wholesale; 10 years' provincial and London experience; references.—Write Box E.992, The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORD man, 25, degree and diploma, seeks Progressive Post; some business experience; all sports, ride, own car; travelled Continent; good French; highest references.—Write Box G.1847, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, aged 24, radio expert, good French, wireless engineer, desires position; or otherwise, where efficiency would be appreciated.—Telephone General 1542, Stern and Grouse, Employment Agents, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

PUBLIC SCHOOL Man, 24, good appearance, excellent references, good at sports, wants position in progressive firm; some interesting trade preferred. Will someone answer me, please.—100, Besufort-mansions, Chelsea, S.W.10. Flaxman 3017.

SECRETARY of Public Company (nine years), age 36, desires to improve position as such with progressive company where experience, tact, and initiative are essential qualifications.—Write Box N.896, The Times, E.C.4.

SHIPWRIGHT-CARPENTER, recently returned from India, desires another appointment abroad; 28; single; strong and healthy; experience covers ship repairs of 6,000 tons; sawmill, joinery, supervision, wooden boat-building; speaks fluent Hindustani; accustomed to supervising and managing labour.—Write Box E.938, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Irishman, University education, intimate knowledge trade and political conditions Ireland, also Anglo-American trade conditions, desires position trust.—Write Box N.932, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS (continued)

A Private Secretary or Secretary-Chauffeuse; whole or part time post required by lady (23); experienced driver London and country; shorthand, typing, &c.; French, Italian; previous experience; would travel.—Write Box A.1096, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Shorthand-Typist requires temporary situation; knowledge of all office routine.—D. H., care of Smellie, Stationer, Forest Hill.

EXPERIENCED Secretary seeks part time work; excellent references.—London only.—Write Box 09479, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, with good Legal experience, requires position. Would undertake part time. Private Secretary with professional man; good speeds shorthand and typing; excellent testimonials.—Park 1690, or write Box 8509, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PRIVATE Secretary, good shorthand-typing, bookkeeping, wants post, resident, non-resident; might suit doctor; Town or country.—Write Box 09977, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

POSITION required as Secretary in or near Cairo, about September or October, by English lady, age 36; seven years' experience in stenography, office management, and confidential secretarial duties; knowledge of bookkeeping; highest references.—Write Box S.1291, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (expert stenographer); highest references; own Corona; whole or part time.—Miss Stuart, 23, Market-street, Mayfair. Tele. (after 2), Mayfair 2726.

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the Misses James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

EXPERIENCED Dressmaker; visiting or home; jumper suits, coats; good work; highest testimonials.—Write Box G.1721, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH Fitter, engaged during day Mayfair, makes up ladies' material from 45s.; visiting after 6.—Write Box 09495, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

UPHOLSTRESS (skilled); go anywhere; titled lady wrote: "An excellent upholstress, very nice to have in house."—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

NURSERY Governess (gentlewoman) required for two little girls, 4 and 5; kindergarten; must be fond of country life; Surrey.—Write Box 4580, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NURSERY Governess, young, required, keep two boys, 7½ and 6½; good needlewoman essential; no teaching.—Mrs. Pollard, Eastbridge House, Crondall, near Farnam, Surrey.

REQUIRED, end of June, young Gentlewoman to look after boy aged 5; first lessons; good temper, health and understanding of children essential; state age, salary, education.—Mrs. Wheildon Brown, Terra Nova, Birkdale, Lancs.

REFINED Nursery Governess; three girls, 3, 6, 8; good references essential.—Apply by letter, H. G. Dawson, care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo-place.

YOUNG Roman Catholic Nursery Governess for girl 8 years; fond of animals and outdoor sports; London.—Write Box E.963, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON (near).—French or Swiss Nursery Governess; if native charge girl 5; good sewer. £40-45. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

AU Pair.—Lady and gentleman with daughter (and a son mostly at school) would like two nice quiet girls to run their small private house in London and sometimes their other little house at seaside. Lady understands French, so could help them with English. Send references, qualifications, capabilities (and experience, if any), also whether healthy, really domesticated, and either musical, artistic, or good needlewoman. Italian, French, Swedish (or if Swiss girls, preferably from Zurich). Lady supplies all uniform.—Write Box N.949, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Lady Companion; two elderly people; Northumberland; age 40 to 45; knowledge of nursing, good reader aloud; willing to be useful.—Write Box E.980, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Nurse required; boy 3 years; country; companionable; not over 35.—Mrs. Woods, Stowford, Chittlehampton, North Devon.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY Domestic Help; entire duties (excepting rough); small house, good plain cooking, and excellent references similar post necessary; comfortable, quiet home; state experience, references.—Writ Box G.1834, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN lady recommend Nurse for girl 4 and baby from month? Wanted July; not over 35; country, near London.—Write, wages and experience, Box G.1839, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN lady recommend good young Nurse to take lady's first baby from month?—Write fully, stating age, wages, and experience, Mrs. Jacobs, 32, Hocroft-road, N.W.2.

CHEERFUL, willing children's Nurse for girl (3) and baby (1 year).—Apply G., 11, Priory-road, Bedford Park, W.4.

CHILD'S Lady recommends Nurse for girl 4 and baby from month? Wanted July; not over 35; country, near London.—Write, wages and experience, Box G.1839, The Times, E.C.4.

CLEVER Nurse wanted for Air

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

BROADWALK HOTEL,
DE VERE GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON W.
Between Kensington Palace and Albert Hall. Telephone: Kensington 0658.
The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with rooms, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Favoured among discriminating people for more than 40 years.
The management beg to inform patrons that the redecorations are now completed. Each bed room is fitted with hot and cold running water and electric radiator. The hotel is equipped with a large number of bath rooms, central heating, telephones, and lift.
Inclusive terms arranged from 4½gns.
Weekly or daily terms.
Tariff on application.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA,
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water. Telephone in every room. Rates on application.
Restaurant open to the Public.
DERBY DAY, June 4th.
Motor Coaches de Luxe to Epsom.
Tickets to include Light Buffet on arrival. Champagne Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, £2 12s. 6d. each.
Telephone: Victoria 9640.
F. W. Klinkert, Managing Director
(late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

BERKELEY HOTEL,
63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3½gns. per week, including four meals, bath, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
in a fine situation facing the South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement.
Hot and cold running water; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, fire escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service and attention. Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. a day.
Weekly inclusive terms from five guineas.
Inspection invited. Brochure sent free.
Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines).
Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

CORA HOTEL,
UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1.
(Accommodation for 240 Guests.)
Most convenient for any part of London.
Beautiful Rooms, Passenger Lift.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Running Water in all bed rooms.
Terms: Room and breakfast 8/6
Full board (minimum 4 days),
13s. per day; £4 7s. 6d. per week.

DURRANT'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel, with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating, Lifts.
Telephone: Welbeck 8131. Telegrams: Adiection, London.

ADDRESSES TO REMEMBER.
Two hotels under one control offering the utmost value in Comfort, Service, and Cuisine, at most moderate inclusive charges. NO EXTRAS.
Daily 10s. 6d. Weekly from 3 guineas.

GRANTLEIGH HOTEL,
14-18, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT,
46-52, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park.
Close to Park, Tube Rly., Buses to all parts. Perfect quiet. Garage. Night Porter.
Telephone: 8867 and 8150 Park.

HOTEL BELGRAVE, EASTBOURNE
At disposal of Guests when desired.
Phone 847. Tariff—Resident Director.

HAMPSTEAD.
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN-HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms; central heating; 5min. from Swiss Cottage Tube station, from Palace Park Tube Station and Omnibuses; "En-tout-cas" tennis court; large garage; hall room; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314, and 1255.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
in a fine situation facing the South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement.
Hot and cold running water; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, fire escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service and attention. Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. a day.
Weekly inclusive terms from five guineas.
Inspection invited. Brochure sent free.
Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines).
Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

HOW'S HOTELS, LONDON.
Founded 1909 by H. E. How, Managing Director.
PALACE HOTEL, Facing Hyde Park. 95-99, Lancaster-gate, W.2. 'Phone, Paddington 8281.
PALACE HOTEL, Ideal for Business Men. Bloomsbury, W.C. 'Phone, Museum 4050.
MAXDEVILLE HOTEL, "Heart of Mayfair." 8-10, Maddox-street, W.1. 'Phone, Welbeck 8187.
All licensed. Terms: Bed, Bath, and Breakfast from 10s. 6d. En pension from 5 guineas weekly.

LINDEN HALL HOTEL,
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Law Report, May 20

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Macmillan—in dismissing an appeal by the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company, held that the company had not by their private Act of 1923 obtained an exclusive right of ferry across the entrance of Poole Harbour between South Haven Point and Sandbanks. (BOURNEMOUTH-SWANAGE MOTOR ROAD AND FERRY COMPANY v. HARVEY AND SONS.)

The House of Lords—Lord Hailsham, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, and Lord Thankerton—in dismissing an appeal by employers in a workman's compensation case from an interlocutor of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, held that the certificate of the certifying surgeon as to the date at which the workman's disablement began was final and conclusive. (WILSONS AND CLYDE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED v. FLYNN.)

Further evidence for the defence was given in the action before Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, N.W., claims from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, damages for personal injuries which she alleges that she suffered through his negligent treatment of her for cancer. The defendant denies negligence and that the plaintiff suffered from the treatment, and says that she failed to undergo the whole of it. He pleads that he acted in good faith and says that the plaintiff knew that he was not a qualified medical practitioner. (BURRELL v. EVANS.)

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CANCER TREATMENT; CLAIM AGAINST UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER
BURRELL v. EVANS

(*Before* Mr. Justice Charles *and a Common Jury*)

The hearing was continued of this action in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., seeks to recover damages from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, for personal injuries which she says she suffered by reason of his negligence.

The plaintiff's case is that on or about September 8, 1928, the defendant represented and thereby warranted to her that he could permanently cure her of cancer in three months; that his treatment was herbal; that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer; and that he was qualified and competent to cure the plaintiff. Mrs. Burrell says that the representations—which were partly oral, partly in a booklet called "The Cardigan Cancer Treatment," and partly in a pamphlet entitled "Cancer Cure," reprinted from *Light* of June 2, 1928—were false and that the warranty was broken. Alternatively, the plaintiff pleads that the representations were false to the knowledge of the defendant, or were made recklessly not caring whether they were true or false; and that the defendant was negligent by wrongfully treating her when he was an unqualified practitioner by applying caustic fluid to her body, and, by his advice, preventing her from consulting a qualified practitioner.

The defendant admits that he is an unqualified medical practitioner, but says that the plaintiff was aware of the fact. He admits that he represented that his treatment was herbal, but denies that he warranted it or that he represented that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer. He denies all the other allegations, and says that the plaintiff failed to undergo the whole treatment. He asserts that he acted in complete good faith and believed the statements which he made; further, that he was not negligent and that the plaintiff had not suffered injury from his treatment.

Mr. Harold Simmons and Mr. B. K. Featherstone appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus for the defendant.

The cross-examination of Mr. Evans was continued.

Mr. SIMMONS referred the defendant to a testimonial in his booklet from a woman who said that she had had cancer of the breast for five years and that after being treated by Mr. Evans with complete success she was now enjoying excellent health.

His LORDSHIP (to the defendant).—Did you write that testimonial?—No; the woman visited me and went by what the other patients wrote.

His LORDSHIP pointed out similarities in the phrasing of several of the testimonials and said that in three of them there were almost identical sentences.

The defendant persisted that the testimonial in question was given by the woman spontaneously.

Counsel referred him to another case mentioned in the booklet, in which it was stated that a man had been cured by Mr. Evans in five months, without operation, and asked him: Do you notice that no doctor diagnosed cancer?

The defendant replied that he diagnosed the case as a growth in the stomach. It might have been a duodenal ulcer.

His LORDSHIP.—Does this concoction of yours cure duodenal ulcer?—It is the same family, my Lord.

TREATED THE CASE MEDICINALLY

Mr. SIMMONS.—Do you know that duodenal ulcer is not a growth at all?

The defendant did not answer, but, being pressed for a reply, he said that that kind of ulcer often turned to cancer. He treated the case medicinally.

Mr. SIMMONS.—What was the medicine?—Herbal.

His LORDSHIP.—What herbs do you give for duodenal ulcer?

Mr. BEYFUS.—It is in one of the formulas.

Mr. SIMMONS (to the witness).—Do you agree that a duodenal ulcer is not a growth?—It is a growth.

Is it a malignant growth?—I won't say that.

The defendant agreed that he did not claim great praise for the case of the plaintiff. Another patient of his suffered from malignant parotid, which he (Mr. Evans) painted. He heard the doctor say that the man died of sepsis, but that was not so; the patient died of cancer.

His LORDSHIP.—Were you present at the death?—No.

The defendant agreed that he had had the assistance of a Dr. J. E. Bolton, of Yeovil, in the course of the trial. He had known him 24 years.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Does he send patients to you?

The defendant.—He sent me two cases at the beginning of 1929.

Did he diagnose those cases as cancer?—I believe so.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Does Dr. Bolton know your formula?—I believe so.

His LORDSHIP.—Have you shown it to him?

The defendant said that he had not told Dr. Bolton what the formula was. He had seen him (Mr. Evans) treat his patients.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Did he see what you did to his patients?—No, he did not come with them; he saw others treated.

In answer to further questions, the defendant said that the bottle produced by Mrs. Lyons [whose husband was treated by the defendant] was like one he had sent her, but it did not contain his stuff. He admitted that he wrote to Mrs. Lyons about the plaintiff on June 18, 1929, a letter in which he said: "By all means write to the papers but remember that there is such a thing as libel." He also mentioned that the plaintiff had written malicious letters, and that there would be a sequel before long.

His LORDSHIP.—What did you mean by that? Did you mean that you would bring an action for libel?—No, I meant this law suit.

Mr. SIMMONS (reading).—"You also say that I extorted money. . . . This woman who is advising you was treated here free for 11 weeks." Was it true, he asked, that you treated the plaintiff free?—She never paid me anything.

If you had ever told anybody that you had been to a university it would be a dishonest statement?—It would.

In your booklet there is a letter dated 1914 which states: "I have known Mr. D. Rees Evans for 11 years. For three years he was a pupil at the University College of Wales." Is that true?—I was a pupil at the Cardigan County School.

His LORDSHIP.—Is the statement in that letter a lie?—It is not true.

Mrs. Ethel Rees Evans, wife of the defendant, said that she assisted her husband to treat patients. She learned what to do by watching him.

Mr. BEYFUS.—Did you once have a conversation with the plaintiff about a seance?—Yes, about religion.

Mr. BEYFUS.—Did you ever say anything to the plaintiff about a missing ingredient in the formula?—No, not from the formula.

QUESTION ABOUT BANKING ACCOUNTS

Mr. SIMMONS cross-examined the witness with regard to her own and her husband's bank pass-books, which were produced.

His LORDSHIP examined the books and asked: Why did your husband cease to operate his account and put it into yours?—I had a deposit account there before, and I opened a current account.

Mr. SIMMONS.—Has your husband handed to you the moneys which he has received?—Yes.

His LORDSHIP.—Is it not clear that he was unloading his account and putting every penny into yours?—I don't know.

Mr. SIMMONS.—If Mrs. Burrell has a claim against your husband, it is wise to put by for a rainy day?—If she is entitled to it she can have every penny.

If she gets a verdict, where will she get the money from? Your husband has not got it?—No.

Dr. James E. Bolton, of Yeovil, said that he was a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, which qualified him to act as a registered medical practitioner. He had practised for 28 years. He had been an assistant to doctors at Blackheath, Lewisham, and Stepney, and then obtained an appointment as doctor for Canvey Island, Essex.

He was now practising at Yeovil. He had no special knowledge of cancer. Cases which he diagnosed as cancer he sent to specialists. He had known the defendant 2½ years, and had seen him treat cases, and was satisfied that in one the defendant had effected a cure.

Cross-examined by Mr. SIMMONS, he agreed that, in answer to a letter which he received from the plaintiff asking for the name and address of a cancer specialist, he sent her the defendant's and said: "His cure brings away the cancer clean and without operation anywhere in the body. The only rule is that it must not be so far advanced that it has got into the blood." He believed that the plaintiff might have been cured if she had carried out the defendant's treatment.

His LORDSHIP.—Do you take everything the defendant says as gospel?—No, but I would rather believe his evidence than hers.

You don't know what he was putting on the woman. What business had you to assume that he was putting on your patients the same fluid that you saw him use? Have you read his book?—No.

You have been advising Mr. Evans throughout this case?—Yes.

And having heard his answers as to his manner of making up this book, do you still consider him a truthful man?—Yes, but I think there are inaccuracies.

The witness said that he did not ask the defendant what his formula was, as he considered it would be dishonourable to try to discover a man's secret.

His LORDSHIP.—You say that this man has a cure for cancer?—Yes.

Unless the formula is made known it is necessary to go to him to be cured?—Yes.

The witness said that he had heard the evidence of Mr. Swan and Dr. Wyard, and he thought that they could diagnose cancer better than he, but he disagreed with their diagnosis; in his opinion, they were mistaken.

The witness, explaining the defendant's treatment, said that the ferments used travelled down the side of the tumour, cut off the blood supply, and expelled the dead foreign body. Radium caused the tumour to be absorbed. The ferments separated the roots far more cleanly than the surgeon's knife.

The witness said that the fluid used by Mr. Evans was not caustic and that he was prepared to drink it now.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stewart-Moore and Twyford; Mr. George R. Cran.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
(*Before the* PRESIDENT)
DISCRETION ASKED FOR IN DIVORCE CASES
THOMAS v. THOMAS AND BROWNING

In this petition Mr. Cyril Thomas, of Victoria-avenue, Southend-on-Sea, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Beatrice Ethel Thomas on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Robert Stuart Browning, an accountant, with whom she was alleged to be living at Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale.

The marriage took place on December 9, 1916, at Christ Church, Streatham, and there are two children, daughters, aged 12 and six years.

In 1928 the husband and wife made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who was employed in the same company in Assam as the petitioner.

The petitioner now admitted that he had committed adultery some years ago in Trinidad, when his wife had come to England, and asked for the exercise of the discretion in his favour.

Mr. C. L. Beddington appeared for the petitioner.

The PRESIDENT, in sending the case into the reserve list, said that the respondent was still unaware of her husband's admitted adultery. She must be served with a note of the petitioner's evidence to that effect, so that she could be at liberty to attend the Court if she so desired.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Long and Gardiner.

DOLPHIN v. DOLPHIN AND HORNSTED

There was no defence to this petition in which Mr. Charles Benjamin Dolphin, of Mansfield-road, Ilford, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Cecily Norah Dolphin, *née* Lyons, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Lydston Granville Hornsted. The marriage took place on December 26, 1924, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill.

It was alleged that the respondent and co-respondent were living together at a flat in Battersea.

Mr. NOEL MIDDLETON, for the petitioner, asked the Court to exercise its discretion in favour of the petitioner in view of his own adultery.

The PRESIDENT said that it was a case in which he could exercise his discretion on the facts as he saw them. He would grant a decree *nisi*, but would make a direction that the respondent should be furnished with particulars of the facts admitted by the petitioner with regard to his own conduct, sent by registered post, and that she should have notice that she would be at liberty to appear in the suit. After the expiry of 14 days from the time of the delivery of the notice an affidavit must be lodged in the Registry with the papers in the suit setting out those admitted facts, and if there was an appearance by the respondent the case must be restored to his (the President's) list. He made an order for costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Guscotte, Wadham, Tickell, and Co.

A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE
HAYES, A. P. v. HAYES, A. H.

In this petition Mrs. Anna Petrova Hayes, a native of Russia, of Williamson-street, Holloway, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Albert Henry Hayes on the ground of his adultery with Rosetta Ellen Peters at an address in Sandford-road, East Ham.

The respondent's defence was that the ceremony of marriage, which he went through with the petitioner at St. Nicolai Church, Zaka, Simpherapol, Crimea, on November 2, 1914, was a nullity.

Mr. H. B. D. Grazebrook appeared for the petitioner.

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that a certificate of the marriage issued by the authorities in South Russia and produced in Court would be accepted, according to expert legal evidence, in the Russian Courts as *prima facie* evidence of a marriage. In 1928 the petitioner went to Bulgaria to take up employment. On her return she found her husband living with the woman Peters. The respondent's answer to the petition was that he did not believe in the validity of the marriage in Russia, but it had been established that it was a valid marriage. Any competent person could have told the respondent that he was married, and any man with any decent self-respect would have known that, when he had secured the cohabitation with him of a woman on the footing that she was his wife and she had borne him children, she deserved some kind of humane consideration.

His LORDSHIP pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs, and said that as there seemed to be a probability that the respondent had thought fit to contract a bigamous marriage in England the matter must be investigated.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Attenborough.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold its forty-first and forty-second public meetings at Broadway Buildings at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow and on Friday. Further evidence on the Carlisle State Management Scheme will be heard from Miss Creighton and Alderman Potts (Local Advisory Committee), the Rev. Wilson Stuart, Alderman Thomas Rogerson, Mr. John Boyd, and the Rev. G. Bramwell Evens. Evidence upon billiard licences will be heard from Mr. W. T. Rainbow and Mr. H. Neville Bewley, and, should there be time, evidence on behalf of clubs will be heard from Mr. Frank Holroyd (National Golf Club Association).

Thieves who drove up in a motor-car stole three wireless receiving sets from the shop of C. J. Wilkin and Sons, electrical engineers, High-street, Woolwich, during Monday night, after having broken the windows with pieces of concrete. They threw a portable wireless set at a passer-by who tried to stop them.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* Mr. Justice Wright *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants deny the allegations except in so far as they admit that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of certain dealings in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

Mr. BEVAN, continuing his cross-examination of Mr. Snelling, referred to the two transactions which took place on the same day, December 1, 1927, when 1,000 tons of cocoa were sold on the company's behalf, and 600 tons, it was alleged, on behalf of the syndicate [which the defendants said that they had formed with another man to undertake private speculations in cocoa], and asked: "At some time or other those transactions would be closed?—Yes, by delivery, or buying against them.

Suppose the time came for buying them in; you see the position you would be in?—What was that?

You would have conflicting interests.

Mr. Snelling.—We should never have thought of our own interests.

Mr. BEVAN.—When all the matters in dispute arose in 1929 why did you not go to Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, or any other director of Lever Brothers, and make a full statement and tell him exactly what you had done?—I wrote a letter, and I knew that Mr. Bell was going to have an interview. The next thing I got was a very severe solicitor's letter.

Mr. Snelling said that he went to his solicitors immediately after receiving that letter.

Counsel said that the profit, before deduction of brokerage, was £1,200 on the C.T.C. transaction; £225 on the two R.T.D. transactions; and £151 10s. on the G.S.2. The total profit, therefore, on the four transactions [which the defendants said were their personal transactions] was £1,576 10s. The total brokerage, at ¼ per cent., was £216 0s. 4d., making a net profit of £1,360 3s. 8d.

Mr. BEVAN.—Of course, there were not many people who knew that, according to your case, you were speculating on behalf of a syndicate?—No. Mr. Fontannaz would know, and Mr. Bell, and possibly Mr. Cole [who had been attached to Mr. Snelling as secretary].

You left the Niger Company in April, 1929?—Yes.

Having left the company in April, did you get into communication in June with both Mr. Fontannaz and Mr. Cole?—Yes.

Had you seen anything of either of them since you had left?—I had seen Mr. Cole, a friendly meeting only.

Mr. Snelling said that Mr. Fontannaz came to dinner with him on June 20 or 21, 1929.

Mr. BEVAN.—I suggest that you had heard something and got Mr. Fontannaz to come and see you?—No; that is absolutely untrue.

You had heard that he had been spreading a statement that you and Mr. Bell had been speculating on your own account?—That he had told someone.

Mr. BEVAN then read a letter which Mr. Snelling wrote to Mr. Cole on June 30, 1929, in the following terms:—

Certain signs of animosity from A. and E. directors seeking cover from their cocoa losses make me advise you not to communicate with me personally for a while, so that if asked you can say you have no contact, this is only for your own sake, also if you are asked about any ocoa transactions, answer fully and frankly. If Mr. B and myself had anything to hide you would still have to do this, but we have not. Do not answer this so as to take further back your last contact with me.

Mr. BEVAN.—What made it advisable that he should cease to have contact with you? Were you not by this letter asking Mr. Cole, if he were asked by A. and E. [African and Eastern] directors about your contracts, to say: "I don't know, I can't get any information"?—No.

In reply to Mr. PRITT, re-examining, Mr. Snelling said that it was necessary for Mr. Cole and him to sever their friendship because he thought that the animosity was such that if the authorities had to reduce their staff they would reduce it by someone who was friendly with him.

MR. BELL'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Bell, giving evidence, said that for many years he was in the service of the Colonial Bank, and established its branches when it invaded the West Coast of Africa. He was one of the joint general managers from 1917 until he joined the Niger Company in 1923 on the invitation of the late Lord Leverhulme.

Mr. Bell said that he agreed when Mr. Snelling suggested a "flutter" in cocoa. Major Hillas, of Hull, a friend of his, said that he would join in, but that he did not want to take the risk of losing more than £500. He (the witness) did not propose himself to lose more than £500.

Referring to the first R.T.D. transaction, Mr. Bell said that he spoke to Mr. Fontannaz at a luncheon in Manchester, and told him that they were going to have a "flutter" on their own, that there would be three of them in it, but that Mr. Snelling and he would be responsible to him. He then told him to carry on with the purchase of the 75 tons of cocoa, and to put it in the name of Mr. Snelling.

As regarded the C.T.C. transaction, the contracts were sent on to Major Hillas, who was asked to sign the contract receipts. The next evening Major Hillas rang him up, and said: "Look here, I have got those contracts. I want to have a talk with you about them." The next morning he saw Major Hillas, who pointed out that he did not want to lose more than £500; that the transaction was for £18,000 or £20,000; and that he wanted to be out of it. He (Mr. Bell) then went to see Mr. Snelling, and then told Major Hillas that he could go out.

Mr. Bell added that he signed the acknowledgments of the C.T.C. contracts and handed them to Mr. Snelling.

Mr. PRITT.—From that time on has Major Hillas had anything to do with any cocoa matters at all?—Not that I know of.

Mr. Bell said that he had not had any dealings in cocoa either before or after the transactions in question.

Mr. PRITT.—Did you ever ask for any documents to be brought up to London?—Never.

Did you ever destroy any documents?—No, never.

Dealing with the payment of the £1,360 in January, 1928, the witness said that, after he had asked Mr. Snelling to close the accounts, Mr. Fontannaz came up to see Mr. Snelling, and they had a talk about the adjustments of the accounts. Mr. Snelling came to him, and he (Mr. Bell) said: "You get it settled; I don't mind how you settle it."

Mr. PRITT.—Did you ever authorize Mr. Fontannaz to earmark £1,000?—Never. I never heard about it until this action first came on [in March last].

He thought, said Mr. Bell, that Mr. Fontannaz handed the draft for £1,360 in dollars to him personally.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julins, Edwards, and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

POLICEMAN SENT TO PRISON

JOHN THOMAS MARTIN, 32, a policeman, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the second division at the Herts Quarter Sessions on Monday. It was stated that Martin had been nearly nine years in the St. Albans police, where he had charge of all the moneys connected with the police and also the funds of the Police Athletic Association. When the present Chief Constable, Mr. Nelson Ashton, took office last October he found irregularities in the accounts, and on February 11 this year he informed Martin that he would have to appear at a full investigation next morning. That night Martin took £55 out of the safe and £79 belonging to the Police Sports Association and absconded to Canada, where he was arrested and brought back. The defalcations discovered were stated to amount to £282.

HOUSE OF LORDS
CLAIM TO RIGHT OF FERRY ACROSS POOLE HARBOUR
BOURNEMOUTH-SWANAGE MOTOR ROAD AND FERRY COMPANY v. HARVEY AND SONS

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD MACMILLAN)

The HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal by the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company from an order of the Court of Appeal (45 *The Times* L.R., 189; [1929] 1 Ch., 686) affirming a judgment of Mr. Justice Romer.

The question raised by the appeal was whether the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Act, 1923, conferred on the appellants an exclusive right of ferry between two termini on either side of the entrance to Poole Harbour, so that persons, including the respondents, Messrs. Harvey and Sons, who had been in the habit before the Act was passed of conveying for reward foot-passengers across the harbour entrance, could be stopped from continuing such transport without compensation.

Mr. Justice Romer decided against the claim of the appellants, and his judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal by a majority (Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Sankey, as he then was; Lord Justice Greer dissenting).

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., and Mr. Elliot Gorst appeared for the appellants; Lord Halsbury, K.C., and Mr. W. R. Bisschop for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER said that he had read the judgment of Lord Macmillan, and that he agreed with it.

LORD MACMILLAN, in the course of his judgment, said that the sole question raised in the present proceedings was whether the Act of 1923 conferred on the company an exclusive or monopoly right of ferrying across the entrance of Poole Harbour between South Haven Point and Sandbanks.

In the first place, it was to be observed that the Act nowhere in terms conferred an exclusive right on the company. It could, therefore, only be by inference from the nature of the right conferred that the company could deduce its alleged monopoly. The inference was not one to be readily drawn for "a right of ferry is in derogation of common right, for by common right any person entitled to cross a river in a boat is entitled to carry passengers too" (per Lord Macnaughten in Attorney-General v. Simpson ([1904] A.C., 476 at p. 490)). "The King's subjects are *prima facie* entitled to go on the Thames, as on any other public highway, from any points on the banks to which they have access and cross and recross it freely and to ferry others across" (per Lord Haldane in Hammerton v. Earl of Dysart ([1916] 1 A.C., at p. 73)). Those observations applied equally, indeed *a fortiori*, to a ferry across an arm of the sea.

The inference that it was intended to grant an exclusive right was still less readily to be drawn where the effect of doing so would be to deprive of their livelihood without compensation persons who in the exercise of the common right had been providing members of the public with the convenience of a ferry (*Cf* London and North Western Railway Company v. Evans ([1893] 1 Ch., 26, per Lord Justice Bowen, at p. 28); and Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) v. Cannon Brewery Co., Ltd. ([1919] A.C. 744, per Lord Atkinson at p. 752)). If, however, the Legislature could be shown to have used language which plainly conferred on this company a franchise of ferry in the full legal sense, then doubtless the exclusive character of the right conferred might be a necessary inference.

THE REASON FOR PROTECTION

Before proceeding to examine the provisions of the statute to see what was the nature of the privilege which it conferred it was important to consider the principle of a ferry owner's monopoly. The reason of the protection from competition which he enjoyed was to be found in the obligations which he assumed towards the public. "The ferryman has undertaken a public burden in consideration of the Crown's grant of the right to take tolls and he would have a legitimate grievance if the public, while enjoying the benefit of the obligation, were allowed to destroy the consideration for which it was undertaken" (per Lord Parker of Waddington in Hammerton v. Earl of Dysart ([1916] 1 A.C., at p. 85)). Accordingly, one who claimed the privilege of a ferry monopoly must be able to show that he had assumed the correlative obligations to the public which were the consideration for his privilege.

What rights, then, did the Act of 1923 confer and what obligations did it impose on this company in the matter at issue?

The cardinal enactment, which was to be found in section 56, was:—

Subject to the provisions of this Act the company may establish maintain work and use a ferry service for passengers animals vehicles and goods between the Sandbanks and South Haven Point within the harbour and may for that purpose purchase construct hire and provide employ maintain use work and sell or lease such vessels as they may deem necessary together with all proper appliances and conveniences including the laying down and maintaining of chains wires and other apparatus along across over or under the harbour.

Now that section did not purport to grant a franchise of ferry. It merely empowered the company to establish a ferry service. It imposed no obligation on the company whatever; it did not require the company to provide any service. The terms of the section were permissive not obligatory, enabling not mandatory. If the company chose not to provide a ferry service no member of the public could compel it to do so. In short, the position of the company was comparable to that of a railway company which had obtained power to construct and work a new line but was under no obligation to the public either to construct it or to work it when constructed: see Darlaston Local Board v. London and North Western Railway Company ([1894] 2 Q.B., 694).

It was true that in sections 62 and 97 of the Act inserted for the protection respectively of the Poole Harbour Commissioners and the Banker Settled Estates certain specific obligations in the matter of carrying on the ferry were undertaken by the company, but in both cases the obligations were prefaced with the words, "unless otherwise agreed." If the parties otherwise agreed those obligations might be modified or abrogated and the public would have nothing to say: see Attorney-General v. North Eastern Railway Company ([1915] 1 Ch. 905). The obligation undertaken to the Poole Harbour Commissioners, as observed, such as it was, stipulated only for a minimum hourly service from 7 o'clock in the forenoon when summer time was in force, and from 8 o'clock in the forenoon at all other times of the year, until one hour after sunset on every day.

The position of the company under its Act was thus very different from that of the grantee of a franchise of ferry who "is bound to have his ferry always ready" (per Lord Macnaughten in Attorney-General v. Simpson ([1904] A.C., at p. 490)). Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in Letton v. Goodden ([1866] L.R. 2 Eq. 123 at p. 131) said:—

A right of ferry is an exclusive right or monopoly and as such it is in itself an evil, being in derogation of common right, for by common right any person may carry passengers across a river. But as a compensation for that derogation of common right there is this great advantage to the public that they have at all times a boat, or the means of the ferry, the means of travelling on the King's highway, of which the ferry forms a part; for the owner of the ferry is under the obligation of always providing proper and sufficient boat and boatman, and all other things necessary for the maintenance of the ferry in an efficient state and conditions for the use of the public.

It was there that the appellants failed. In effect, they claimed a monopoly without having paid the price for it by assuming the correlative obligations. He moved that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

The other noble and learned LORDS concurred.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co.; Messrs. Donald McMillan and Mott.

CRUELTY TO A CAT

VIOLET KING, a single woman, of Buller-road, Brighton, who was fined 10*s.* at the Brighton Police Court yesterday for cruelty to a cat, pleaded that owing to the bad state of her nerves she went in fear of the animal.

She said that the cat was continually trying to get into her house, and once when it slipped indoors and she picked it up it bit her severely. Evidence was given for the prosecution that King threw a pint of paraffin over the cat, wrapped it up in a blanket, and kicked it down a flight of stairs. When the animal was eventually returned to its owner it was badly bruised, and its skin was blistered by the paraffin. It had to be destroyed.

ACQUITTAL

JAMES HENRY MASSEY, 22, a master dyer, of Hartley-road, Altrincham, was at Manchester Assizes on Monday found *Not Guilty* on the charge of the manslaughter of Miss Mary Wheeler Blakemore, 22, of Park-road, Ashton-on-Mersey. Mr. Justice MACKINNON ordered Massey to be discharged. The case for the prosecution was that as Miss Blakemore was boarding a tramcar at Sale she was knocked down and killed by a car driven by Massey. Massey denied that he was travelling more than 20 miles an hour. He said that when the woman was boarding the tramcar she suddenly jumped back in front of his car.

HOUSE OF LORDS
MINERS' NYSTAGMUS: DATE OF DISABLEMENT
WILSONS AND CLYDE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED v. FLYNN

(*Before* LORD HAILSHAM, LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

The HOUSE to-day, without calling on the respondent's counsel, dismissed this appeal by Wilsons and Clyde Coal Company, Limited, from an interlocutor of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland reversing a determination of the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire on a case stated under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

The following facts were found by the arbitrator:—In 1925 the respondent was disabled by miners' nystagmus and, after a period of total incapacity, was paid £70 in discharge of his claim. In February, 1927, he was employed to work underground by William Baird and Co. In November, 1927, he was again disabled by nystagmus, and after a period of total incapacity was paid £70 in discharge of his claim. From November, 1927, until February 14, 1929, he was unemployed. On February 14, 1929, he entered the employment of the appellants as an underground miner.

On that date he was still suffering from miners' nystagmus and had not recovered from his previous disablement. After working for two hours he complained of headache and left the pit and did not thereafter return to work. On February 18 he obtained from the certifying surgeon of the district a certificate that he was suffering from miners' nystagmus and was thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he had been employed, and the certifying surgeon certified that the disablement began on February 15, 1929. An appeal to the medical referee was dismissed. The respondent was totally incapacitated until March 20, 1929, and he had since been partially incapacitated.

The arbitrator refused compensation on the ground that at the time when the respondent entered the appellants' employment he was suffering from the nystagmus, which he had contracted before November, 1927, and that his present disablement was not "due to the nature of any employment in which the workman was employed at any time within the 12 months previous to the date of disablement" as required by section 43 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

The question of law was whether, on the foregoing facts, the arbitrator was entitled to refuse compensation. The Second Division, by a majority (the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lord Ormidale, and Lord Anderson, Lord Hunter dissenting), answered that question in the negative on the ground that the decision of the certifying surgeon (or the medical referee on appeal) as to the date of disablement was final and conclusive.

The Right Hon. A. M. MacRobert, K.C., and Mr. James R. Marshall (both of the Scottish Bar) appeared for the appellants; Mr. Arthur P. Duffes, K.C., and Mr. John Cameron (both of the Scottish Bar) for the respondent.

The question turned on the construction to be put on section 43 (1) and (2), which, so far as material to the present case, provided as follows:—

Subsection 1.—Where—(i) the certifying surgeon appointed under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the district in which a workman is employed certifies that the workman is suffering from a disease mentioned in the third schedule to this Act and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed . . . and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the workman was employed at any time within the 12 months previous to the date of the disablement . . . whether under one or more employers, he . . . shall be entitled to compensation under this Act as if the disease . . . were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of that employment, subject to the following modifications:—

(a) The disablement . . . shall be treated as the happening of the accident;

(b) If it is proved that the workman has at the time of entering the employment wilfully and falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously suffered from the disease, compensation shall not be payable;

(c) The compensation shall be recoverable from the employer who last employed the workman during the said 12 months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due (subject to certain provisos).

Clause (*f*) provided that if either party was aggrieved by the action of the certifying surgeon in giving or refusing a certificate the matter should be referred to a medical referee whose decision should be final and conclusive.

Subsection 2.—For the purposes of this section the date of disablement shall be such date as the certifying surgeon certifies as the date on which the disablement commenced, or, if he is unable to certify such a date, the date on which the certificate is given.

JUDGMENT

LORD HAILSHAM, after reading section 43 (1) and (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, said that the present appellants contended that the certificate of the certifying surgeon as to the date on which the disablement began was not conclusive and that it was competent for the arbitrator to review that decision and to determine that disablement began at some earlier time. They pointed out that the certificate was given by the certifying surgeon without hearing the parties and without giving any opportunity to the employers of adducing evidence or of hearing the case put by the workman before the surgeon; and, further, that the date of disablement might be most material in ascertaining the liability, not only of the respondents in the arbitration, but also of other employers, who might have employed the workman during the previous 12 months. They contended that it could not have been the intention of Parliament to make that certificate conclusive and that the construction put on the section by the Court of Session led to such glaring injustice as to render it necessary to find some other interpretation of the language used.

He was disposed to agree that the construction adopted by the Court of Session did involve hardship and possibly injustice to the employers, who were to be held bound by a decision arrived at in their absence and without any opportunity afforded to them for putting their view of the facts. But, in his opinion, the language of the section was perfectly clear and definite and it was not open to their Lordships to put any other construction on the words used than that which had been accepted by the Court of Session.

It was said that subsection 2 did not in terms state that the certificate of the certifying surgeon was conclusive, but the section did state that, for the purposes of the section—that was for the purpose of ascertaining the date of the happening of the accident and the identity of the employer who last employed the workman within 12 months previous to the date of the disablement—the date of disablement should be such date as the certifying surgeon certified as the date on which the disablement began. In the face of that express provision he could not hold that it was competent for the arbitrator to find that the date of disablement should be some other date than that certified by the certifying surgeon or that he could hear evidence to ascertain for himself a fact the determination of which was by statute expressly left to the certifying surgeon.

It might be that the Legislature had thought that the provision in subsection 1 (*b*) was a sufficient protection for the employer. Whether that were the explanation or not it was not necessary to speculate. The language of the section was quite plain and unequivocal and in his opinion it was their manifest duty to give to the words used their plain meaning. He moved that the appeal be dismissed.

The other noble and learned lords briefly expressed their concurrence.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Beveridge and Co., for Mr. W. T. Craig, Glasgow, and Messrs. W. H. Rankin and Nimmo, W. S., Edinburgh; Messrs. Findlay, McClure and Co., for Messrs. R. Maguire, Cook and Co., Glasgow, for Messrs. Allan McDougall and Co., Edinburgh.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
DISPUTE OVER CATTLE CAKE
G. C. DOBELL AND CO., LIMITED v. BARBER AND GARRATT

(*Before* Mr. Justice Roche)

The plaintiffs and the defendants in this case were merchants carrying on business at Liverpool, and they both dealt largely in cattle food. On September 12, 1929, the defendants sold to the plaintiffs a quantity of linseed cattle cake, and the plaintiffs subsequently resold it to dealers, who retailed it to farmers. Cattle which ate the cake became seriously ill, and it was found that the cake contained castor seed mixed with the linseed, and the cattle had consequently suffered from castor poisoning. The plaintiffs had to pay damages to their buyers, and they now brought this action against the defendants to recover damages for alleged breach of warranty.

Mr. Porter, K.C., and Mr. Howard Jones appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. van den Berg for the defendants.

The plaintiffs claimed a declaration that on the s

Sporting News

RACING

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING

BOSWORTH'S SUCCESS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Second Spring Meeting was begun at Newmarket yesterday in dull but not unpleasant weather. The going was inclined to be hard. Before dealing with the afternoon's racing it is necessary for a moment to touch on the Derby. Ballyferis, who during the last few days has apparently been well backed for this great race, was taken to the course, and for a time was in the parade ring in the paddock. He is a well-made, well-grown colt, but if the going keeps hard his trainer certainly will have many anxious moments before he gets him to the starting gate at Epsom as fit and well as he will have to be to win such a race as that. For the time being he can, in my opinion, be left safely alone.

After Rustom Pasha had won at Epsom there were many people who thought that in him they had seen the probable winner of the Epsom race. When later, in the Two Thousand Guineas, Paradine, whom he had beaten with ease, was second they were even more convinced that this son of Son-in-Law and the Flying Cos had inherited the stamina of his sire and the speed of his dam. The fact that he missed the race for the Two Thousand Guineas should have given them furiously to think. He was left in the race for the Newmarket Stakes, to be run this afternoon, but he will not be started for that important event, and, further, I am very doubtful whether he will be started for the Derby, in which his owner also has Blenheim, who ran in the Two Thousand Guineas, in which, however, he was easily beaten by Diolite. I am not exaggerating when I say that if Diolite had been trained by Lambton, Alec Taylor, Persse, or Dawson, he would at the present time be at least a 5 to 2 favourite for the greatest of all races, instead of a 5 to 1 chance. It is all very well to argue that his trainer has yet to show that he can train a Derby winner. He has trained the best two-year-old of his year, and he has trained the winner of a Two Thousand Guineas. I fail to see why he should not also train the winner of a Derby. Further, it is argued that, being by Diophon, Diolite will not stay the mile and a half over which the Derby is run. I remember arguing the same thing about Manna, who was by Phalaris, and Manna won the Derby, and he did not win the Two Thousand Guineas so easily as did Diolite. I am not at the moment saying that Diolite will win the Derby, but it seems useless at the present time to look for a horse to beat him.

BOSWORTH'S CONVINCING WIN

The most important event decided during the afternoon was the Burwell Stakes, run over the last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course. Among the four starters were Bosworth, who had been second in last year's St. Leger, and Trimdon, who had run well at the last meeting here. Trimdon was receiving 18lb. from Bosworth, and on his previous running with Buck and Empire Builder, who had since won at Kempton Park, I had thought that Bosworth might be troubled very seriously to win. I was wrong, for Bosworth won rather cleverly, with Trimdon second and Stockcross third. The last-named, who is by Tetrameter, might one day make a fine jumper. I have seldom seen such quarters on a horse. Coming into the Dip Trimdon was just in front of Bosworth, but when once Weston asked Bosworth for an effort, the race was quickly over, Bosworth, ridden hard with the hands, coming away to win decisively. For future guidance, I consider that Bosworth gave Trimdon a 7lb. beating, apart from the weight which he was giving, and time will probably show that this was a fine performance. At the moment I do not know of any Cup horse trained in this country likely to beat Bosworth at Ascot, and, like all other racing people, I hope that he keeps fit and well and beats the French and other horses in that race next month.

The Miss Jessica filly was a very easy winner of the Norfolk Stakes for two-year-olds, with which the afternoon's racing was begun. Although she was badly drawn on the far side of the course she was always in front, and won with great ease from Berrydale and Chivalresque. She herself is probably quite useful. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the others that ran in the race, that this is so, for they were smothered.

As I had expected, Annis found it impossible to give 10lb. to Gwyniad in the Haverhill Stakes, a race for three-year-old fillies, run over the Cambridgeshire Course. On their form as two-year-olds with Hieroglyphic, Gwyniad was as good as, if indeed not better than, Annis. For a long way in this race there was little to choose between a number of the runners, but, coming out of the Dip, Gwyniad began to draw away, and half-way up the hill to the winning-post there was no doubt about the result, Gwyniad finally winning by a length and a half from Annis, with Triptych a short head away, third. Taj Shirin and Glorious Devon ran the best of the others. The race should have done Annis good, but still, even then, I do not think she will ever beat the winner at yesterday's weights.

THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP

The consistent and much improved Boldero found the mile and a quarter over which the Newmarket Handicap was run too short for him. He kept up in the front rank until the pace was turned on coming out of the Dip, and then he fell away. When he began to lose his place Alcester at once drew away from the others, of whom the most prominent was Coster Boy, and won with such ease that, even with a penalty, he should win again at York next week. Coster Boy was second and Acragas third. Alcester, who is by Rochester, ran well for nearly a mile in the City and Suburban. Although he has run well on several occasions, this was the first time that he had won either this or last year.

Persse, as the trainer, and H. Beasley, as the rider, completed a very nice double when the Head Note filly won the Somerville Stakes with ease from Enyo and Estate Duty. The Head Note filly, who had run very well at Sandown Park, presumably has improved much since then, and is now a useful filly. At the same time, it is to be remembered that the third, Estate Duty, was giving her 15lb., and this colt by Legatee is obviously useful. Beasley's riding in this and in the earlier race, which he won, showed once more that he is almost in a class by himself over this Rous Course. The manner in which he invariably has his mount well placed coming into the Dip, and then comes out when he strikes the rising ground and never afterwards loses his grasp of the situation, is something to be admired.

The important Burwell Stakes, to which I have already referred, was followed by the Apprentice Plate, with which the afternoon's racing was concluded. It was won easily by Maryland Point, who, taking a line through Garnock, was nicely handicapped. Merry Lassie was second. She was ridden by little Archibald, who promises to make a successful rider.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—DUXFORD TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Several useful platers can be started here, but they may not be so good as Bundaberg, who has shown quite useful form in better class races than this. If, as I understand, BUNDABERG will be started, he is my selection.

2.30.—SHELFORD PLATE (1¼m.).—This distance, and the more severe course, may enable Elibank to improve on his Sandown Park and Kempton Park form. He ran well at the latter place when beaten by only Smoky Light. Pook's Hill won nicely at Chester, but the trainer of Elibank should know, through Templario, what chance his horse has against him. Fairy Prince and Botany Bay are others who have chances, but the best selection seems to me to be Dusty, who has won his last two races and who, on form, is as good as Smoky Light. Further, he would seem to have made considerable improvement since early in the season. DUSTY, if absent, Elibank, seems to me the best choice.

3.0.—NEWMARKET STAKES (1¼m.).—There will be two starters from Manton, Sea Rover and Writ. The former did not run well in the Two Thousand Guineas, but had previously shown promise behind Bargany, when finishing in front of Trews. Rustom Pasha does not run, while Ut Majeur hardly seems good enough and, in any case, has nothing in hand of The Masher on their Newbury form. Christopher Robin has no better chance on the Two Thousand Guineas form than Sea Rover, but he has a chance on his previous form at Newbury. WRIT will probably be better suited here than he was by the Chester course, so I shall give him another chance, and take him to win.

3.30.—CHESTERFORD MAIDEN PLATE (6f.).—A similar event at the First Spring Meeting here suggests that Pennant, if he does his best, will beat a number of the other entries here, and that must give him a good chance. Collodian should also run well if this is his chosen race of the week. Among others, he has the beating, on form, of Vernella. GOSSAMER, in the same stable as Mazor, who has been scratched, ran very well against Pamplona at the last meeting. As she runs for Misa in place of Mazor, she may win.

4.0.—SPRING TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES (5f.).—Athara refused to start with the others the last time out for a long time, and although, in the end, she got off fairly well, was soon beaten. She might win, but she might equally be left at the start, and is therefore best left alone. V.A.D. colt has some sort of a chance, while Flower Show colt might run well, but it may be wise here to give another chance to ATBARA, as apparently Phalarope does not run.

4.30.—MELDRETH WELTER HANDICAP (1m.).—Wire-Work ran quite well in a similar event at the First Spring Meeting, and on that form, seems to have a pound or so in hand of such as Fraudulent, Antiquary, Galette, and others. WIRE-WORK, on the handicap, seems to me just the winner.

BEVERLEY PROSPECTS

2.15.—WESTWOOD MAIDEN PLATE (1m.).—Gala Prince, who dead-heated with Rhyloite over the same distance at Stockton, and Mississippi (Thwaites) will require beating, as will Peacock's POMARREL.

2.45.—KINGSTON-UPON-HULL ALL-AGED PLATE (5f.).—This should fall to F. ARMSTRONG'S SELECTED of Darnley and Arran Beg, but Television and Dale's Girl should run well.

3.15.—BEVERLEY HANDICAP (1m. 5f.).—This race affords another opportunity for Scottish Fusilier, who ran quite well for this distance at Chester. Andorra gets the course. Paul, if doing his best, may be dangerous, but is none too generous. The Mohawk, who galloped with Six Wheeler, is fancied. I think that most danger to POLYANTHUS, of whom we did not see the best at Stockton, will be from the well-treated Sir Picton and The Mohawk, who is very well.

3.45.—HURN SELLING WELTER HANDICAP (1¼m.).—This is not unlikely to fall to HAMMETT'S SELECTED, although Sprinkle Light and Hidalgo II. are fancied.

4.15.—BISHOP BURTON STAKES (5f.).—This will attract Trojan, who appeared to be second on merit to Backward Glance at Ripon. Sisal is thought to be useful, but the obvious danger to Trojan is PRINCETOWN, who divided Golden Apple and Lady Cluney colt at Newmarket.

4.45.—WELTON PLATE (1m.).—I like LINDINA, who shaped well behind Pal o' Mine at Newcastle.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There will be very good fields for most of the events to-day.

The Duxford Two-Year-Old Selling Plate will attract most of the horses entered. DEERPARK has made good progress since his last race at Nottingham, and his chance here is thought highly of. He may prove the winner.

Of those engaged in the Shelford Plate, Pook's Hill, Botany Bay, and Collingham are the most fancied of our representatives. POOK'S HILL beat several fancied candidates when he won the Stewards' Maiden Stakes at Chester, and the distance here will suit him.

The Newmarket Stakes is likely to prove a poor race. Our only likely representative is Christopher Robin, the winner of the Greenham Plate at Newbury, but he ran very much below his form in the Guineas.

There will be a big field for the Chesterford Maiden Plate, but Gay Friar may not compete. Pennant, Collodian, Vernella, Quince, and Doryphoros have done well. Of these I believe VERNELLA has made the most improvement, and she has my confident vote.

The Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Flower Show colt is under orders to run, and on public form he will be hard to beat. He has done well since his race at Newmarket. Diolite may be the best of Lord Dundas's two-year-olds, and is very much fancied to win this race. Phalarope is a colt we have not seen the best of, and Clarice colt is another promising youngster. Athara may be an absentee, and for the winner I select FLOWER SHOW COLT.

The Meldreth Welter Handicap.—FRAUDULENT has been going in his very best form, and he appears to get better with age. The conditions are favourable to him.

BEVERLEY

The following are my selections for the opening stage of the Beverley Meeting:—

WESTWOOD MAIDEN HANDICAP.—GALA PRINCE.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL PLATE.—BUCKSBROOK.

BISHOP BURTON STAKES.—SISAL.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

EPSOM DERBY STAKES.—Journey's End at 9 a.m. yesterday.

NEWMARKET MEETING

MELDRETH HANDICAP.—Budaiya, Gay Vista.
CHESTERFORD PLATE.—Frankchase.
SHELFORD PLATE.—Misprint.
DUXFORD SELLING PLATE.—So Cheap.

BEVERLEY MEETING

WAIT MEMORIAL PLATE.—Naughty, Napoo, Silver Arrow.
LONDESBOROUGH PLATE.—Gallions Reach, Incognita, Summer Song, Philyra.
BISHOP BURTON STAKES.—Chepstow.
WESTWOOD MAIDEN HANDICAP.—Astridge.
WELTON PLATE.—Alexandra Day, Cynosure.

HAMILTON PARK MEETING

DICKMONT SELLING PLATE.—Cynos.
DRUMCLOG SELLING HANDICAP.—Mount Melville, Argos Lad.
TILLIETUDLEM PLATE.—Up Stream.
LOWLANDS HANDICAP PLATE.—Miss Carpathian.

HAYDOCK PARK MEETING

HAYDOCK PARK HANDICAP.—First Flight.
COPELAND PLATE.—Mickey Dazzler, Pitched Battle.
Pacific Princess, Gossomer.
HAYDOCK PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Chirpy.
CLUB PLATE.—Mickey Dazzler.
NEWTON PLATE and SCURRY PLATE.—Barreau, Beccsquimee.

MISCELLANEOUS

LINGFIELD PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Chirpy.
MAIDEN (APPRENTICE) PLATE, GATWICK.—Benefactor.
PORTLAND HANDICAP, DONCASTER.—Notice Board.
LONGLEAT STAKES, SALISBURY.—Ann Bridget.
STAND SELLING (WELTER HANDICAP), SALISBURY.—Pointbox.
OXTED SELLING HANDICAP PLATE, LINGFIELD PARK.—Marie Blanche.
MAIDEN PLATE, SALISBURY, and WELLINGTON HANDICAP, SANDOWN PARK.—Coralou.
CRAVEN HANDICAP, YORK.—Breadcrumb.
BATH ENGAGEMENTS.—Buxton Jane.
RUDYARD HANDICAP HURDLE, UTTOXETER, and DONNINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE, WOORE HUNT.—Crousetha.
LAMBTON HANDICAP HURDLE, SEDGEFIELD.—More than Pretty.
RICHMOND HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, SEDGEFIELD.—Spring Blossom.
OPEN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, WOORE HUNT.—Swift News.
PACKINGTON PLATE, BIRMINGHAM.—May Mor gelding.
POTTERIES STEEPLECHASE, UTTOXETER.—Silver Lad.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN CAPTAIN H. P. HOLT'S NAME.—Flaming Dawn.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. S. B. JOEL'S NAME.—Verdict.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. S. MCGREGOR'S NAME.—The Grange colt (2 yrs.).
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE NAMES OF SIR T. DIXON and MR. D. PEACOCK.—Chipwood filly (3 yrs.).
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Adeleine, Natalia, Nessuno, Mulini, Calinda, Alchemy, Princess Rosetta, Zala, Cargalida, Hannah's Garden, Gay Sadie, Dark Past, Mark Away, Priority (dead), Tertium Quid.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. J. PENDARVES'S NAME.—Daring Boy.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket)

2.0.—The DUXFORD TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	St	lb
aGOOSANDER (Mr. V. Malcolm) ..... Leach, jun.	9	4
ICARUS (Mr. H. Johnstone) ..... Wilmot	9	0
aDRILL BOOK (Mrs. G. Robinson) ..... R. Day	9	0
aFLIPLET (Lord Allendale) ..... B. Jarvis	8	11
aMARAGUITA G. by Ethnarch (Mr. L. Ardern) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
aBUNDABERG (Mr. J. P. Arkwright) ..... Persse	8	11
aDAZZLE F. by Old Rowley (Major W. V. Beatty) ..... Beatty	8	11
aIRISH ORB F. by HAPPY MAN (Mr. E. V. Boyce) ..... Beedle	8	11
aJAWBREAKER (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... P. J. Colling	8	11
aDEERPARK (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	8	11
aGRANDE LA (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8	11
aBLUE PEAK (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8	11
aBOER (Mr. Walter Griggs) ..... Walter Griggs	8	11
aFACE TO FACE (Mr. W. H. C. Hustler) R. J. Colling	8	11
aFIRST PARADE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	11
SILVER SONG (Mr. F. Martin) ..... Martin	8	11
aFRANCOIS (Mr. J. M. Misa) ..... Misa	8	11
aNEAT KNEES (Mr. T. Paterson) ..... H. Leader	8	11
aLADY STAND UP F. by Deflance (Mr. Hugh Powney) ..... Hugh Powney	8	11
aJEMIMA (Lord Rosebery) ..... Jarvis	8	11
aASCOT F. by Knight of the Garter (Mrs. A. D. Sadler) ..... A. Sadler	8	11
aPRETTY MISSIE G. by Obliterate (Mr. W. T. Sears) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
aSONNENSCHEIN (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	8	11
aCHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	11
aFUSEE VOLANTE F. by Mountalineer (Mrs. V. Yorke) ..... Jarvis	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DRILL BOOK, Hall; UPLIFT, Elliott; MARAQUITA GELDING, J. Leach; BUNDABERG, H. Beasley; DAZZLE FILLY, W. Stephenson; IRISH ORB FILLY, Perryman; DEERPARK, F. Fox; GRAND LA LA, G. Richards; BLUE PEAK, C. Richards; BOER, —; FACE TO FACE, H. Beasley; NEAT KNEES, T. Weston; LADY STAND UP FILLY, —; JEMIMA, H. Wragg; ASPIS FILLY, J. Dines; PRETTY MISSIE GELDING, H. Leach; SONNENSCHEIN, S. Wyatt; FUSEE VOLANTE FILLY, F. Lane.

2.30.—The SHELFORD PLATE of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Last mile and three-quarters of Cesarewitch Course.

	St	lb
aSPARTAN (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... G. D. Ward	8	10
aELIBANK (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	8	9
aDUSTY (Mr. H. Liddell) ..... V. Smyth,	8	6
GENTILITY (Lady Meux) ..... Templeman	8	6
SUPER-HAINE (Mr. R. Wright) ..... Holland	8	6
aPOOK'S HILL (Mr. H. R. Armitage) Walter Griggs	8	6
aCALVADOS (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8	3
aFIRST SHOT (Mr. T. Dawson) ..... R. Day	8	3
FAIRY PRINCE (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman	8	3
aBOTANY BAY (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	3
aAUREATE RAY (Mr. G. B. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	8	3
aCOLLINGRAM (Lord Harewood) ..... B. Jarvis	8	3
SCOTCH DON (Mr. C. E. Howard) ..... Higgs	8	3
aCOUNTDOWN (Lord Zetland) ..... Dundas	8	0
ABBESS (Mr. H. C. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	8	0
aBANKHEAD (Mr. C. P. Kirk) ..... Kirk	8	0
aSKENNY (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	8	0
aBRIGHT SPARK (Mr. W. Robertson) ..... Watts	8	0
aMORNING WALK (Mr. A. de Rothschild) Watson	8	0
aVANILLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... D. Waugh	8	0
aBRIGHT SEA (Mr. J. H. Whitney) Boyd-Rochfort	8	0
aTHREAD (Mr. J. E. Widener) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPARTAN, J. Sirett; ELIBANK, H. Jellis; SUPER-HAINE, H. Wragg; COLLINGRAM, C. Elliott; KILKENNY, R. James; MORNING WALK, R. Perryman; VANILLA, G. Bezant.

3.0.—The NEWMARKET STAKES of 30 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit if declared by the Tuesday in the week before running, or 3 sovs. if declared by the first Tuesday in July 1929, with 1,000 sovs. added. A.F. three-year-olds; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Rous course (five furlongs).

	St	lb
aWRIT (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	9	0
aSEA ROVER (Mr. A. E. Cox) ..... Lawson	9	0
UT MAJEUR (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	9	0
BURTON PARK (The Aga Khan) ..... Dawson	9	0
aCHRISTOPHER ROBIN (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) ..... Gilpin	9	0
aSANDALS (Lady Z. Wernher) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	9	0
aTHE MASHER (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Wilmot	9	0
aTHE SCOUT II. (Mr. W. Woodward) Boyd-Rochfort	9	0
BREADCRUMB (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WRIT, R. Dick; SEA ROVER, R. Jones; UT MAJEUR, M. Beary; CHRISTOPHER ROBIN, P. Beasley; SANDALS, J. Dines; THE MASHER, C. Ray; THE SCOUT II., J. Childs.

3.30.—The CHESTERFORD MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Bretby Stakes Course (6f. 72 furlongs).

	St	lb
aSECRET PAPER (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin) ..... Leach, sen.	9	0
GOLDEN EARL (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	9	0
aSENATOR (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ..... Gilpin	9	0
aFLAVERSHAM (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman	9	0
aBUNDOY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	9	0
aGAY FRIAR (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Guinness) ..... B. Jarvis	9	0
aPRAVAGIL (Mr. R. Guiadhur) ..... J. Cannon	9	0
aGOLDEN VENTURE (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	9	0
aGREY BACHELOR (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Hugh Powney	9	0
aCHARAMOND II. (Mr. E. Macomber) Leach, jun.	9	0
aTHE CATHEDRAL (Mr. J. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	9	0
aPENNANT (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Watson	9	0
aFLAVERCOURT (Sir J. Buchanan-Jardine) ..... R. Jarvis	9	0
aTHE DOMINIE (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus	9	0
aSONNENSTEIN (Mrs. K. G. Anderson) William Griggs	8	11
aVANGUARD (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Wragg	8	11
MARY AMBREE (Major D. Bonsor) ..... F. Hartigan	8	11
aCOLLODIAN (Mr. C. Clif) ..... Beatty	8	11
aSPUN YARN (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	11
aBUNDLEY BEAUMONT (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) Digby	8	11
aLIZZIE (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... William Griggs	8	11
aSNAP (Mr. D. Fraser) ..... R. Day	8	11
aCHEAP HOLIDAY (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8	11
aVERNELLA (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8	11
aFERRY AND EASY (Mr. G. H. Digby) ..... Digby	8	11
aCHEAP HOLIDAY (Major J. C. Lewis) Walter Griggs	8	11
aSOLFEGGIO (Mrs. J. Misa) ..... Misa	8	11
aGOSSAMER (Mr. J. M. Misa) ..... Misa	8	11
aTETRAGON (Lord Penrhyn) ..... Leach, sen.	8	11
aQUININE (Lord Rosebery) ..... Jarvis	8	11
ALPHEUS (Mr. H. Stobart) ..... W. Collins	8	11
aSILVER VOICE (Colonel W. F. Story) ..... J. Dawson	8	11
aCARYSFORT (Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wallington) ..... Leader	8	11
aJAY VIXEN (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	11
aDORYPHOROS (Mr. D. M. Wilson) ..... H. T. Waugh	8	11
aSENORITA NOSAL (Mr. J. Lowry) ..... F. Darling	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE DOMINIE, —; HAVERHOLME, —; PRAVAGIL, J. Simpson; GOLDEN VENTURE, J. Leach; GREY BACHELOR, —; PHARAMOND II., H. Leach; THE CRUSADER VI., —; PENNANT, R. Perryman; SONNENSTEIN, F. Winter; ANAGANCE, C. Ray; BURNLEY BELLE, S. Donoghue; LIZZIE, —; VERNELLA, —; FERRY AND EASY, J. Leach; SOLFEGGIO or GOSSAMER, R. Jones; CHRYSOFIL, J. Childs; DORYPHOROS, H. Jellis; SISTER NORAH, —.

4.0.—The SPRING TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 20 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit if declared by May 13, or 3 sovs. the only forfeit if declared by March 25, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Rous course (five furlongs).

	St	lb
aATHARA (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) ..... Gilpin	8	12
APELTA (Sir C. Nicholson) ..... Dundas	8	10
aV.A.D. c. by Prince Galahad (Mr. S. W. Beer) ..... Leach, jun.	8	10
aROMAN MAID c. by Buchan (Mr. E. Coleman) ..... Fred Butters	8	10
aGAY PAREE (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8	10
aPRESIDENT WILFRED (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	8	10
GAME GREY (Lady Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	10
FLOWER SHOW c. by Polyphontes (Mr. J. S. Bell) ..... J. Jarvis	8	10
aTHEODOTULAE (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8	10
aSANATOR (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8	10
aPHALAROPE (Mrs. A. James) ..... Frank Butters	8	10
aARTHOS (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Person	8	10
aBONNE TETE (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	8	10
aPYNE (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8	10
aHERITAGE (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Waugh	8	10
aCLARICE c. by Milesius (Mr. J. E. Widener) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	10
aESCOLTA REAL (Lord Tenadale) ..... Pickering	8	10
aSKY DANCER (Mr. G. Blackwell) ..... Blackwell	8	7
aHINDHEAD (Mr. D. Brocklebank) R. Jarvis	8	7
AVALON (Sir G. Bullough) ..... R. Jarvis	8	7
aS.O.S. (Mr. D. Goold) ..... R. J. Colling	8	7
aHURRY IN (Mr. W. J. Grissom) ..... Rimell	8	7
aWOODYBEAR (Lord Woolavington) ..... Darling	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ATHARA, P. Beasley; PHILAE, R. James; V.A.D. COLT, J. Leach; GAY PAREE, C. Ray; ROMAN MAID COLT, H. Wragg; PRESIDENT WILFRED, J. Pettyman; FLOWER SHOW COLT, C. Elliott; GREY BACHELOR, —; GAME GREY, Richards; SHANDON, G. Richards; ARTHOS, H. Beasley; BONNE TETE, G. Bezant; HERITAGE, S. Donoghue; CLARICE COLT, Childs; ESCOLTA REAL, R. Jones; HINDHEAD, C. Elliott; S.O.S., S. Wyatt; HURRY IN, —; WINDYBEAR, F. Fox.

4.30.—The MELDRETH WELTER HANDICAP, a sweepstake of 2 sovs. each, and 3 sovs. extra, for handicap of 20 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. R.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
aTULLYCROSS (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	4	9	4
aFRAUDULENT (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	4	9	0
aANTIQUARY (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... B. Jarvis	5	8	9
aDUNDRAFF (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	3	8	5
aGOLDEN LYRE (Sir Bailey) ..... Templeman	4	8	3
AIRISH ROMANCE (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ..... Templeman	5	8	3
aGRAND PRINCE (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	4	8	3
aWIRE-WORK (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... T. Cannon	4	8	3
GOLDEN CLOUD (Mr. M. Cuddy) ..... Kelly	4	8	3
BLACK ENSIGN (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	4	8	3
FALLOW (Major W. Hall) ..... Morris	4	7	13
aGALETTE (Mr. F. H. Jenks) ..... Watts	4	7	12
aPURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	5	7	10
SILVER LUTE (Mr. J. W. Hartigan) ..... Bennet	4	7	10
AHELARD (Mr. C. W. S. Philburn) ..... Cottrill	3	7	8
aSIMEON'S CHARM (Mr. C. R. Taylor) F. Leader	4	7	8
aDESIREE (Mr. F. Perner) ..... Beedle	4	7	8
aDOLMAN (Mr. J. Blackwell) ..... Blackwell	5	7	8
aPRINCESS GALAHAD (Mr. P. H. McKay) ..... Coldbeck	5	7	7
ASH PLANT (Mr. J. Barjis) ..... Hackett	5	7	7
aMUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. R. L. Glasspool) ..... C. Leader	3	7	7
aGUSCA DIN (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	3	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FRAUDULENT, T. Weston; GOLDEN LYRE, R. Perryman; IRISH ROMANCE, F. Fox; GRAND PRINCE, G. Richards; WIRE-WORK, J. Sirett; BLACK ENSIGN, —; GALETTE, C. Jenkins; PURPLE WAVE, —; SILVER LUTE, P. Powell; SIMEON'S CHARM, T. Lowrey; DESIREE, S. Wragg; DOLMAN, W. Stephenson; PRINCESS GALAHAD, A. Burns. J. Collins rides either Black Ensign or Purple Wave.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT. STAKE AND WINNINGS.)

2.0.—Miss Jessica filly, WIN 5s., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Berrydale, PLACE 14s. 6d.; Chivalresque, PLACE 8s. 9d.
2.30.—Gwyniad, WIN 17s. 9d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Annis, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Triptych, PLACE 13s.
3.0.—Alcester, WIN 12s. 9d., PLACE 3s. 3d.; Coster Boy, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Acragas, PLACE 7s.
3.30.—Head Note filly, WIN 5s., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Enyo, PLACE 5s. 6d.; Estate Duty, PLACE 2s. 6d.
4.0.—Bosworth, WIN 3s. 9d.
4.30.—Maryland Point, WIN 6s. 6d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Merry Lassie, PLACE 2s. 9d.; I Am the Captain, PLACE 4s. 6d.
African Double.—2.30, Gwyniad, and 3.0, Alcester, £61 6s. to £1.

LONDON BETTING

THE DERBY

(To be run at Epsom on June 4).

5 to 1 agst DIOLITE (t. and o.) (F. Templeman)
8 — 1 —— RUSTOM PASHA (t. and o.) (R. Dawson)
10 — 1 —— BALLYFERIS (t. and o.) (S. Darling)
100 — 8 —— SILVER FLAME (t. and o.) (R. Jarvis)
33 — 1 —— NOBLE STAR (t. and o.) (L. Cundell).

PROFESSIONAL SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

Davis set up a record in the Professional Snooker Championship at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, yesterday, when, in the fourth game, he made a break of 79, against T. Dennis (Nottingham). Davis won all four games in the afternoon, to increase his lead to 10 games to two, the scores being:—76—26, 68—37, 56—46, and 104—19.

Each won two games in the evening, Davis the second and third at 83—29 and 84—36, while Dennis took the first and last at 75—58 and 73—32. Davis then led by 12 games to four.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

2.0 (2.4).—The NORFOLK TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 6 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Rous Course (five furlongs).

MISS JESSICA FILLY, by Bucks Hussar (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 1
BERRYDALE, ch c. by Beresford—Blesdale (Lord Woolavington), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 2
CHIVALRESQUE, b g. by Chivalrous—Sundrella (Mrs. S. Whitburn), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Beasley 3
Don Patrick (Sir H. Hirst), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Stour (Mr. F. W. Hornock), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Skelton 0
Jestaway c. by Jackdaw (Mr. R. Hughes), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Smallman (Mr. A. Lowry), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Hall 0
Naughty Monk (Mr. A. Melson), 8st. 9lb. ..... D. Morris 0
Prince Marabia (Mr. F. C. Nolan), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Leach 0
Greystoke (Mr. W. Smith), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Tut (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Artemus (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Principessa (Mr. J. A. F. Buttery), 8st. 6lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Jantipoe (Mr. J. Cannon), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Edgar's Lady f., by Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Clark), 8st. 6lb. ..... R. James 0
Annabella (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 8st. 6lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Melodrama (Lady Hillingdon), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Castor Sugar (Mr. C. H. Lee), 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Helen of Troy f., by Sundar (Mr. J. Mackey), 8st. 6lb. ..... E. Smyth 1
Avonford (Mr. E. C. Noian), 8st. 6lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Lady Rosalie (Mrs. W. Raphael), 8st. 6lb. G. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Major Beatty, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 vess Miss Jessica filly, 8 to 1 each Greystoke and Bertrande, 10 to 1 Annabella, 100 to 8 each Tut, Avonford, and Chivalresque, 20 to 1 Castor Sugar, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATO

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

DRAWN MATCH AT LORD'S

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

A couple of obstinate optimists, breakfasting together yesterday morning, might have assured one another that there was quite a chance of victory for the M.C.C.'s team over the Australians at Lord's. Defeat, of course, was out of the question. In the end the match was left drawn, the Australians, all out in their second innings, being only 240 runs in front.

This latest Australian side has shown no signs of that almost insolent self-confidence which has enabled some of their predecessors to dominate situations when they had no logical right to do so. It was quite certain that there was no Trumper or Macartney to come in and save the match by giving his bowlers a chance to win it. All chance of a finish soon disappeared, partly washed out by a heavy shower which fell soon after play had started, partly dispelled by Hornibrook, who had been sent in overnight to take the last three balls of the last over. Having done that job successfully, he saw no reason why he should not continue in well-doing. It took the bowlers an hour and 10 minutes to provide him with one. That was not very creditable to them, but it is only fair to state that Hornibrook kept his bat rigidly straight in playing back and showed unerring judgment in picking the right ball to miss. At the other end Jackson lived up to his reputation as one of the chief stylists among the touring party. Allom and Stevens bowled very well to him. But his correct footwork, his leisurely lift of the bat, and above all the flash of his supple wrists enabled him to deal with their best balls easily. He did not do much driving because he received few half-volleys, but anything short of a length he forced away gracefully and severely all round the wicket.

The first spell of cricket lasted only 15 minutes. During it Hornibrook got off the zero mark with a glanced single, and Jackson made a charming stroke through the slips off Allom. The ground dried rather quickly after the rain stopped, and there was another spell of cricket, lasting rather more than half an hour, before luncheon. Allom found some difficulty in keeping his feet after the rain and sent down several no-balls. So Peebles came on in his place at the Pavilion end. He might have had Jackson's wicket. A pulled drive sent the ball straight and high to Jardine standing within a yard of the railings of the mound stand. Jardine, afraid to step back, had to take the ball as it came to him, awkwardly, and dropped it.

After luncheon Peebles and Stevens plugged away for another half-hour before Peebles bowled Hornibrook, who trusted his pads and omitted to back up with his bat. By the time Stevens got Jackson magnificently caught at slip by Hendren he had had a spell of bowling which may have reminded him of his school-days when he captained the side and sometimes had to go on at the other end for a change. Since then he has become a "funny" bowler, and it is rare for one of his kind to be allowed 23 consecutive overs.

At the fall of the fourth wicket the score was 96. Kippax and Ponsford then made a draw practically certain by putting on 43 more runs rather slowly. Kippax played attractively, but, from the pavilion, Ponsford's bat looked to be criminally crooked. However, he got the ball plumb in the middle of it. He seemed to have taken root when Allen went on at the Pavilion end and got him out rather fortuitously. A short ball outside the off-stump bounced high, and Ponsford, a trifle late in shaping for his hook, skied it to mid-on. Luck was also on Allen's side when he had Kippax caught behind the wicket off a ball wide on the leg-side which normally yielded four. But Kennedy was obviously Richardson's master. He beat him twice in an over before getting him well caught at second slip.

At the fall of this wicket the players came into the pavilion. One thought, of course, that Woodfull had declared, and approved his supposed action on two grounds. First, 155 for seven looks better than 170 all out. It is in accordance with the tradition of Lord's that the game should be played seriously always and all the time. Moreover, those members of the public who have paid to watch cricket have the right to demand that they shall not be fobbed off with a farcical act played with bat and ball. Ten minutes later we realized that the players had just come in to tea. We were all very angry in the pavilion and in the ring seats. Stumps were to be drawn at 5.15 in any case. That might be considered reasonable after looking at to-day's list of fixtures and referring to the A.B.C. But it seems unfortunate that a posse of young men should be so addicted to tea-drinking that they cannot wait till that hour to indulge it. We know—though we sometimes conceal the knowledge—that we have no real right to tell batsmen how many 4's they could and should hit in each over. We also know it to be our right to claim that play shall start punctually, shall be resumed as soon as possible after a stoppage for bad weather, and otherwise shall be properly conducted. The tea-addicts put up a poor show after their bout of self-indulgence. Few of the 58 runs put on for the last three wickets were stylishly or amusingly made. Of the bowlers, only Allen achieved merit. He did bowl out two men as a fast bowler should when opposed to tail-enders. But even he may be reproached for dilatoriness in doing it.

Score :—

AUSTRALIANS

First Innings			Second Innings	
W. M. Woodfull, c. Lee, b. Kennedy	52		b. Allom	7
A. Jackson, c. Lyon, b. Allom	0		c. Hendren, b. Stevens	64
D. G. Bradman, b. Allom	66		l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	4
A. F. Kippax, b. Peebles	18		c. Lyon, b. Allom	24
W. H. Ponsford, not out	82		c. Duleepsinhji, b. Allen	15
V. Y. Richardson, c. Hendren, b. Kennedy	24		c. Duleepsinhji, b. Kennedy	5
A. Fairfax, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	1		st. Lyon, b. Stevens	28
C. V. Grimmett, b. Allom	4		b. Allen	15
C. W. Walker, c. Lyon, b. Allom	0		not out	10
T. Wall, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	5		b. Allen	2
F. M. Hornibrook, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	4		b. Peebles	11
Byes, 11; l.-b., 6	17		Byes, 18; l.-b., 9; w., 1; n.-b., 2	30
Total	285		Total	213

M.C.C.—First Innings

Lee (H. W.), st. Walker, b. Fairfax	11
M. D. Lyon, c. Richardson, b. Fairfax	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, st. Walker, b. Hornibrook	92
Hendren, c. Woodfull, b. Fairfax	31
D. R. Jardine, l.-b.-w., b. Wall	25
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Wall	14
G. T. S. Stevens, c. Grimmett, b. Hornibrook	44
C. O. Allen, b. Fairfax	3
Kennedy, b. Fairfax	5
M. J. C. Allom, not out	3
I. A. R. Peebles, b. Fairfax	16
Byes, 11; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 2	18
Total	258

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	18	5	58	0
Allom	32	11	67	5
Peebles	25.3	1	87	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	12	3	27	1
Allen	14	0	76	4
Stevens	24.3	5	64	3

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	21	2	64	2
Fairfax	31	5	54	6

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hornibrook	29	11	44	2
Grimmett	28	5	78	0

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Young.

SURREY AVOID DEFEAT

FIELDING MISTAKES AT TAUNTON

A stubborn partnership between Peach and Wilson enabled Surrey to escape defeat at Taunton yesterday, where, with four wickets to fall, they were 135 runs behind when stumps were pulled up. In taking three points Surrey can consider themselves fortunate, as they were greatly helped by mistakes in the field.

Starting the day with a lead of 269, with five wickets in hand, Somerset were in a strong position, and in an hour and a half they added 63 for the loss of four wickets before White declared the innings closed, leaving Surrey 4½ hours to score 333 for victory. White hit only two more runs yesterday. With Lee (J.) he took part in a stand of 82, put on in 80 minutes. In attempting to force the pace Hunt, Holt, and Luckes lost their wickets, but Lee remained unbeaten with 50 to his credit, his chief hits being one five and three fours.

When Surrey went in success soon came to Somerset, for Hobbs played a ball on to his wicket with the score at 30, and seven runs later Sandham was bowled round his legs. A fine catch behind the wicket sent back Shepherd, and though Ducat and Barling put on 30 for the fourth wicket in just over half an hour Surrey found runs very difficult to obtain. Ducat actually stayed for an hour and 50 minutes for 28 when a catch in the slips left Surrey with half their wickets down and still 321 runs behind. Then Peach joined Wilson, and in 10 minutes short of the two hours they slowly altered the position of the match. Wilson never relaxed his dour game, and watching the ball with the utmost care he scored 25 runs in two hours. Occasionally Peach treated a loose ball with the punishment it deserved, and the wicket had put on 76 before Wilson missed a fine ball from Andrews and was bowled. Then Stroud helped Peach to play out time. Altogether Peach was two hours and 10 minutes at the wicket, hitting nine fours. He gave two chances, one to Luckes behind the wicket when 11 and another to Hunt at mid-off soon afterwards.

Score :—

SOMERSET

First Innings			Second Innings	
Young, c. Hobbs, b. Lock	33		b. Gover	10
E. F. Longrigg, c. Brooks, b. Gover	9		b. Stroud	81
R. A. Ingle, run out	47		c. Shepherd, b. Stroud	23
Lee (F. S.), c. Lock, b. Peach	1		b. Shepherd	6
J. C. White, c. and b. Peach	4		c. Shepherd, b. Peach	79
C. C. Case, b. Gover	15		c. Barling, b. Peach	20
Lee (J. W.), b. Lock	9		not out	50
G. Holt, b. Stroud	8		b. Peach	4
Hunt, b. Gover	45		c. Barling, b. Peach	15
Luckes, not out	10		b. Stroud	10
Andrews, c. Brooks, b. Gover	0		not out	3
Byes, 9; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 4	14		Byes, 5; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 2	13
Total	195		Total (9 wkts.)	*314

* Innings declared closed.

SURREY

First Innings			Second Innings	
Hobbs, b. Hunt	27		b. Andrews	15
Sandham, b. Hunt	6		b. Hunt	19
Ducat, b. Andrews	23		c. Hunt, b. Lee (J. W.)	28
Shepherd, l.-b.-w., b. White	85		c. Luckes, b. Andrews	15
Barling, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Hunt	8		st. Luckes, b. Hunt	16
Wilson, c. Hunt, b. White	7		b. Andrews	28
Peach, c. Young, b. White	11		not out	60
E. G. Stroud, b. Hunt	0		not out	0
Brooks, c. Luckes, b. White	5			
Gover, c. White, b. Lock	9			
Lock, not out	0			
Leg-byes, 3; n.-b., 1	4		Byes, 13; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	16
Total	177		Total (6 wkts.)	197

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	24	4	55	4
Peach	23	4	45	2
Stroud	19	6	42	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	26	3	78	1
Peach	25	3	78	4
Stroud	30	6	82	2

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	25	8	61	1
Hunt	28	13	53	4
Lee (J. W.)	1	0	4	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	22	7	83	3
Hunt	25	12	28	2
White	39	23	41	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
White	25.4	9	34	5
Young	5	1	19	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee (J. W.)	20	8	27	1
Young	5	5	0	0
Case	2	0	9	0

UMPIRES.—Stone and Parry

NARROW LANCASHIRE VICTORY

In an exciting finish at Northampton yesterday, Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by two wickets, the match being won only when 21 minutes of the extra half-hour had elapsed. Set to get 141 to win, Lancashire, when they went in shortly before 3 o'clock, seemed to have plenty of time to accomplish a light task, but the Northamptonshire players bowled and fielded with such keenness that every run had to be fought for. In twenty minutes only nine runs were scored, and then Watson left, and though the score advanced more quickly later, E. Tyldesley was bowled at 36, and the tea interval arrived with the total 53 for two. With 12 more runs added, Hallows, whose 31 took him an hour and 25 minutes to score, gave slip a catch, and Hopwood, who followed in, received a blow on the left fore-arm which compelled him to retire. Matters continued to go none too well with Lancashire. Paynter hit Thomas for a four and a six, and Eckersley punished Cox for 11 in one over, but the sixth wicket fell with 32 runs still required. A valuable 27 runs came from Sibbles and Duckworth, but then, with the total at 136, Duckworth and R. Tyldesley were out in quick succession. Hopwood returned, and, with nine minutes to spare, Sibbles with a four to leg, won the match.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
Woolley, b. McDonald	18		b. McDonald	11
Bakewell, b. Hopwood	33		l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	58
Timms (J. E.), b. McDonald	0		c. and b. Tyldesley (R.)	42
Bellamy, c. and b. Iddon	30		c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Sibbles	16
N. M. V. Rothschild, c. and b. McDonald	0		c. Duckworth, b. McDonald	20
A. P. F. Hawtin, st. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	42		c. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	23
Cox, not out	41		c. Duckworth, b. Sibbles	0
Matthews, st. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	3		l.-b.-w., b. Sibbles	4
Thomas, c. Paynter, b. Tyldesley (R.)	1		l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	7
Partridge, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	10		not out	5
Clark, b. Sibbles	6		b. Sibbles	8
Byes, 3; l.-b., 3	6		Byes, 9; l.-b., 3	12
Total	100		Total	208

LANCASHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
Watson, b. Cox	42		c. Bellamy, b. Clark	6
Hallows, c. Bellamy, b. Clark	0		c. Rothschild, b. Clark	31
Tyldesley (E.), c. Hawtin, b. Cox	24		b. Matthews	17
Iddon, b. Cox	0		c. Hawtin, b. Cox	12
Paynter, l.-b.-w., b. Cox	0		c. Bellamy, b. Clark	21
P. T. Eckersley, b. Cox	0		b. Thomas	13
Hopwood, c. Partridge, b. Clark	119		not out	0
Sibbles, b. Thomas	35		not out	23
Duckworth, c. and b. Matthews	10		c. Bellamy, b. Thomas	10
Tyldesley (R.), not out	12		b. Thomas	0
McDonald, c. Partridge, b. Clark	1			
Byes, 9; l.-b., 6	15		Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 2	8
Total	258		Total (8 wkts.)	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	23	5	72	2
Sibbles	16	5	32	1
Tyldesley (R.)	23	12	47	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	19	2	50	2
Sibbles	29·3	13	46	4
Tyldesley (R.)	28	10	53	3

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	35·2	14	55	3
Thomas	37	16	50	1
Matthews	23	9	57	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	22	6	38	3
Thomas	21·3	8	43	3
Matthews	14	5	19	1

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Street

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	L.	Won on 1st inns.	Lost on 1st inns.	No result	Pts.
Points Awarded	—	8	0	5	3	4	—
Lancashire	4	3	0	1	0	0	29
Warwickshire	4	2	0	1	1	0	24
Nottinghamshire	3	2	0	1	0	0	21
Surrey	5	1	0	2	1	1	21
Glamorgan	4	1	0	2	1	0	18
Worcestershire	4	1	1	1	1	0	16
Leicestershire	3	0	0	3	0	0	15
Sussex	4	1	1	1	0	2	14
Derbyshire	4	1	1	0	0	2	12
Yorkshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Kent	3	1	1	0	0	1	8
Middlesex	3	0	1	0	1	1	7
Somerset	4	0	3	1	0	0	5
Northamptonshire	4	0	3	0	0	1	4
Gloucestershire	2	0	1	0	1	0	3
Hampshire	2	0	1	0	1	0	3
Essex	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

YORKSHIRE FORCE A VICTORY

MATCH-WINNING TACTICS AT LEYTON

By taking some risks in order to make runs as quickly as possible, Yorkshire were able to declare their second innings closed before 12.30 at Leyton yesterday with the score standing at 203 for three wickets. This left Essex the task either of making 263 to win or of playing out 3½ hours. Essex did not get the runs, and were beaten by 132 runs, but, thanks to a courageous stand by A. G. Daer and Sheffield for the ninth wicket, the end did not come till 25 minutes before time.

The brilliant batting of Sutcliffe and Leyland at the end of the day on Monday already had put Yorkshire in an unassailable position. A score of 167 for the loss of Holmes's wicket meant that they were 226 on, with every prospect of making many more runs quickly on a pitch that remained slow and easy. Leyland had been sent in to join Sutcliffe, preferred to the more cautious Oldroyd, and his justification was to be found in the fact that he scored his fair share of the 104 runs added in an hour or so for the second wicket. He should have been caught by the wicket-keeper off the first ball sent down to him by Nichols, yesterday, but the mistake did not matter very much. Leyland stayed long enough to raise his own overnight score from 38 to 46, and to see Sutcliffe raise his from 85 to 100, but then he was caught and bowled by Hipkin. Mitchell came next and was out in the same way, though for one run and to a different bowler, Smith. Sutcliffe meanwhile had added a few more to his seventy-fifth century in first-class cricket, and when he and the rest of the field were driven in by a heavy shower of rain the Yorkshire captain seized the opportunity to declare the innings closed.

Essex might have done far better than they did if Cutmore, who found it fairly easy to score 17 out of the first 19 runs, had not been run out. This was an entirely unnecessary disaster, for Cutmore had hit a full-pitched ball from Bowes straight to Macaulay at extra cover. The fieldsman, like the bowler, certainly let a wet ball slip through his hands, but his recovery was so immediate that Pope, at the bowler's end, never left the popping crease. The score was 21 for one at the luncheon interval. Afterwards, Pope was far too late in playing a fast ball on his leg stump sent down by Bowes, and, at the same total of 24, Russell had his middle stump hit by the same bowler, who about this time had three men fielding close in at leg and one much deeper and at a finer angle. Nichols was all but bowled by his first ball from Bowes, but he survived longer than O'Connor, whose 19 runs included a couple of 4's—an off-drive and a square cut—off two of the few really loose, as opposed to tempting, balls sent down by Rhodes. O'Connor was brilliantly caught by Sutcliffe, who was fielding at short leg and dived forward to hold a firm enough stroke off a ball that had risen abruptly. Nichols was caught at the wicket, also off Macaulay, soon afterwards, and half the side were out for 62.

Then, as Robinson took the next three wickets without undue delay, the end looked only a matter of minutes. Instead, Sheffield, the young wicket-keeper, joined A. G. Daer in a most gallant and effective partnership that not only killed time but actually threatened to rob Yorkshire of a victory after all. Five o'clock was the hour for the drawing of stumps and, by scoring their 41 as if there was no cunning in the bowling of Rhodes and Robinson, and as if a host of fieldsmen fielding close in did not exist, they forced a change of bowling and other forms of hard thinking by the Yorkshiremen. Every loose ball was hit confidently and hard, and the ball was always kept down. However, at 4.20, Sheffield got a leg in front of a ball from Macaulay and, five minutes and 10 runs later, Smith did the same thing. Daer took out his bat for an excellent 34.

Score :—

YORKSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
Holmes, b. Smith (P.)	2		l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	38
Sutcliffe, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	9		not out	108
Oldroyd, not out	143			
Leyland, c. Russell, b. Hipkin	51		c. and b. Hipkin	46
A. C. Barber, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	30			
Mitchell, b. Smith (P.)	14		c. and b. Smith (P.)	1
Robinson, run out	12			
Wood, c. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	0		not out	2
Rhodes, st. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	12			
Macaulay, c. and b. Hipkin	5			
Bowes, b. Hipkin	0			
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4; w., 1	12		Byes, 1; l.-b., 7	8
Total	290		Total (3 wkts.)	*203

* Innings declared closed.

ESSEX

First Innings			Second Innings	
Cutmore, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	40		run out	17
Pope, c. and b. Leyland	63		b. Bowes	2
O'Connor, b. Leyland	6		c. Sutcliffe, b. Macaulay	19
Russell, run out	68		b. Bowes	0
Nichols, c. Wood, b. Macaulay	8		c. Wood, b. Macaulay	15
C. Bray, c. Leyland, b. Robinson	4		b. Robinson	12
G. W. O. Smith, b. Bowes	9		b. Robinson	2
Hipkin, b. Robinson	1		b. Robinson	0
A. G. Daer, b. Robinson	0		not out	34
Sheffield, b. Bowes	15		l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	12
Smith (P.), not out	4		l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	4
Byes, 4; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	7		Byes, 9; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 1	13
Total	231		Total	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	24	5	56	1
Smith (P.)	20	2	72	2
Daer	17	1	50	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	13	0	47	0
Smith (P.)	16	4	41	1
Daer	11	0	51	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	20.3	4	54	3
Bowes	32	11	51	2
Macaulay	30	11	46	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	19	4	56	3
Bowes	15	5	18	2
Rhodes	21	10	34	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
O'Connor	13	0	47	0
Pope	1	0	4	0
Hipkin	1	0	5	1

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rhodes	22	7	35	1
Leyland	15	3	38	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Macaulay	13.4	7	18	4
Leyland	3	0	11	0

UMPIRES.—Beet and Day.

SUSSEX AVOID DEFEAT

Sussex looked at one time to be in great danger of defeat at the hand of Leicestershire at Leicester yesterday, when they failed to save the follow-on and lost five wickets in their second innings for 93. Tate and Langridge, however, helped by some luck, made a useful stand and, when the game was given up as a draw, Sussex were 50 runs on with four wickets to fall, Leicestershire thus having to be content with five points for their first innings lead. Langridge played a match-saving innings and deserves great credit for his performance.

Score :—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	4		
Berry, b. Hollingdale	23		
Armstrong, c. and b. Langridge	6		
Bradshaw, c. Cornford, b. Tate	0		
Riley, b. Bowley	13		
Geary, b. Hollingdale	13		
E. A. Broughton, c. Cornford, b. Tate	17		
J. A. de Lisle, b. Langridge	1		
Sidwell, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	17		
Smith, l.-b.-w., b. Bowley	13		
Smart, not out	6		
Byes, 1; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 1	5		
Total	371		

SUSSEX

First Innings			Second Innings	
Bowley, c. de Lisle, b. Geary	16		c. Berry, b. Shipman	2
Parks (J.), b. Smith	67		b. Smith	28
A. J. Holmes, b. Smith	15		b. Smith	33
Cook, b. Shipman	3		b. Smart	1
Langridge (James), c. Sidwell, b. Smith	30		not out	86
Parks (H.), b. Smith	0		c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	3
Tate, l.-b.-w., b. Smart	16		c. Sidwell, b. Smith	31
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Geary, b. Smart	7		not out	12
Hammond, b. Smart	17			
Hollingdale, not out	11			
Cornford, b. Shipman	9			
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 2	12		Byes, 3; l.-b., 5; w., 1; n.-b., 2	11
Total	214		Total (6 wkts.)	207

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	49	15	112	3
Parks (J.)	2	2	14	0
Hollingdale	28	9	62	2
Hammond	7	0	23	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowley	32	9	80	3
Langridge	43	13	72	2
Cook	3	2	2	0

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Geary	22	7	49	1
Shipman	23	3	79	2
Smart	43	19	63	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	31	11	42	4
Armstrong	12	5	19	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	15	5	20	2
Geary	27	8	64	0
Smith	27	7	67	3

UMPIRES.—Morton and Braund.

EMPIRE GAMES

The Duke of Connaught has consented to become vice-president of the British Empire Games meet, which will be held in Hamilton this summer, and will be contested by athletes from all parts of the Empire. The interest of the Duke has given great satisfaction in Canadian circles.

A RECORD SCORE FOR TWO WICKETS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WIN IN AN INNINGS

Declaring their innings closed with a score of 627 for two wickets, Gloucestershire beat Oxford University at Oxford yesterday by an innings and 10 runs.

On Monday Gloucestershire had made 491 for the loss of two batsmen, and yesterday Hammond, not out 152, and Dacre, not out 28, added 136 more runs without being separated. In putting together their huge total Gloucestershire established a new record, as 627 runs or more had never before been made for the loss of only two wickets. In 1928, at Coventry, Nottinghamshire scored 656 for three wickets against Warwickshire. In 1928 Gloucestershire made 653 for six wickets against Glamorgan at Bristol.

The match which ended yesterday produced a first-wicket stand of 219, next a partnership of 230, and, finally, 178 more runs were added without loss. Hammond, whose previous scores this season had been 0, 9, 43, and 0, increased his figures to 211, and in so doing completed his 49th three-figure innings in first-class cricket. He gave no chance, batted for four hours and 10 minutes, and hit a 6 and 22 4's, thus giving ample proof of having come into form. Dacre, going in when the position demanded very quick run-getting, played brilliant cricket, but, in forcing the game, he gave two chances. He and Hammond added the 136 runs obtained yesterday morning in 65 minutes.

Oxford, despite a first innings total of 374, required 253 in order to avoid a single innings defeat. Melville and Harbord gave their side a fair start, but after luncheon they soon found themselves in trouble against Neale and Goddard, and stood in great danger of a heavy defeat. The later batsmen, notably Garthwaite and Hill-Wood, played up well, and the latter, in company with Mayhew, added 57 for the last wicket. These two stayed together until within a quarter of an hour of the time agreed upon for drawing stumps, but then Hill-Wood was dismissed.

Score :—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

First Innings			Second Innings	
P. G. T. Kingsley, b. Rogers	9		c. Hammond, b. Barnett	35
W. E. Harbord, l.-b.-w., b. Rogers	2		b. Goddard	18
Nawab of Pataudi, c. Rogers, b. Lyon	102		c. Lyon, b. Neale	19
A. Melville, c. Smith, b. Rogers	50		c. Dacre, b. Barnett	24
I. Akers-Douglas, b. Neale	19		b. Neale	5
H. M. Ford, l.-b.-w., b. Barnett	60		b. Hammond	20
H. M. Garland-Wells, c. Moore, b. Lyon	6		c. Smith, b. Neale	13
C. K. Hill-Wood, b. Goddard	12		b. Barnett	38
W. H. Bradshaw, c. Haynes, b. Lyon	81		l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	0
P. F. Garthwaite, c. Neale, b. Barnett	6		c. Barnett, b. Hammond	31
J. P. Mayhew, not out	6		not out	26
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 7	17		Byes, 7; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 5	14
Total	374		Total	243

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, c. and b. Bradshaw	81
D. N. Moore, b. Garland-Wells	206
Hammond, not out	211
Dacre, not out	100
Byes, 19; l.-b., 4; w., 2; n.-b., 4	29
Total (2 wkts.)	*827

* Innings declared closed.

B. H. Lyon, Smith, Neale, A. J. Haynes, Barnett, Goddard, and Rogers did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rogers	19	2	53	2
Hammond	8	1	11	0
Lyon	9.3	1	43	3
Goddard	28	10	80	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rogers	7	1	18	0
Lyon	9	0	35	0
Goddard	23	5	58	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barnett	15	3	41	2
Haynes	3	1	5	0
Neale	15	3	65	1
Moore	5	2	19	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barnett	15.5	4	31	3
Neale	22	7	58	3
Hammond	15	5	41	2

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	42	9	121	0
Bradshaw	46	6	127	1
Garthwaite	22	0	75	0
Melville	23	2	117	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Garland-Wells	28.4	10	135	1
Harbord	9	0	14	0
Kingsley	3	1	8	0

UMPIRES.—Ayres and Stoner.

WORCESTERSHIRE'S RECOVERY

Worcestershire, after following-on 273 behind, made a remarkable second innings recovery at Edgbaston yesterday and easily saved the game against Warwickshire, who took five points for the first innings lead.

Score :—

WARWICKSHIRE—First Innings

Smith, b. Perks	12
Croom, c. Styler, b. Perks	10
Bates, run out	109
H. E. S. Wyatt, c. Root, b. Brooke	13
Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Perks, b. Root	83
Kilner, l.-b.-w., b. Brooke	150
Santall, c. Gibbons, b. Root	56
H. N. E. Spencer, not out	3
Byes, 10; l.-b., 6; w., 1	17
Total (7 wkts.)	*543

* Innings declared closed

Paine, Sanders, and Mayer did not go in.

Second Innings.—H. E. S. Wyatt, not out, 11; Santall, not out, 0. Leg-byes, 1; w., 2; n.-b., 3. Total (no wkt.), 14.

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
J. B. Higgins, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	8		c. Smith, b. Mayer	0
Wright, b. Spencer	16		c. Smith, b. Mayer	1
Nichol, c. Sanders, b. Paine	65		b. Mayer	12
Gibbons, c. Sanders, b. Paine	65		b. Parsons	104
Fox (V.), l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	56		c. Smith, b. Mayer	2
C. F. Walters, c. Smith,

Sporting News

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SCHOOL CRICKET

PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON

Wellington, who open the season against the R.A.S.C. on Saturday, May 24, have the makings of another good side if the captain, J. W. H. James, who succeeds T. J. R. Dashwood, can discover an efficient wicket-keeper. James, himself one of the most consistent batsmen on the side, has five old colours available, who include G. H. Freeland, a slow-medium bowler, and D. M. C. Prichard. There are also R. A. Nichols, fast medium right, and R. M. Munro. G. S. May, R. B. R. Todd, and B. E. Luard, the other old colours, can all make runs, and there are promising players in B. B. Lang and A. H. J. Reid. Luard may prove a useful change bowler.

Repton, who have lost only five matches in the last five seasons, were beaten only once last year, and then by a strong side of the Repton Pilgrims. J. H. Human, a brother of R. H. C. Human, succeeds P. C. Oldfield in the captaincy, and J. F. Mendl, who on his first appearance in the eleven in 1928 played a fine innings of 173 against the Gentlemen of Leicestershire, and G. S. Sutcliffe, a fast medium bowler, are also available. Human is a fine all-round cricketer, a beautiful field anywhere, a stylish batsman, and a medium-paced right-hand bowler. Sutcliffe, who might develop into a fast bowler, is a very good slip field and an improving batsman. Though these are the only three old colours left, there are plenty of promising candidates for the vacancies in the eleven, and D. J. Mendl, a promising batsman of 16 years of age, shapes well behind the wicket.

Malvern were not a consistent batting side last year, but it was the bowling which was their weakness. W. H. L. Lister, who, fortunately for the side, is available again, bowled very well at times, and G. N. Crabtree should have gained by experience. They will be assisted by D. R. N. Bryan, a right-hand swinger, and F. G. Hamilton. E. H. Moss, a sound batsman, who played a fine innings of 126 for the Young Amateurs of Kent at the Oval in September, is the new captain, and retains the services of A. C. Bird, a reliable wicket-keeper and steady opening batsman. R. N. C. Hills and G. Cornu, both of whom should do better than last year, J. D. Whitley, P. T. B. Nunneley, J. B. Aitchison, and J. D. Wix all show promise as batsmen. Malvern should do better than last season, when they lost to both Cheltenham and Shrewsbury, the Repton match being scratched.

J. F. Snow, who succeeds to the captaincy at Shrewsbury, has plenty of material to call upon, and the prospects of the side being a good one are bright. Of the old colours Snow himself and E. A. Barlow are both medium-paced bowlers and, with A. G. N. Robinson, S. F. Mill, and M. J. K. Sullivan, should make runs. P. C. Rushton gives promise of being an able successor to J. S. O. Haslewood behind the wicket, and D. G. Butterworth, a medium-fast bowler, has already given evidence of his batting capabilities. Pratt may fill the place of Moore as the fast bowler of the side, and Moxon should gain a place for his batting.

There are only four old colours left at Uppingham, but these should form the nucleus of quite a good side, when a successor has been found to C. J. Durrant, who has been such an effective wicket-keeper for the last two years. W. A. Lupton, a consistent opening batsman, succeeds E. B. Pope in the captaincy, and will have the assistance of D. B. Parkinson and J. D. Ibbotson, both right-hand bowlers, and D. F. Walker, a left-hander. Parkinson met with great success last season before straining himself, and shows promise as a batsman, and Ibbotson may develop into a really fast bowler. Walker is also an all-round cricketer. Lupton, who is keen in the field himself, may be relied upon to set a good example to the team, as Pope did last season.

J. A. Evetts, who succeeds D. A. Bompas, has many vacancies in the Westminster XI. to fill, the most important being that of a wicket-keeper in place of the late captain. For this M. H. Matthews is the most likely candidate. The bowling presents a big problem, and will depend greatly on how W. H. D. Wakely has improved by his experience of last year. He is medium-paced right hand, and J. D. Argyle and A. C. Johnson, slow left hand, show great promise. Evetts, a consistent batsman, can bowl leg-breaks. Last season he averaged 42 for 14 innings, and should do even better this year if the cares of captaincy are not too much for him. I. I. Milne, who is worth his place for his fielding at cover point, and M. Broadhurst, both right-hand batsmen, are assured of further trials.

Charterhouse, with six old colours left under C. Middleton, who was also captain of football, have the nucleus of the best side which has represented them for some years, as these include two reliable bowlers in P. M. Dyson, right-hand medium, and J. S. Greening, right-hand slow, A. G. Powell, the wicket-keeper, and the three best batsmen of last year's XI. Middleton was one of the most consistent batsmen in the side and was unlucky to miss the century by one run, and G. B. Eccles and A. J. Wreford-Brown both scored a century and averaged close on 50. Among the most likely candidates for places are K. L. Stock, a slow left-hand bowler, and three promising batsmen in G. T. Hollebone, T. W. B. Coulson, and A. S. C. Hulton, who were tried last year.

St. Paul's have had a succession of good elevens recently, and the prospects of the present season are particularly good. J. G. Richards is in a happy position, as most of the seven old colours left were among the best players in the XI. last year. The all-round play of R. Felton will be missed, but Richards, who bowls leg-breaks, G. G. Shneerson, right-hand medium, and M. R. D. Marns, medium pace, should provide sufficient variety in the bowling, and J. B. Maclean is still available behind the wicket, in which position he had few superiors last year. Shneerson and A. W. G. Hadingham will open the innings for the third year—two years ago they made a record for the School by scoring 282 for the first wicket against the Old Paulines—and Maclean, a forcing batsman, with beautiful strokes on the off, will follow them. All three made centuries last year. H. S. C. Killick, G. C. Roosmale-Cocq, a promising young player, and J. M. Layton, the other old colour, should help to make St. Paul's one of the best batting sides of the year. P. D. Franks is a likely newcomer to complete the side.

Bradfield have six old colours left from last year's XI., under the captaincy of J. G. Mason, a sound opening batsman. The other old colours, F. D. Wade, I. J. Marshall, P. L. Bathurst, F. E. Wallace-Terry, and C. F. Markwood, can all make runs, and the bowling to a large extent will depend upon Tarry and Marshall. G. L. Weiner, slow left hand, and N. O. H. Charles, medium right hand, will provide variety to the attack, and O. R. T. Henman, the football secretary, will succeed R. C. Castley behind the wicket. Mason has opened the innings for the last two seasons and is an experienced cricketer. The season opens on Saturday, May 24, against the Old Wykehamists.

D. H. Frankford, though he has four other old colours left from last year's Dulwich XI., has a heavy task before him. He follows in the captaincy D. R. Wilcox, one of the best school cricketers of the last two seasons, and is left without a wicket-keeper or a bowler. He himself, when he gains confidence, should be an admirable opening batsman, as he combines strong defence with great punishing power.

THAMES BOAT SAILING

The London Corinthian Sailing Club had a good race on Saturday for the Wilfred Forster Cup, when 10 boats turned out in a nice breeze to sail two rounds of the short course. Quickstep worked out a good lead, but unfortunately mistook the course, and lost a lot of time in getting back; Yo ho ho sailed a fine race, beating Anne home and winning the Cup, Anne taking second place with Dabchick third. The start was at 5.30 p.m., and the times were:—

Boat and Owner	Finishing	Corrected
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Anthea (G. Ball)	6 28 5	6 54 5
Aquila (S. J. Bassett)	6 35 0	6 23 13
Rosette II. (P. Royde)	6 35 0	6 35 12
Emma (V. Barrowcliff)	6 24 0	6 30 44
Anne (R. Cobden-Sanderson and G. Tandy) (2nd)	6 24 9	6 18 17
Yo ho ho (Sir M. Selby-Bruce) (1st)	6 21 [illegible]	6 16 59
Dabchick (Miss Dawson) (3rd)	6 19 [illegible]	6 13 17
Why Not (S. D. Byles)	6 25 [illegible]	6 17 [illegible]
Quickstep (J. Stanton)	6 23 45	6 18 57
Violet (H. Pentreath)	6 23 52	6 23 52
Aquila (S. J. Bassett) (3rd)	6 23 10	6 21 7

On Sunday five boats turned out for a handicap race and had a sail in a fine westerly breeze in the fast time of 37 min. over the long course from Hammersmith to Barnes and back. Anne took the lead almost from the start, and won by a couple of minutes from Anthea. Aquila being a good third. The start was at 6.20 p.m., and the times were:—

Boat and Owner	Finishing	Corrected
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Anne (R. Cobden-Sanderson and G. Tandy) (1st)	6 57 5	6 54 9
Dabchick (Miss Dawson)	7 1 0	7 1 5
Anthea (G. Ball) (2nd)	6 59 0	6 55 18
Why Not (S. D. Byles)	7 1 10	6 58 48
Aquila (S. J. Bassett) (3rd)	7 3 0	6 59 36
Yo ho ho (Sir M. Selby-Bruce) (did not start)		

GOLF

WELSH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The Welsh Ladies' Championship meeting was continued at Llandudno yesterday, when the first and second rounds of the match-play stages were carried through. With few exceptions, the first round games were won by comfortable margins. Mrs. Rieben, the holder, beat Miss M. Slater by 5 and 6, the biggest winning margin of the round.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

Mrs. Barker (Rhos-on-Sea) beat Miss Cummins (Glamorgan) at the 20th hole.
Miss Jostyn Jeffries (Swansea Bay) beat Mrs. Eaves (Prestatyn) by 1 hole.
Miss Molly Marley (Glamorgan) beat Mrs. A. Smalley (Tenby) by 6 and 4.
Miss C. Irvine (Glamorgan) beat Mrs. Vizard (Monmouth) by 3 and 4.
Miss Gethin Griffiths (Swansea Bay) beat Mrs. Hill (Llandudno) by 5 and 4.
Mrs. Winser (Aberdovey) beat Mrs. W. Smith (Carnarvon) by 6 and 4.
Miss D. Williams (Southerndown) beat Miss Satchwell (Rhyl) at the 19th hole.
Mrs. R. Phillips (Radyr) beat Mrs. Laird (Rhyl) by 6 and 5.
Miss Dampney (Glamorgan) beat Miss Lloyd Price (Rhyl) by 7 and 6.
Mrs. Hughes (Carnarvonshire) beat Miss Allington Hughes (Wrexham) by 7 and 6.
Mrs. Rieben (Aberdovey) (holder) beat Miss M. Slater (Carnarvonshire) by 5 and 6.
Miss Richards (Radyr) beat Mrs. Hailey (Radyr) at the 21st hole.
Mrs. Ricardo (Southerndown) beat Mrs. McAlpine (Wrexham) by 7 and 5.
Miss B. Pymsan (R. Porthcawl) beat Miss E. McIvor (Cardiff) by 4 and 3.
Mrs. Bonnyman (Southerndown) beat Miss Cunninghame (Tenby) by 3 and 1.
Mrs. Scott Chard (Glamorganshire) beat Mrs. Hall (Bangor) by 4 and 3.

SECOND ROUND

Miss Jeffries beat Mrs. Barker by 9 and 7.
Miss Irvine beat Miss Marley by 3 and 1.
Mrs. Winser beat Miss Griffiths by 4 and 2.
Mrs. Phillips beat Miss Williams by 5 and 4.
Miss Dampney beat Mrs. Jones by 8 and 7.
Mrs. Rieben beat Miss Richards by 2 and 1.
Miss Pymsan beat Mrs. Ricardo by 3 and 2.
Mrs. Scott Chard beat Mrs. Bonnyman by 4 and 3.

SOMERSET LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

Without Miss D. R. Fowler, five times winner, Miss P. Lobbett, who has lost four finals to Miss Fowler, and Mrs. Francis, who twice won the title (including last year) as Miss Penruddock, the Somerset Ladies' Championship field presented a somewhat strange appearance when the match play competition was begun at Burnham yesterday. As a result of the day's play Miss Lane Joynt, Miss P. Reid, Mrs. Forgan Grant and Mrs. Collings qualified for the semi-final.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

Miss Johnston w.o., Miss D. Reid scratched.
Miss Lane Joynt beat Mrs. Ribbons by 4 and 2.
Miss P. Reid beat Mrs. Scott Reid by 8 and 7.
Mrs. Forgan Grant w.o., the Hon. Mrs. Watson scratched.
Mrs. Forgan Grant beat Mrs. Dickinson by 6 and 5.
Mrs. Shrimpton beat Mrs. Budnett by 2 and 1.
Mrs. Collings beat Miss Nicholetts by 3 and 2.
Mrs. T. Harris beat Mrs. Bowles by 2 and 1.

SECOND ROUND

Miss Lane Joynt beat Miss Johnston by 6 and 5.
Miss P. Reid beat Mrs. Berry by 3 and 2.
Mrs. Forgan Grant beat Mrs. Shrimpton by 7 holes.
Mrs. Collings beat Miss T. Harris at the 19th hole.

DERBYSHIRE LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The Derbyshire Ladies' Championship meeting has begun over the Chevin Club's course yesterday, when Miss D. Spalding, a member of the Burton-on-Trent Club, made the best scratch score, best handicap return, and also won the Coronation Medal with her card of 79—9=70. The team competition for the Eking Challenge Cup was won by Burton-on-Trent, with a total of 228, Derbyshire being second with 241 and Matlock third with 244.

Those who qualified for the championship match-play rounds were:—

Miss Spalding (Burton-on-Trent), 70; Miss Maclean (Cherril), 83; Mrs. Resh (Derbyshire), 87; Mrs. Ellis (Burton-on-Trent), 88; Miss Hardon (Cavendish) (holder), 89; Miss Lancford (Cavendish), 90; Miss Roberts (Matlock), 90; Mrs. Cresswell (Burton-on-Trent), 90.

The second division handicap prize went to Miss Newell (Cavendish), who had a return of 93—21=72, which also enabled her to secure the Coronation Medal in the bronze division.

LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Leicester and Rutland suffered their first defeat in this season's ladies' county championship yesterday, when, at Longcliffe, they lost to Nottinghamshire by four games to three.

The results were:—

Nottinghamshire		Leicester and Rutland	
Miss Blagster (19th)	1	Mrs. Baker	0
Miss Williams (19th)	1	Mrs. Gardner	0
Mrs. N. Watson	0	Mrs. Smith (5 and 3)	1
Mrs. Spittle	0	Miss Johnson (19th)	1
Mrs. Staples	0	Mrs. King (6 and 5)	1
Mrs. Edwards (1 hole)	1	Miss King	0
Miss Spalding (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. Simpson	0
Total	4	Total	3

Warwickshire gained their fourth successive victory in a Midland Division (Sub-Division II.) match at Trentham, yesterday, when they beat Staffordshire by four games to three.

The results were:—

Warwickshire		Staffordshire	
Miss D. Hartill (4 and 2)	1	Miss Dobson	0
Mrs. Peppercorn (3 and 2)	1	Miss Withers	0
Mrs. Macauley (at the 19th)	1	Miss Birkett	0
Miss Fyshe (at the 19th)	1	Mrs. L. Jones	0
Mrs. Hughes	0	Mrs. Mactier (1 hole)	1
Mrs. Bell-Scott	0	Mrs. Parkes (2 and 1)	1
Miss Burman	0	Mrs. Wood (4 and 3)	1
Total	4	Total	3

DEVON LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING

East Devon won the final of the Devon Ladies' inter-club team competition for the Still Cup at Exeter yesterday, beating Tavistock by four games to three.

The results were:—

East Devon		Tavistock	
Mrs. Dering	0	Mrs. Wordley (1 hole)	1
		Mrs. Bryson Young (3 and 2)	1
Mrs. Cosheed	0	Mrs. Robinson (1 hole)	1
Miss K. Dobbin	0	Mrs. S. H. Murphy	0
Mrs S. Hamilton (12th)	1		
Mrs. B. G. Bennett (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. Russell Yeo	0
Mrs. Cooper (5 and 4)	1	Miss Lanyon	0
Miss Adie (5 and 4)	1	Mrs. Rees	0
Total	4	Total	3

Other results were:—

STELLA TEMPLE MEMORIAL CUP.—Mrs. Robinson (Tavistock), 86; Miss Radford (Westward Ho!), 87; Mrs. Dering (East Devon), 88; Mrs. Wordley (Tavistock), 88.

MEDAL HANDICAP.—Miss I. Webster (Torquay), 91—16=75; *Miss Rowe (Exeter), 95—19=76; Mrs. Robinson (Tavistock), 86—10=75; Mrs. A. G. T. Rees (Tavistock), 91—15=76; Miss M. Foster (East Devon), 100—24=76. * Wins second prize.

MATCH AT FOREST ROW

Canteiupe beat Royal Ashdown Forest by 22 games to eight in a 20 a-side match at Forest Row on Saturday. Canteiupe, one of the most famous artisan clubs in the country, were given a good start by A. Padgham, who beat E. B. Tipping by three and two in the leading game, T. Mitchell and C. Diplock beating E. R. Campbell and D. Watson by four and three in the top Foursomes. Canteiupe won the Singles by 16 matches to four and the Foursomes by six matches to four.

LANCASHIRE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

R. H. Hardman (Birkdale) won the Lancashire County Amateur Championship on Saturday when at Royal Lytham and St. Anne's course he beat S. J. Marsden (Hesketh) by 10 and 8 in the final round over 36 holes.

FRENCH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

PARIS, May 20.—The 36 holes final for the French National Amateur Championship, between M. A. Vagliano and the Comte de Montgomery was interrupted by an unfortunate accident early in the second round. The Comte de Montgomery slipped after driving from the sixth tee, and sprained his ankle so badly that he could not continue. At that point he was three up on Vagliano. The French Golf Association will decide whether the replay is permissible.—*Reuter.*

Fulwell ladies beat Ashford Manor ladies in a seven-a-side Pearson Trophy match at Fulwell yesterday by four games to three.

Queen's College (Oxford) beat the Royal Air Force (Uxbridge) in an athletic match of ten events at Oxford yesterday by 50 points to 42 points, thanks mainly to their superiority in the field events, for of the six flat races the visitors won four, including the three-quarter mile relay.

CROQUET

The inter-county croquet championship was continued at Hurlingham yesterday, and at the end of the fifth round the totals of matches were:—Hampshire (holders), 3; Suffolk, 3; Surrey, 3; Middlesex, 2; Somerset, 2; Sussex, 2; Wales, 2; Bedfordshire, 1; Kent, 1; Scotland, 1; Gloucestershire, 0.

The results were:—

THIRD ROUND.—Hampshire beat Kent, +14—8+5; Bedfordshire beat Scotland, +23+3+5; Middlesex beat Suffolk, —12+11+10; Somerset beat Gloucestershire, +10+11+16.

FOURTH ROUND.—Surrey beat Gloucestershire, +8+10+35; Suffolk beat Bedfordshire, +4+2+5; Kent beat Somerset, +7+14—11; Sussex beat Scotland, +3+3+7.

FIFTH ROUND.—Surrey beat Kent, +19—22+4; Suffolk beat Sussex, +12+10—11; Middlesex beat Bedfordshire, +16+16+9; Somerset beat Wales, —11+15+4.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

RETURN OF THE SUFFOLK

The cruiser SUFFOLK, Captain G. S. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., is ordered to leave China on June 5 for England, to refit and recommission. She is expected at Portsmouth on July 20, and will be in dockyard hands until about the end of September. Her departure for China is provisionally fixed for October 5. The SUFFOLK is the third ship of the "county" class serving in China to be brought home for refit and recommissioning. The CUMBERLAND recommissioned in February and is now back on the station, and the BERWICK left Devonport for Hong-kong on May 8.

R.N. WAR COLLEGE STAFF

Captain L. V. Wells, D.S.O., has been appointed to the staff of the R.N. War College at Greenwich, where Captain J. V. Creagh, D.S.O., has served for two years. Captain Wells was promoted in 1924, at the age of 40, and has since served as a member of the Ordnance Committee at Woolwich and in command of the cruiser DIOMEDE in the New Zealand Division. During the first part of the late War he was gunnery officer of the cruiser SHANNON, and from March, 1916, he was executive officer of the battle-cruiser REPULSE, both in the Grand Fleet. In July, 1919, he was appointed to the Post-War Questions Committee, and during 1920 was employed in connexion with operations in Asia Minor. In 1921-23 he was Squadron Gunnery Officer on board H.M.S. HOOD.

CRUISE OF THE DAUNTLESS

The cruiser DAUNTLESS, Captain H. R. Moore, D.S.O., which passed through the Panama Canal a fortnight ago, is now cruising up the Pacific coast of America to Esquimalt. The DAUNTLESS has already visited La Libertad, San Salvador, and may touch at other foreign ports before arriving at Esquimalt on June 2. She will be off the coast of British Columbia until July 18, and is then to make a month's cruise farther north. On August 18 she is due to return to Esquimalt to meet the DESPATCH, flagship of Vice-Admiral V. H. S. Haggard.

FOREIGN WARSHIP VISITS

The French fishery protection vessel QUENTIN ROOSEVELT is due to call at Lerwick to-day and remain until to-morrow. The Swedish training ship AF CHAPMAN is expected to visit Dover from May 25 to June 5, and the coast defence ship OSCAR II. is to come to Liverpool from June 16 to 19. The United States Coastguard cutters CHAMPLAIN and MENDOTA are to visit Glasgow from August 10 to 15.

NAVY SQUASH RACKETS

It has been decided to hold the 1930 R.N. and R.M. squash rackets championships in London on December 15, 16, and 17. The championships are to be played on a standard court. The committee of the R.N. and R.M. Association regret that this decision precludes the possibility of once more enjoying the hospitality of Prince's Club, and have placed on record their deep sense of gratitude to the president and members of this club for their unfailing kindness and generosity. As regards the Inter-Service Tournament for the Cup presented by the Army and Navy Club, it has been decided that the R.N. and R.M. shall continue to participate, but the Army and Navy Club is being asked to arrange to hold the tournament, if possible, after the R.N. and R.M. championships have been completed.

NEW MILITARY PUBLICATIONS

A number of new and revised publications have been approved for the Army, including a general guide to obtaining a commission in the land forces, a programme of annual training in camp for the T.A., Regulations for admission to the R.A.V.C., and "The Engagement of Targets by Cross Observation on Air Bursts." A book containing the papers set at the promotion examination held in March last, together with the examiner's remarks, has also been prepared, and copies will shortly be available through the Stationery Office.

PREFERENCE TO EX-SERVICE MEN

In current Fleet Orders the Admiralty notify that preference is given by the various Government departments to suitable ex-Service men for such employment as postman, telephonist, messenger, liftman, coastguardman, watchman, porter, cleaner, labourer, &c.; ex-Regulars who entered on or before November 11, 1918, receiving first consideration. In future all Regular candidates for such posts will be obtained through the National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers, and Airmen, in the same way as for Post Office vacancies. These arrangements do not apply to vacancies in dockyards or in clerical grades of the Civil Service.

INDIA HOSPITAL COMMANDS

The following medical and hospital command changes in India are notified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Hanafin to the British Military Hospital at Bangalore.

Major F. S. Gillespie to the British Military Hospital at Madras (temporary) and relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Wyatt.

Colonel J. C. Kennedy as officiating D.D.M.S., Southern Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. White as officiating commandant of the Colaba Hospital and Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. P. Brock to the Poona Hospital.

Major H. P. Rudolf to be specialist, Madras District.

Major A. D. Fraser to the British Military Hospital at Kamptee.

Major R. W. D. Leslie to the British Military Hospital at Pachmarhi.

R.A.F. MUSKETRY IN SHIPS

Fleet Orders notify that arrangements are to be made for the R.A.F. *personnel* embarked in H.M. ships to carry out their annual musketry and pistol practices concurrently with the seamen. The conditions are to be modified whenever possible to conform with the R.A.F. regulations.

NEW AUXILIARY AIR SQUADRON

A sum of £30,000 is to be spent during the current financial year on the provision of accommodation for a new Auxiliary Air Force Squadron in Yorkshire, at a total estimated cost of £87,000. A contract for the new aerodrome, to be built at Thornaby-on-Tees, was placed in September last with a Gateshead firm. The new unit will be known as No. 608 (North Riding) (Bomber) Squadron.

SPECIAL FLYING AWARDS

On the completion of their course of *ab initio* flying training at the R.A.F. Base, Leuchars, Fife, Flying Officers T. G. Carey, A. J. Tillard, and G. K. Martyn have been awarded the special assessment "Distinguished Pass," and notations have been made in their official records. Flying Officers Carey and Tillard are attached to the R.A.F. from the Royal Navy and Flying Officer Martyn from the Royal Marines.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

CREWKLIN, May 17.—Mantis left for Ichang.
DEVONPORT, May 19.—Beaufort left for St. Ives.
GIBRALTAR, May 19.—Vivien arrived and left for Chatham.
HANKOW, May 16.—Ladybird left for Changsha.
INVERGORDON, May 19.—Fifth Destroyer Flotilla (less Versatile) and Sixth Destroyer Flotilla arrived.
KUCHING, May 18.—Vindictive left for Shanghai.
MALTA, May 18.—Berwick arrived; May 19.—Warspite left for Portsmouth.
PORTSMOUTH, May 19.—Ardent left for Gibraltar.
ROSYTH, May 18.—Fifth Destroyer Flotilla (less Versatile) and Sixth Destroyer Flotilla left for Invergordon.
SHEERNESS, May 19.—Kellett left for survey; and Tenby left for Southend.
SINGAPORE, May 18.—Herald arrived.
SOUTHEND, May 19.—Teaser arrived.

A prize of £20 has been awarded to Lieutenant R. P. Clark, of H.M.S. RENOWN, on the result of the final examination held on completion of the advanced gunnery course, at the R.N. College, Greenwich, in March last.

The attention of commanding officers is called in Admiralty Fleet Orders to the importance of taking advantage of every opportunity of employing R.M. officers, attached to the Fleet Air Arm, on ordinary detachment duties, in accordance with the conditions laid down in regulations.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

COMMR.—J. G. BOWER, D.S.O., to Cambrian (June 11).
LIEUT.-COMMR.—The HON. E. PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, to Despatch (July 5).
LIEUTS.—W. D. ELY, to Dee (June 10); H. J. MILLICAN, to Pembroke, staff (June 17); and G. A. J. BLUNDELL, to Pembroke, for Shearness Dockyard (July 1).
ENGNR. COMMR.—F. G. BROWN, to Warspite (June 2).
LIEUT. (E.).—H. C. BROWN, to Victory (May 26).
PAYMR. COMMRS.—P. CARTER, to Marlborough; and P. S. GRAHAM, to Ospray (July 1); and G. F. MARTIN, to Egmont II. (Sept. 1).
PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—W. B. C. SIMPSON, to Dolphin; and G. W. DAWES, to Carsdoe (June 16).
PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—A. E. N. MERRY, to Carsdoe (June 16).
CD. GUNNER.—T. E. BROOKER, lent to N.Z. Divn., for three years (May 23).
CHF. ROMN.—W. H. PHILLIPS, to Vivid (July 4); and J. O'SULLIVAN, to R.N. Engineering College, Keyham (July 15).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

PROBY. PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT. (C.).—J. I. GIBBS, to Champion (Aug. 21).
Mr. G. W. KERR, entered as Proby. Sub-Lieut. (May 16), and attached to East Scottish Divn., List 1.

The Armadale Castle arrived at Southampton on Monday with a cargo of South African fruit totalling 35,000 boxes, including 1,082 cases of oranges, 16,829 boxes of grapes, 15,777 of pears, and 514 of grapefruit.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, MAY 20

ADMIRALTY, MAY 15

In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure Capt. A. L. Snagge, R.N. (Commodore 2nd Class), has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King in succession to Capt. H. J. S. Brownrigg, D.S.O., A.D.C., R.N., promoted to Flag rank (May 12).

R.N.

Lieuts. to be Lieut.-Comdrs.:—E. V. B. Baker, H. R. M. Nicholl, H. C. Chads, G. R. Fuller, H. C. Guernsey, W. H. B. Wallace, E. H. B. Baker (May 15).
Lieuts. (Retd.) to be Lieut.-Comdrs. (Retd.):—R. H. S. Peter, H. F. G. Leftwich, R. E. B. Ross, A. J. S. Eastley (May 15).

MAY 16

R.N.V.R.

Probv. Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) W. F. Hugheston to be Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) (with original seny. of April 10, 1929).

MAY 17

R.N.V.R.

Surg. Sub-Lieut. J. D. J. Freeman to be Surg. Lieut. (May 2).
Sub-Lieut. the Marquess of Graham to be Lieut. (May 7).

WAR OFFICE, MAY 20

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Lt.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Comdr., 2nd Div. (May 18); Lt.-Gen. Goldsmith, M.B.E., M.M., R.A., Spec. Appt. (Cl. FF) (temp.), China (May 9); Lt. F. W. Festing, Rifle Bde., A.D.C. to the Comdr., 3rd Div. (May 18).

CAVALRY

4TH H.—Lt. H. J. Myine retires, receiving a gratuity (May 21), and is granted the rank of Capt.
9TH L.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (May 14):—M. H. Aird, and retains his appt. as Adjt.; R. W. Pilkington; Lt. G. W. Breitmeyer retires, receiving a gratuity (May 18).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The follg. retire on ret. pay (May 18):—Maj. T. R. M. Carlisle, D.S.O.; Maj. H. H. Baxter, M.C.
The follg. to be Adjts.:—Capt. H. J. Mortimer, M.C., vice Capt. C. S. Fisher, M.C. (April 1); Capt. B. G. Mason, vice Capt. H. C. Corry, M.C. (April 27).
The follg. are secd.:—Capt. A. E. Rusher, M.C., for serv. on the Staff (April 24); Capt. A. Macgregor, whilst holding the appt. of Asst. Inspr., Inspn. Dept. (May 1); Lt. E. L. Crockett to be Capt. (Feb. 28), with precedence next below E. J. Buisseret. (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Feb. 28.)

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. W. A. Dimeline, M.C., to be Adjt. (April 5); Lt. W. S. Wasey to be Capt. (March 31).

FOOT GUARDS

GREN. G'DS.—Lt. R. L. Hutchins, M.C., to be Capt. (May 4).
S. G'DS.—Lt. F. S. C. Usher resigns his comms. (May 21).
G'DS.—The undermentioned Lts. to be Capts. (April 23):—A. Hacket-Pain and remains secd.; C. E. Maturin-Baird.

INFANTRY

The follg. are secd.:—
THE QUEEN'S R.—Lt. T. H. Dyke for serv. under the Colonial Office (April 11).
NORTH'D FUS.—Capt. A. E. B. Plummer, M.C., for serv. as an Adjt. T. (April 24).
WORC. R.—Lt. H. U. Richards for serv. under the Colonial Office (April 9).
WELCH R.—Lt. D. L. C. Reynolds to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. Whitty (Feb. 10).
BLACK WATCH.—Capt. N. D. MacLeod, M.C., retires on ret. pay (May 18).
WILTS.—Lt.-Col. Lt. E. St. V. A. Kincaid resigns his comms. (May 21).
The follg. are secd.:—
R.F.C.—Capt. T. G. Thorburn, M.C., for serv. under the Colonial Office (April 6).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. C. B. Bouchier, M.C., whilst Asst. Instr., Tank Driving and Maintenance Sch., Bovington.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. T. W. Richardson, O.B.E., relinquishes the appt. of Adjt., Army of the Rhine (Nov. 29).
Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) J. Connell, M.B.E., M.C., is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (May 21).
1st Cl. Staff Sergt.-Maj. P. G. Lomax, M.B.E., to be Lt. (Cr.-Mr.) (May 21).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt.-Col. G. H. J. Brown, D.S.O., M.B., having attained the age for compulsory retirement, is placed on ret. pay (May 20).
Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Lt.-Col.) F. A. McCammon, O.B.E., M.C., M.B., to be Lt.-Col. (May 20), vice Lt.-Col. G. H. J. Brown, D.S.O., M.B., to ret. pay.
Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. R. E. U. Newman, O.B.E., M.C., M.B., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (May 20).
Maj. H. P. Myles, O.B.E., retires, receiving a gratuity (May 21).
The follg. Capts. to be Majs.:—
F. Percival, D.S.O., M.C., M.B. (July 25, 1925). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Aug. 11, 1925.)
R. D. Cameron, M.C., M.B. (July 24, 1928). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Aug. 3, 1928.)
H. M. Alexander (Aug. 28, 1928). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Aug. 28, 1928.)
J. K. Harsan, (Nov. 2, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Nov. 16, 1928.)
J. K. Holland (June 1, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of June 11, 1929.)
M. C. Paterson M.C., M.B. (April 8.) (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of April 8.)

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Lt.-Col. (O.E.O., 1st Cl.) T. T. O'Neill, retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (May 18).
Maj. (O.E.O., 1st Cl.) W. Smith to be Lt.-Col. (O.E.O., 1st Cl.) (May 19).
Capt. (O.E.O., 2nd Cl.) C. W. Cowdrey, O.B.E., to be Maj. (O.E.O., 1st Cl.) (May 18).
Lt. (O.E.O., 3rd Cl.) G. F. Bancroft, M.B.E., to be Capt. (O.E.O., 2nd Cl.) (May 18).
Condr. G. F. W. Bonynge to be Lt. (O.E.O., 3rd Cl.) (May 18).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. P. W. Guinness, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., Chapln. to the Forces, 2nd Cl., retires on ret. pay (May 18).
The Rev. C. Cameron, M.A., Chapln. to the Forces, 3rd Cl., to be Chapln. to the Forces, 2nd Cl. (May 18).
The Rev. W. B. Hughes, O.B.E., M.A., Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., to be Chapln. to the Forces, 3rd Cl. (May 18).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Sister Miss M. B. Brodrick-English resigns her appt. (May 1).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Capt. F. G. Keevil, M.C., A.E.C., relinquishes the appt. of Offr. of a Co. of Gentlemen Cadets, R. Mil. Coll. (May 6).
Capt. W. S. Beddall, A.E.C., is apptd. Offr. of a Co. of Gentlemen Cadets, R. Mil. Coll. (May 6).

MEMORANDUM

Lt. W. G. Baker Res. of Off., relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt., on ceasing to be employ. with the K. Afr. Rif. (May 20).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Lt.-Col. H. Oxley, having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (May 18).

REGIMENTAL LIST

CAVALRY

10TH H.—Sec. Lt. R. V. Garton to be Lt. (May 20, 1930, with seniority April 12, 1926).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt. E. A. Mitchell resigns his comms. (May 21), and retains the rank of Lt.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. C. C. J. Frost, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Capt. (May 21, 1930, with seniority Aug. 11, 1928).
Lt. C. W. Millard, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (May 21, 1930, with seniority Jan. 27, 1929).

FOOT GUARDS

S. G'DS.—F. S. C. Usher, late Lt., S. G'ds., to be Lt. (May 21, 1930, with seniority March 26, 1926).

INFANTRY

BLACK WATCH.—Capt. N. D. MacLeod, M.C. (ret. pay), to be Capt., May

Parliament

FINANCE BILL

SECOND READING DEBATE

BURDEN OF TAXATION ON INDUSTRY

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, MAY 20

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Bill, Sidmouth Electricity Bill, and the Great Western Railway Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill was read a second time.

The Third Parties (Rights Against Insurers) Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

LAND DRAINAGE BILL

The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Land Drainage Bill, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.

On the motion of EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, War Office, who had charge of the Bill, the following new clause was agreed to:—

The council of a county or county borough may, for the purpose of the exercise of their functions under this Act, authorise any person to enter on and inspect any land, and any person so authorized may, after giving notice in writing to the occupier, and on production, if so required, of his authority, enter on and inspect the land accordingly. If any person obstructs or impedes in the execution of his duties any person authorized under this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction in respect of such offence to a fine not exceeding £20.

LORD GAINFORD moved that words be inserted in Clause 52 to ensure that the powers to be conferred on the new catchment and drainage authorities should not be used in such a way as to prejudice fishery interests or to affect the provisions of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923. He said there appeared to be no obligation in the Bill on the new authorities to have regard to fish life, and there was a fear that fishery interests might be injured.

EARL DE LA WARR said he was glad of the opportunity to give an assurance that the fishery interests would not be injured by the provisions of the Bill. It did not and could not affect the provisions of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act.

LORD GAINFORD said it was important that the attention of the new authorities should be drawn to the fact that fishery interests were not to be prejudiced.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY asked the Government to reconsider their decision and introduce safeguarding words into the Bill.

EARL DE LA WARR then agreed to accept the amendment, which was agreed to.

Amendments were afterwards agreed to for the purpose of safeguarding works supplying electricity and railway embankments and bridges.

On the motion of LORD RITCHIE, supported by LORD DANESFORT and LORD BAYFORD, the following new subsection was added to Clause 56 providing protection of waterworks:—

Nothing in this Act or any Order made thereunder shall affect any statutory power, authority, or jurisdiction from time to time vested in or exercisable by any navigation authority, harbour authority, or conservancy authority.

Clause 58, providing that rivers were not to be diverted by a drainage authority so as to diminish the supply of water to any harbour, was omitted on the ground that it was unnecessary, on the motion of EARL DE LA WARR.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATS

On Clause 70, providing that the drainage board of the Thames catchment area should consist of the Conservators of the Thames,

LORD DESBOROUGH moved the insertion of the following new subsection:—

The accounts of the Conservators shall show separately the receipts and expenditure of the Conservators upon and in connexion with the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon them as the catchment board for the said catchment area, distinguishing capital from revenue.

The amendment, which was opposed by the Government, was carried by 63 votes to 12—majority, 51.

LORD CLINTON moved:—"This Act shall come into operation on January 1, 1935." He said he was in no way hostile to the Bill, but thought that agriculture in its present depressed state could not bear the charges which the measure, in its operation, would impose upon the industry.

LORD HASTINGS supported the amendment.

EARL DE LA WARR, opposing the amendment, said the questions of the drainage works to be carried out and their cost would lie for decision with the local bodies, on which the county and county borough councils would be largely represented. All the Government did was to supply those bodies with the machinery for carrying out their decisions. He asked the House to think seriously before they adopted an amendment which would virtually destroy the Bill.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said there was no desire on the part of the House to obstruct the Bill. There was not a single landowner who was not aware of the importance of land drainage, but those who bore the public burdens could not afford any greater strain upon their resources. If the Government would give an assurance as to limitation of rating for land drainage, the attitude of the Opposition towards it would be different, and an amicable arrangement could be reached on the date when the Bill would come into operation.

EARL DE LA WARR said he could not give such an assurance as the Marquess of Salisbury asked for. The Government had made enormous concessions in the Bill, and they asked the House not to press them too far. It was impossible to say what the cost of the drainage work would be throughout the country.

LORD CLINTON said he could not give way upon the amendment.

The House divided, and the amendment was carried by 42 to eight; majority against the Government, 34.

The Committee stage was concluded and the Bill was reported with amendments to the House.

Their lordships rose at 13 minutes before 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, MAY 20

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Barnsley and District Traction Bill was considered and read the third time.

IMPORTS OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that large quantities of finished engineering products were being imported into this country which were manufactured under conditions less favourable to the British worker in regard to wages, overtime, and piecework rates; and whether he proposed to take any action to protect the workers in this industry against unemployment caused by such foreign competition.

Mr. GRAHAM (Edinburgh, Central).—I am aware that large quantities of engineering products are imported into the United Kingdom. More than half of the imports recorded as machinery and vehicles come from North America, and as the right hon. member is aware, motor-vehicles and parts thereof are at present subject to duty on importation. The policy of the Government with regard to goods manufactured under inferior conditions of labour is, however, well known; it is to approach the problem, in the first instance, by way of international discussion, and, it is hoped, agreement.

Mr. HACKING.—May I ask whether it is the policy of the Government to let these products in free? Mr. GRAHAM.—The policy is to do everything we can in maintaining international standards of labour, but we have made it quite plain that we are opposed to prohibition by way of tariffs or kindred restrictions.

THE LACE TRADE

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), replying to Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), who asked whether he proposed to introduce any special schemes relating to unemployment existing in the lace trade, said:—I cannot accept the suggestion that special measures will be required. Sir K. WOOD.—Does the right hon. gentleman really mean to say he is having no regard to the consequences in which the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to involve the lace trade, and will he say if no steps are to be taken in the matter? Mr. THOMAS.—I am sure the right hon. gentleman has the satisfaction of knowing that his supplementary question will be printed in Nottingham. (Laughter.) Sir K. WOOD.—And your reply. (Laughter.)

Mr. C. BROWN (Mansfield, Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the lace employers in Nottingham have already given notice to laceworkers because there is a by-election and not because of the lapse of the safeguarding duties? (Cheers.)

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.).—Fourteen trade unions in Nottingham do not share that view, and have definitely stated that they do not.

FRESH CAPITAL FOR INDUSTRY

SIR K. WOOD asked the Lord Privy Seal in how many cases and to what extent industry had availed itself of facilities for obtaining fresh capital as announced by him at Manchester.

Mr. THOMAS referred the right hon. gentleman to a statement which he made on March 18 that every day he found evidence of a quickened interest in industrial reorganization resulting from his statement as to the attitude of the City, but that he was not in a position to give information as to negotiations which were in progress.

SIR K. WOOD.—Is the right hon. gentleman not able to report further progress since March 18?

Mr. THOMAS.—Yes, but I am wondering whether, if you discuss with business men their financial difficulties and make arrangements, it is not better that you should not report something which might be to the disadvantage of business.

SIR K. WOOD.—Can the right hon. gentleman state how it would be to the disadvantage of business to state how many firms have availed themselves of facilities for finding fresh capital?

Mr. THOMAS.—I will give one simple illustration. I had a case last Thursday of the closing down of works affecting a large number of people and financial assistance was necessary. I arranged the financial assistance and kept the factory going.

A STEEL CONTRACT FROM SOUTH AFRICA

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal if any substantial contracts had recently been obtained in the Dominions which would be helpful to the iron and steel industry in this country.

Mr. THOMAS.—All contracts of this kind do not necessarily come to my notice. I am, however, pleased to say that, as a result of arrangements which have recently been concluded, an order for steel rails and various permanent way accessories amounting to some 45,000 tons has been placed in this country by the Government of the Union of South Africa. (Cheers.)

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

Mr. THOMAS, replying to Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), said that it had been decided that the motor industry should take steps to organize a representative exhibit of British motor products at the British Empire Trade Exhibition, to be held at Buenos Aires next year, in connexion with a combined effort to secure trade in the South American markets. He was in communication with the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, and he hoped that one result would be that the facilities afforded by the Export Credits Guarantee Department would be more widely used in connexion with the export trade in British motor-cycles and cycles.

POST OFFICE OFFICIALS AND POLITICS

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Postmaster-General the circumstances under which an employee at the foreign trunk exchange, German board, of the London telephone service, was recently informed that his membership of another organization was inconsistent with his position as a Civil servant; and what position was now held by such employee.

Mr. LEES-SMITH (Keighley) said that the communication to this officer was made in accordance with existing practice at the time. He had been transferred to another exchange, where the work was not of the same special character.

SIR K. WOOD asked if this man was not informed by the Postmaster-General that his membership of the Communist Party was inconsistent with his position as a Civil servant, and if the Postmaster-General did not receive an impudent letter in reply. Why was the right hon. gentleman not sticking to his original arrangement that this man's position as a member of that party was inconsistent with his being a Civil servant, and why was he being transferred from one post to another?

Mr. LEES-SMITH said that the statement about this officer was not made by him. It was made in accordance with the practice of the late Government. He had seen all the papers and he thought that the matter was best settled by transferring this man to another exchange.

Replying to Sir W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.), Mr. LEES-SMITH said that he would use his own judgment, but he would not lay it down as an invariable rule that a man should not be in the Service because of his political opinions provided that his political opinions did not in any way damage or interfere with his work.

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) asked if the Postmaster-General did not realize that what had happened was the imposition of a definite penalty on a man because he was a Communist. Did not the right hon. gentleman realize that if the Labour Government applied penalties to a Communist, a Tory Government might apply penalties to a Labour man, and would it not be better to get back to some basic principle?

Mr. LEES-SMITH said that Mr. Brown was under a misapprehension. This man had not been punished by being deprived of his allowances. He was transferred from one exchange to another. It happened that the exchange where he was working needed a knowledge of German, and for that knowledge he received certain allowances. His transference to the other exchange meant that he lost those allowances, not as a penalty, but merely because, as in the case of other officers transferred, there were not the same allowances for the ordinary work in the other exchange.

THE FINANCE BILL

MOTION FOR REJECTION

On the order for the second reading of the Finance Bill,

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.), moving the rejection of the Bill, said that on the day after his Budget speech Mr. Snowden issued a broadcast of the provisions of the Budget in which he said, "The first concern must be to restore and maintain a spirit of confidence and enterprise among those responsible for the conduct of our trade and industry." So far from the Budget having done that, it had only deepened the depression which already existed and engendered a feeling almost of dismay. One could not talk with any person engaged in trade or commerce who would not say that the effect of this Budget had been much more devastating on the spirit of those engaged in trade and industry than any other Budget that could be remembered. When they thought they were steadily on the way to reducing taxation they were suddenly confronted with mounting imposts.

In his broadcast speech Mr. Snowden said that he had placed no direct burden on industry, that he had put the burden only on those best able to bear it, and that only 500,000 people in the country would pay more tax by reason of the Budget. The attitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer towards those paying 500,000 was the most completely cynical he had ever heard. When he talked about no direct taxation being put on industry he entirely ignored that in the 500,000 persons were all the great industrial and commercial companies of this country. In addition to the persons, the companies paid directly taxes on what they did not distribute and on the money they put to reserves. These reserves were the moneys that the companies set aside for organization, modernizing of plant, new enterprise, and the development of their business. The result of Mr. Snowden's action was to put a direct tax on all these moneys put to reserve. The chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Company had stated that the sum on which during the last five years his company had been taxed in respect of these reserves amounted to the colossal figure of £3,700,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a harsh gibe that half of the plant in this country was in a state of obsolescence. The reason why it was so was that the State had so depleted the resources that the companies had put to reserve that in these bad times they had not been able to obtain the new plant and equipment that their rivals had obtained.

With regard to indirect burdens which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put on industry, the money that companies required for development came from the savings of the people, and to the very extent by which the public was taxed by income-tax the funds that were available for the finance of industry were depleted. Up to now there had been no more patriotic taxpayers in the world than the people of this country, but the present heavy taxation, in conditions of very great difficulty and depression, was compelling people to make other arrangements for the disposal of their resources, and though the Chancellor of the Exchequer might get the revenue on which he depended this year, he certainly would not get it in the year following. In a broadcast speech to the American nation in connexion with the Naval Conference, Mr. Snowden referred to our taxation and said: "With such a burden as this upon our shoulders, is it any wonder that we have suffered industrial depression on the aftermath of the War? The wonder is that we have been able to maintain our position." That was the truth, spoken by a responsible British Minister, in a calm and deliberate moment, addressing another people. How different it was from the partisan perversion which was flung across the floor of the House in order to justify a Budget which hamstrung industry and would petrify employment!

SAFEGUARDING

It was a curious accompaniment of this kind of taxation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have cancelled the safeguarding duties which were bringing in a revenue of £800,000 a year and obliged himself to find that sum by other taxation. These duties were doing no harm, but the employers and employed had made it perfectly well known that their industries would suffer as a result of Mr. Snowden's action. If the situation was really such as Cobden supposed it was and would be he (Sir R. Horne) would be a free trader, but if one varied the terms of a syllogism the conclusion would be altered. Cobden never envisaged a position where a man, if he was put out of work by cheap foreign goods, would be sustained by other funds and at amounts which in many cases closely approximated to his wages when in work. Was it not obvious that the importation of cheap foreign goods would turn out to be very expensive under such a system? They were paying very dearly for a creed which every other nation in the world had long since forsworn. He found it difficult to understand how anybody who thought it necessary to annul the safeguarding duties because of a rigid view of free trade could support the Coal Bill, in which there was a more rigid application of protection than was known in any country in the world to-day. He thought that a change was taking place in the public mind on this question of safeguarding. He would like to reinforce the appeal which Mr. Lloyd George had made for the reduction of public expenditure. There was nothing so vital to the interests of the country at the present time. We could not afford expenditure, even on the most meritorious services. Was it not reasonable to bring such expenditure to an end for the moment, at least? Their expenditure on social services was at least twice as large as that of any other nation in the world. The truth was that, by going on increasing that expenditure, the revenues to support which could only come from industry, they were, in effect, putting a burden on industry which threatened the very existence of the social services themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Could they not see in unity in these matters? Could they not struggle together to save a situation which was daily becoming one of increasing difficulty? In a powerfully written book on our conditions an American said this of England:—

She is ceasing to be the world's manufacturer, merchant, and banker, by which she at first survived and then conquered. She is ceasing to be the mistress of the seas, by which she enforced her old prosperity. The world does not need her as of old, and so the world will not suffer her as of old. She is floundering in a losing economic battle on two fronts against European and American competition.

They need not be too disheartened by that (Ministerial and Liberal cheers and cries of "Cheer up"), but it would be very unwise to ignore it and all the facts and figures on which the writer had based his opinions. The last economic battle had not yet been fought (Ministerial cheers), and if they proceeded on wise, sound, and prudent lines, and recognized and appreciated the fact that there was a limit to expenditure, in their present circumstances, even on the most desirable objects, he was convinced that they would win the battle. (Cheers.)

Mr. TINKER (Leigh, Lab.) spoke approvingly of the Budget in so far as it relieved the indirect taxpayer, but expressed disappointment that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not imposed heavier death duties on those estates where the beneficiary was not a direct descendant of the owner and with the right hon. gentleman's declaration that he hoped there would not be need to impose further new taxation next year. The present scale of taxation would not in any way provide money for meeting what he believed to be the only way to deal with unemployment—that was by taking the old people out of industry and giving them a pension. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had told them that it was almost impossible to provide for the cost of pensions of 25s. a week for people over 60 years of age. Though it would be impossible to do it in a year or two, they ought to be making progress on those lines. Nineteen or twenty millions was not sufficient. He thought it would require about 200 millions a year. He believed that could be met. Unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer made further provision on these lines Labour members could never be satisfied. They stood for direct taxation, for greater impositions on death duties and surtax payers. The hon. member proceeded to give figures relating to estates which had become subject to death duties in three recent years.

Mr. SNOWDEN intervened to point out the inadequacy of the funds which could be obtained from this source, and asked how the hon. member would raise the rest of the 200 millions a year.

Mr. TINKER suggested that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should take what he could at the moment. Next time he (Mr. Tinker) would tell him where he could get the remainder. The money was there.

MAJOR CADOGAN (Finchley, U.) said the Chancellor of the Exchequer was employing the nation's wealth in a way which must be repugnant to his original predilections. He had been overborne by certain of his colleagues and was constrained to find an enormous amount of new revenue to implement their lavish and preposterous pledges. Those colleagues, far from being satisfied with his present favours, were accusing him of not conniving sufficiently at the making of incursions on the hoarded wealth of the "idle rich." The capitalist system was founded on some very well-known principles, which had been violated in almost every line of the Bill. It was a well-known adage that they must not kill the goose which laid the golden egg, but the Socialists evidently thought that there was no limit to its endurance and that nothing could impair its fecundity. He did not believe that there was a member of the House who, if he was influenced by the dictates of his own conscience, of his own sense, and, above all, of sound political economy, would vote for the Bill.

"SOUR SIMPLICITY"

SIR H. SAMUEL'S VIEWS

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that Major Cadogan's reference to the goose which laid the golden egg brought to his mind the remark of the great French Finance Minister Colbert, who said that the art of taxation consisted in so plucking the goose as to get the greatest possible amount of feathers with the least amount of hissing. (Laughter.) That was a course which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had pursued with success in his Budget, because it had not been received with that vehemence of outcry that might have been expected from a proposal which imposed very heavy burdens. There was a simplicity—a sour simplicity—about the Budget which was in refreshing contrast to the Budgets of the previous Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Churchill's Budgets were shifts, subterfuges, and evasions. Mr. Churchill left behind him great obligations with very inadequate resources to meet them. His testamentary disposition when he quitted office might have been the same as that of Rabelais in his famous will: "I owe much, I have nothing, the rest I leave to the poor." (Laughter.) The burden of rate relief which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer had to meet was exceedingly heavy. That rating relief was scattered broadcast on industries irrespective of their need. This immense boon to industry—no doubt it was a boon to many distressed industries—was so distributed as to impose on the taxpayer an immense burden, which could not be justified by the expenditure. Talk of the dole! There was a characteristic dole coming from a Conservative Government. (Ministerial cheers.) This was a prim Budget, but it was also a grim Budget. It imposed an exceedingly heavy additional burden on the taxpayer.

We were the only European country that took part in the Great War that had not repudiated its obligations. It would not have been difficult for us to reduce taxation if we had so depreciated our currency as to get rid of our pre-War obligations and of our War loans. This country was proud of the fact that it was willing to bear this immense burden of taxation rather than to pay only 2s. or 3s. in the pound. We were paying 20s. in the pound, and shillings that had not been reduced in value to 1d. or 2d. We had also provided for the disabled and the dependents of those who fell in the War. No country in the world had ever made so heroic a financial effort to meet its obligations and to fulfil its duties. (Cheers.)

He did not think that Labour members themselves realized how heavy the burden of taxation was. Statistics showed that a man with an income of £10,000, drawn half from investments and half from earnings, would pay under this Budget in income-tax £2,000 odd, in surtax £1,300 odd, and, if there was an insurance against death duties, £800 odd in insurance, a total of £4,269 out of £10,000. An income of £50,000 drawn entirely from investments would pay £11,000 odd in income-tax, £14,000 odd in surtax, and, if there was an insurance against death duties, £25,349, a total of £50,987 on an income of £50,000. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, a person with that income would not insure against death duties; he would leave it to his heirs to provide as best they could.

Two questions arose in connexion with this heavy direct taxation: Was it just and was it expedient from the social point of view? He did not think it was unjust. It was a sound argument to go where the money was, but when the question was raised whether it was expedient, they came to another set of considerations. This heavy taxation was a hindrance to industrial enterprise. Individuals who were drawing large incomes from investments and who spent those incomes in luxurious wastefulness were not the only ones who were called upon to pay this taxation. The business man whom the country relied on to engage in fresh adventures was very heavily handicapped. If he failed, the loss fell on him; if he succeeded, half his profits went to the Exchequer. If he saved the other half his heirs would have to forfeit half of that, if his estate was taxed at the higher rate. That must be a hindrance to business enterprise. In these days the industrial adventurer should be one of those who would render the best service to the State, but the present taxation was a great deterrent to business men to engage in fresh development. If the business world realized the full weight of this taxation and the possibility that it might continue for years to come, our industrial organization must suffer. (Hear, hear.)

The high rates of death duties would almost certainly lead to avoidance on a large scale, if, indeed, that was not already done. Indirect taxation, in his view, was worse. It was untrue to say that the working classes did not contribute largely to our present revenue—taxes on sugar, alcohol, and entertainments brought in vast sums to which they contributed. In addition, they had to pay for local rates, which fell upon their wages with quite disproportionate effect. But of all the means of providing revenue by taxation the worst was the indirect tax raised by means of a tariff. The people paid doubly—on the home article and on the imported article—but the Exchequer got only half, and the rest went into private pockets. It had been suggested by Mr. Churchill that it might be wise to put an all-round tariff on imported manufactured finished articles. Did the right hon. gentleman imagine that it would be possible to stop there and do nothing more? Would the farmers of Great Britain endure that for a single moment? What about the formidable Lord Beaverbrook? He could not understand how members of the Unionist Party who were always pointing out the inferior economic conditions on the Continent could urge that we should adopt the same fiscal system that had resulted in those inferior economic conditions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had aroused much discontent among members representing Clydeside and other constituencies, whose legitimate complaint was that expectations had been held out which had not been fulfilled. The expectations were really not justified, and the successes won by the Labour Party as against their opponents on the strength of them were successes which must now bring their retribution in the form of disappointment and disillusion. He supported the Finance Bill because it made provision in a moderate degree for disarmament and contemplated further reductions in the future, and it was there, by dint of frugal economies, that Parliament would be able to give relief to the nation and reduce the burden of taxation.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said it was easy to generalize in regard to public expenditure, but precision was just what they did not get in the criticisms of the Opposition. Very few of them would condescend to tell the Government which were the items of expenditure to which they took exception. He did not believe that the Opposition wished to repudiate the interest on the War Debt or the War pensions. Yet these two items accounted for a tremendous section of the public expenditure. Nor did the Opposition desire to cut down expenditure on the fighting Services; on the contrary, they were dissatisfied with the reductions which the Government had made. As far as he could see, if the Opposition had their way the Navy Estimates would be about £4,000,000 greater in the current year, and still larger in the years to come. There remained only the social services and the Sinking Fund. If the Opposition wished to challenge the provision which was made in the Budget for social services the Government were quite willing to meet their challenge. So far as the Sinking Fund was concerned, the objection of the Opposition was to the £5,000,000 which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was going to add to meet the deficit in succeeding years. The high rate of interest which the nation had to pay on its loans was the price they had to pay for the régime of Mr. Churchill and for the failure of that right hon. gentleman to make good his raids on the Sinking Fund.

But it was not so much the magnitude of the expenditure as the way in which the expenditure was met which was the real subject of the Finance Bill. The Opposition would have preferred indirect taxation to direct taxation. Whatever the effect of the safeguarding duties from the industrial point of view, their effect was microscopic on the finance of the Budget as a whole. There were great divergences of view among members of the Opposition on the subject of tariffs. If there was to be substantial taxation on imported food they might raise a considerable part of the money necessary to balance the Budget. If that was to be the policy of the Opposition, the Government were perfectly prepared to join issue with them. Mr. Baldwin had had many policies with regard to protection, and had turned many times. But the trouble was that when father said "turn" the Opposition did not all turn—(laughter)—or if they did turn some turned one way and some turned the other. (Laughter.) If they could judge from Mr. Baldwin's speech on the previous night, he now favoured a direct tax on iron and steel. They had yet to learn what the iron and steel trade and the shipping interests would say to that proposal. A tariff might conceivably bring in revenue or it might conceivably keep out foreign imports. But in so far as it did the one, it would fail to do the other. Innocent members of the Opposition were inclined to say that the foreigner paid the tax. Mr. Churchill, however, knew better, and had frankly stated his view that the foreigner did not pay the tax.

They on that side of the House were entirely opposed to the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite of raising revenue by indirect, as against direct, taxation. Hon. gentlemen opposite defended their policy by using the good old phrase, "broadening the basis of taxation," which was a charming way of saying, "Put the tax on the narrow backs." The correct basis of taxation, in the view of those on that side of the House, was direct, and not indirect, taxation, by which they put the burden on the broadest, and not the narrowest, backs. The country was passing through what might justly be called the second industrial revolution, and he put it to those men and women of great wealth who were being called on by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day to bear the great bulk of the additional burden imposed by the Budget that, though it might, in the first instance, cause them some hardship, and make changes in their habits of life, they should realize that it was their privilege, by this means, to provide resources which would enable this country to come through this second industrial revolution with undiminished vigour and life, not impoverished, weak, and embittered, but full of hope for the future. (Cheers.)

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) said it was no use asserting that heavy duties were not driving money out of the country, when every day one came across men who were taking steps to distribute their fortunes in their lifetime so as to avoid the death duties. This was going on now much more extensively than it had gone on in the past, as the result of the financial policy of the present Government. Those who were engaged in industry were trying to get money for their enterprises and it was refused on the ground of the present Government's financial policy. It was no use, therefore, denying that a burden was imposed on industry. He could see no other policy at the bottom of the Finance Bill than that of bringing about a redistribution of wealth

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by taking from the rich and giving to the poor. Turning to the evasion clauses, he said he hoped that in Committee they would have the help of the Attorney-General in making the clauses easier to understand. There was the question whether in Clause 12 the words "contract of assurance or a contract similar in character to a contract of assurance," and so forth, were intended to apply to any form of assurance which was not in any sense life assurance.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said he would deal with the point on the Committee stage. The hon. gentleman had written him a letter on the subject and he wished to answer it with care.

SIR D. HERBERT said it ought not to have been very difficult to say "Yes" or "No" whether it was intended to go beyond policies in some way concerned with the contingency of death. He hoped it would turn out that it was not intended to go beyond life assurance. Clause 18, which gave power to the Special Commissioners to obtain copies of registers of securities, would also need considerable amendment.

A BACK-BENCH PROPHECY

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said they were told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he expected a surplus of £2,236,000 this year. They could not get very much social reform on that amount. Next year, taking the most favourable view, he could not see a larger surplus than £14,000,000, and even with that they could not satisfy a tenth of the expectations that were aroused by their programme at the General Election. And the conclusion to be drawn from this Budget on the matter of unemployment was that they could drop any hope of any comprehensive State scheme for attempting to deal with the problem. A conceivable reason for the unsatisfactoriness of the Budget was that the Government had come to the considered conclusion that a more ambitious Budget might involve them in defeat. The Government was doomed to defeat anyhow, because hon. members opposite made no secret of their intention to wait until the unemployment figure reached 2,000,000, and then "out you go." On the unemployment issue the Government could not depend on support from the Liberals, because they also had to think of their position in the country. Therefore the Government had better determine the time of its defeat and the issues on which it would be defeated, and not leave those issues to be determined by hon. members on the other side in circumstances which would present Labour with a tremendous problem when it went to the country. There was real ground for believing that this country had entered on what might be called the Kerensky period in British politics. (Laughter.) Lenin had pointed out that a Socialist Labour organization would fail if it tried to go through a period with policies which had been laid down for it by its hereditary enemies.

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.) said he did not share the view of Mr. Brown that they were entering on a Kerensky period in British politics, but they were expecting to know to-morrow that the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had separated himself from his more distinguished colleague. He wondered if the trade unionists were wise in giving support to the policy of Mr. Snowden in cancelling the safeguarding duties. They might say that it was because of their leaders' veneration for Cobden. But Cobden did not venerate trade unions. He said that he would rather live under the Bey of Algiers than under a trade union. He (Mr. Bracken) thought that the Bey of Algiers was not more callous than the Bey of Downing-street.

Mr. STRAUSS (Lambeth, N., Lab.), in combating the argument that the Budget would have an adverse effect on industry, pointed out that the total taxation proposed was rather less than 19 per cent. of the total income of the country, and that that figure compared with 22 per cent. in the year 1921-22. Basing himself on the figures accepted by the Colwyn Committee, he contended that there was a sufficient margin in the annual savings of the country if used in an economical way to supply all the capital needed for industry. If rather more was spent and rather less saved the result might be to benefit industry. Particularly at a time of over-production and under-consumption one would think that such an alteration would probably lead to the expansion, not to the contraction, of industry.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) supported the motion for the rejection.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) said that a man with £5,000 a year in this country would pay 10 times as much in income-tax as a man with a similar income in the United States. The Budget would result in a reduction of savings, it would retard trade recovery, it had led already on the admission of the Lord Privy Seal to a gradual exodus of money from the country, and it would lose the Chancellor of the Exchequer the good will of the taxpayers.

"SPENDING MORE THAN WE CAN AFFORD"

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) said that he wondered whether it was realized that there was a larger measure of protection in our national finance at present than there had been since the great Budget of Mr. Gladstone in the sixties. That larger measure of protection ought to have shown its effect on the condition of the country, so that there was no benefit to be derived from protection. If large State expenditure would benefit the country it would likewise be reflected in the general condition of the country, and indeed it was, but not favourably. Since 1924-25 the Budget had gone up from £795,000,000 to the appalling total of £884,000,000. It was ridiculous to suggest that high taxation did not damage industry. The country was undoubtedly in a very difficult financial position. Was there anything else that could be tried? He was glad to find obvious signs on the part of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer of a desire to administrate the national finances with a rigid application of economy in the various spending Departments. He was astonished to hear hon. members sweep economy aside and say that it did not matter what the country spent. The State was spending hundreds of millions more than the country could really afford. (Opposition cheers.) Taking the Civil Service Estimates as a whole they showed an alarming increase. That was a state of affairs which called for close inquiry.

Mr. MATHERS (Edinburgh, W., Lab.) insisted that the taxation proposed in the Budget was being applied not vindictively but on wise and sound lines.

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) said he had hoped that this Budget would not have shown any fresh taxation and that they might have seen, now that the Bank rate was so very much down, a big scheme of War Loan conversion.

Mr. LOGAN (Liverpool, Scotland, Lab.) supported the second reading.

Mr. GRAY (Bedford, Mid., L.) welcomed the Budget as being on the lines of the best Liberal tradition.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK

MR. CHURCHILL'S FORECAST

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said the first great fact which confronted them was the deep anxiety which reigned throughout these islands in regard to our financial, economic, and industrial position. Every class and party shared in that anxiety. Unemployment had risen to figures unprecedented even on the morrow of the general strike. (Ministerial laughter.) The favourable season of the year was rapidly passing, and in the autumn and winter these alarming figures would steadily rise. Trade had fallen off in an extraordinary manner; we had had the worst months recorded in normal times for many years. There was a feeling of great despondency in all business circles. As to remedies, there was great doubt and difference of opinion. He never remembered a time when one felt that the country was so much under the influence and oppression of the down and out and under complex, when there was so little resilience or accord or strong conviction over a wide area of public opinion as to the appropriate method of immediately dealing with our difficulties. There was, however, he said, general agreement that this Budget was not the right way to help, not the right treatment which should be administered to their problems at this juncture. Whatever might be the actual and direct effect of heavy taxation on trade and industry, he believed it was true to say that the psychological reactions were more harmful still. He would by no means attribute all their immediate misfortunes to the Budget —(Ministerial laughter)—but it had played a part undoubtedly on confidence and enterprise, and had been an aggravation of the conditions of unemployment and bad trade which existed at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

Among the psychological effects of the Budget there was the effect of its unfairness. It was conceived in an unfair spirit. (Ministerial laughter.) It was argued that the rich had the money, and that it ought to be taken from them and given to the poor. But that was not the position of this Parliament or Government or accepted by the great mass of the electors. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to deal with the actual financial problems of the time as they were presented to him, on that basis it was a most unwise and foolish thing to produce a Budget of pains and penalties, which was deliberately and obviously aimed at taxing only those from whom he was sure he could never receive a vote. (Ministerial laughter.) Labour members made a great mistake in not realizing the interdependence of the whole of this community. If one healthy part suffered, the suffering would spread about every other part of the body. (Ministerial cheers.) In contracting the range of the income-tax at the same moment that he greatly increased its burden, the right hon. gentleman showed a class bias. Generally speaking, an atmosphere of insecurity, uncertainty, and depression had been engendered and fostered by the Budget. (Cheers.) The effects of this Budget upon trade and industry would have their repercussion on the revenue and would be reinforced by other direct effects on the revenue itself. Already the balance of the Budget had been destroyed by the unemployment increase, which had resulted since it was introduced. New expenditure was looming up in the future. There could be no sense of security for the class upon whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer had thrown and intended to throw whatever burden it was his duty to dispose of.

The limits of direct taxation, if not actually reached, were in sight. A revival of trade and industry was the only solution of our difficulty. In 1913 the profits in the following trades—mining, iron and steel, engineering, metals (excluding motors), cotton, wool, bleaching and dyeing, and railways, amounted to £133,000,000, which, translated into present money values, was between £210,000,000 and £220,000,000 a year. In 1928 the profits in the same group of industries were £96,000,000. It was clear that a very large proportion of these enormous industries, employing great numbers of people, were not reaching a profit-making condition, or only a small profit-making condition. Consequently the revenues of the Exchequer were being cut down and the normal expansion of the income-tax yield checked. If Mr. Snowden were able to reduce the rate of charge, to lighten the burden, and restore the confidence which was required, it did not follow by any means that his revenue would fall off in proportion to the reduction in the rate of charge. In favourable circumstances he might find that it would come back to him in overflowing revenue.

A TARIFF EXPEDIENT

If it were true that the limits of direct taxation were being approached—and the pledge which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given that he would not add to the direct taxation seemed to indicate that the right hon. gentleman was far from dissociating himself from that view—they would be driven to a tariff for revenue purposes. One expedient they would have to consider—in fact, the Conservatives would have considered it if they had been returned to power—as a purely revenue matter, was a high duty upon imported finished manufactured goods. (Opposition cheers.) If the effect of such a tariff was to stimulate and revive industry and bring it up to a profitable level, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would get not only the yield from the duty, but also a second yield from the fact that unprofitable business would be making a profit and making an addition to the income-tax returns. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Snowden, on the Budget resolutions, had asked who was to pay the import duty. Experience of the safeguarding duties had shown quite clearly that there was no absolute rule. Even in these few small duties which had been placed on selected imports there were examples where it could be proved that the foreigner had reduced his price by more than the amount of the duty. But even supposing that the consumer did pay, it might be well worth while if at some time there were a revival of energy and vigour in all our industrial centres, and if a sense of domination and expansion were restored to British industry.

He would ask the Prime Minister why he had not, in the grievous plight in which we stood, thought it worth while to consult on some of these questions his new economic council. Why could he not have asked them whether or not it would be a good thing at the present moment to sweep away all the safeguarding duties? The Chancellor of the Exchequer would have none of that. With unemployment bounding up and everybody anxious about what could be done, the Chancellor of the Exchequer could surely have thought of some more urgent task than to remove the protection from small industries, which had now grown largely dependent on the duties.

This was a Budget of negation and dismay. It placed heavy burdens on the country in a manner calculated to cause the utmost despondency and alarm, and there was nothing worth speaking of to show for the new expenditure which Mr. Snowden had piled up. There was reason and justice in the complaint which was made by Mr. Brown. That hon. gentleman's complaint was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government had defrauded the electors; that they had promised a system of great indulgencies and amenities and reforms in the social sphere, that they were not able to discharge any of those undertakings, and that they had no intention of attempting to do so. It was a bitter complaint the burden of which was that they had seen all there was left of "Labour and the Nation." There was no surplus in view, and if there was the Chancellor of the Exchequer by his own folly had pledged himself to remove £40,000,000 of indirect taxation. The McKenna duties, the safeguarding duties, the sugar duties, and so forth were all to be swept away. The Government was utterly bankrupt in ideas. (Cheers.) It was content to live on the capitalist system whilst it snarled at it, and from time to time inflicted injury upon it. The Government was prolific in surrenders, but devoid of a helpful constructive plan. Shiftless, profuse, futile, spiteful, it was drifting to speedy dissolution amid general indifference and fast gathering contempt. (Cheers.)

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY

THE QUESTION OF COMPANY RESERVES

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said he would endeavour to bring back the debate to the serious argument which characterized it before the comic interlude, which had just entertained the House. In effect the amendment was a motion for the rejection of the Budget. (Opposition cheers.) The last thing that the party opposite wanted at the moment was to take the place of members sitting on the Government front bench (Ministerial cheers, and Opposition cries of "Rubbish," and "Resign and see."). They were anxious, for the time being, that others should have the responsibility of taking the country out of the mess in which they left it. (Ministerial cheers.) He supposed it would take some little time before the party had cemented its internal differences and decided under which King it would serve when the General Election came. (Ministerial cheers, and Opposition cries of "Mosley.") The late Government remitted to France and Italy a sum which, if he had been in possession of it to-day, would have relieved him of all necessity of increasing taxation for the purposes of this Budget. (Cheers.)

Reference had been made to company reserves, and Sir R. Horne had said that those reserves were moneys set aside for the purposes of re-equipment and the extending of works. But was that so? Instead of putting aside adequate sums to reserve for the purposes indicated by the right hon. gentleman, in the days of prosperity capitalists had paid away their profits in high dividends and bonus shares (cheers), and that was largely responsible for the present financial position. He would give two or three cases typical of scores or hundreds of others. Baldwin's, Limited, in 1918, instead of conserving profits for further needs, paid 23½ per cent. dividend. In 1919 they paid 25 per cent. dividend. In 1920 they paid 25 per cent. dividend, and for the last six or eight years they had not been able to pay a single penny of dividend, and had had to undergo a drastic reconstruction. In 1918 the Ebbw Vale Company paid 25 per cent. dividend; in 1919, 25 per cent.; in 1920, 23½ per cent.; and in the later years no dividend at all. The Consett Iron Company, in 1918, instead of putting a considerable part of their huge profits to reserve, paid 80 per cent. dividend; in 1919, 53½ per cent. and 150 per cent. of a scrip bonus. Now all those companies were in a condition of inefficiency, and it was quite impossible for them to compete successfully in the market.

During the prosperous years of the War and the years after there were certain branches of the wool trade in Yorkshire which were making thousands per cent. profit. In the early days of the War the cotton trade did not share in the general prosperity, but in later years there was a very prosperous time and companies were floated at two, four, five, and 10 times their intrinsic capital. A large part of the money had been lost, and if it had been properly invested at the time it would have been available for the reconstruction of industry. Instead of paying away their huge profits in dividends, they ought to have placed a very much larger part to reserve, and then they would have been better able to face the situation which had arisen to-day. It was not to be wondered at that these companies to-day found a difficulty in getting new capital because they had destroyed public confidence. His references in his recent broadcast talk to America, which had been so much quoted, were made in order to impress on the American people during the Naval Conference the waste of expenditure on naval armaments, and he had worked out that five-sevenths of the expenditure of this country was due to the War and for military purposes. (Opposition cries of "It's not true.") Hon. members, if they were capable of doing a simple sum in arithmetic, would find that he was correct. Taxation raised for unremunerative purposes was certainly a burden, but taxation which was used for remunerative purposes and gave a return was probably the best and most economical form of spending. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE DEATH DUTIES

As regarded the criticism of his increase in the death duties, Mr. Snowden said that he did not recall that any criticism was levelled by the Conservatives against their own Government when it increased the death duties five years ago. It was suggested that the money derived from the death duties was thrown into a bottomless pit. The fact was that the amount received from those duties was almost equal to the sum set apart for the redemption of debt.

Their taxation to-day was not higher, in proportion to the wealth of the country, than taxation was 100 years ago; the figures were almost exactly the same. He stood by every word of the quotation made by Mr. Chamberlain yesterday in regard to the need for capital savings. Nobody but a fool would say that they did not need capital savings, and to that he would add the statement that the effect of this Budget was not going to interfere with capital savings. The fact had been mentioned that savings were not equal to the pre-War figure. He thought that that was largely because of the relaxation of old customs and old ideas due to the War, but there was not, especially among well-to-do people, the same disposition to save that there was formerly (Opposition cries of "There's no inducement"); they would rather spend it in luxury. (Ministerial cheers.) An hon. friend had expressed regret that he had not made a larger provision for social services. He was afraid his hon. friend held a mistaken view, which was shared by some others, as to the purpose of the Budget. The purpose of the Budget was to provide for the expenditure which Parliament had already approved. Had they reached the limits of taxation? Some of his hon. friends had suggested that there remained, say, 50 per cent. which might still be appropriated of the fortunes of millions, and that there was something of the income of a man with £50,000 or even £20,000 a year which might also be appropriated. Within limits, the taxation of large estates and large incomes was sound finance, good for the State; and the limits had not yet been reached. Sir R. Horne had said that what was wanted in industry was to restore confidence, but the right hon. gentleman's speech was not calculated to raise the prestige of British industry abroad. For the last six years the party opposite had kept the industries of this country in a state of uncertainty. At present the protectionist expectation, the hope that by and by they were going to get relief, was doing more than all else to prevent them from reviving.

What else could he have done? Sir R. Horne and Mr. Churchill had said that if revenue was needed it would have been much better to raise it by taxes on imported goods. He readily admitted that we could raise a vast amount of revenue by that means. If we put a 33⅓ per cent. duty on imported food we could probably raise £200,000,000 a year; if we put a similar duty on all imported manufactured articles or partly manufactured articles, we might raise something like one-half of that sum. But this was the old protectionist dodge in relation to taxation, the purpose of which was to take taxes from the rich and put them on the poor. (Ministerial cheers.)

Fifty years ago 80 per cent. of the national taxation was raised by indirect taxation. The rich escaped; the poor had to bear the burden. That was one of the aims of the Protectionist movement. (Ministerial cheers.) That form of taxation took away from the consumer far more than it brought into the Exchequer.

There was no other course that he could have adopted which would have done less injury to industry than the course he had taken. He did not share the views of hon. members opposite as to the unpopularity of this Budget. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Churchill was an adept at trying to catch popular support by political moves, but he very often miscalculated the chances and the opportunities. It was not for the right hon. gentleman to talk about using tax remissions to catch votes. Practically the only remission of indirect taxation he made during the five years of his office was in his last Budget, when he repealed the tea duty simply and solely in the expectation that it would prove an electoral asset. (Ministerial cheers.) There was no other course which he (Mr. Snowden) could have followed which would have been so sound, so honest, so calculated to maintain the credit of the country, and, at the same time, less calculated to inflict any injury on British industry. (Ministerial cheers.) Were hon. members going to support this Budget, or were they going to reject it and adopt the alternative policy of relieving the rich of their taxation at the expense of transferring the burden to the backs of the poor? (Ministerial cheers.)

THE DIVISION

The House divided, and there voted:

For the amendment	206
Against	282
Majority	76

The Bill was then read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at 17 minutes past midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3

Lord Elibank, motion on unemployment, suggesting as the most practical remedies a comprehensive policy of safeguarding, anti-dumping, and Imperial economic unity.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Supply, Ministry of Agriculture Vote.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Ecclesiastical Committee, Room A, at 11.30. London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London and City and South London Railway Companies, Room 4, at 1.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Hours of Sitting and Rising of the House, Room 16, at 11. Shop Assistants, Room 16, at 5.30. Ministers' Remuneration, Room 11, at 4.30. Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11. Private Bills, Room 11, at 5. Standing Committee B, Local Authorities (Enabling), Playing Fields (Exemption from Rating), Room 12, at 11. Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group I, Stockport Corporation, Room 6, at 11. Standing Orders, Room 13, at 4. Local Legislation, Section A, Rotherham Corporation, Epsom Rural District Council, Guildford Rural District Council, Room 3, at 11. Section B, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2), Birkenhead Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

THE REFERENDUM

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD BEAVERBROOK

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Preston last night, said he observed that Lord Beaverbrook, for whom he had great respect and admiration, because of his energy and sincerity of purpose (although sometimes he wished he would spend a little more time in fighting his enemies than in smiting at his friends), had advised Mr. Baldwin to drop his proposal for a Referendum. It would be quite possible for Mr. Baldwin at this stage, while an election was not yet in sight, to say that he had changed his mind and would ask the people for a completely free hand at the next election. "While it would be possible to do that," said Mr. Chamberlain, "for my part I would want rather more evidence than I can see at present that the people of this country would be willing to entrust any party with the making of a bargain so vital and important in their own interests before I decided to abandon the proposal of a Referendum.

"UNITED STATES OF EUROPE"

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE FRENCH SCHEME

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is the President of the National Jewellers' Association, was the principal guest at a dinner to open the third International Jewellers' Congress, held at the May Fair Hotel last night, and took the opportunity to comment on the French proposals for European federal union. Mr. E. A. DODD, the President of the Congress, was in the chair.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, proposing the toast of the oversea delegates, said the difficulties the trade was experiencing were as extensive as the world itself, and not even the governments which represented, or misrepresented, them could cope with them.

He rejoiced to hear in the commercial sphere of the recognition of a common interest which would produce a state of international good will, without which trade could not permanently flourish. He had read with profound interest the proposals of M. Briand for a United States of Europe, and although he did not see exactly how a nation placed like our own, in the centre of a world Empire, could join in a union which was specifically European and no more, he thought he could say that if that idea was promoted and pursued in the spirit of peace and good will in which M. Briand had broached it, it would receive sympathy and help from us, and we would view its progress without jealousy or suspicion.

LORD BRIDGEMAN ON EMPIRE TRADE

CRITICISM OF THE NAVAL TREATY

LORD BRIDGEMAN, speaking at Peckham last night in support of the prospective candidature of Lord Borodale, the son of Lord Beatty, referred to Empire Free Trade. He said he was glad to see that Lord Beaverbrook had revived again the same old Imperial aims that they had had in the past, and had put fresh life into them. It was no new idea. They had been working on it for years, but he was very grateful to Lord Beaverbrook for having revived it. "I want," he said, "to do something to help him before I die."

Criticizing the Government's part in the Naval Treaty, Lord Bridgeman reproached them for being timid and giving away points which they need not have given, and not asking for further restrictions when they might have done.

Lord Bridgeman added that not a single equivalent point had been surrendered by other countries. The Government had cut their own throats, and in 1936, when the Treaty expired, they would not have 50 ships under 16 years of age.

SHETTLESTON BY-ELECTION

UNIONIST CANDIDATE ADOPTED

A private meeting of the Shettleston Unionist Association was held in Glasgow last night to consider the position with regard to the by-election caused by the death of Mr. John Wheatley and to select a candidate. At the close it was intimated that Mr. W. P. Templeton had been unanimously adopted as the Unionist candidate.

Mr. Templeton was the member for Banffshire from 1924 to 1929. He is a working-man candidate and is a wood-turner by trade. He was called into the meeting last night, and, addressing the members, said that he would adhere to Mr. Baldwin's policy of safeguarding and Empire free trade.

Mr. James Lucas, a local headmaster, who was some time ago adopted as the prospective Unionist candidate for the division at the next General Election, intimated that he desired to be relieved of the nomination. It is likely that there will be a five-cornered fight for the seat. The Labour Party have not yet selected their candidate, and have a delicate position to face, as there are so many aspirants, each of whom has the backing of a branch of the party in the division.

The Scottish Nationalists last night also decided to contest the seat. Their candidate is Mr. John M. McArthur, who during the War served in the R.F.A. He is at present employed by the Ministry of Labour and the education authority for the training of unemployed juveniles.

The Communist Party is also expected to contest the seat, and the name of Mr. Saklatvala is mentioned in this connexion. He is going to Glasgow at the week-end and will address a meeting in the division on Sunday night.

Mr. Guy Aldred has begun his campaign as an Independent candidate.

The dates of the nomination and polling days have not yet been fixed.

SOCIETY OF WOMEN JOURNALISTS

LADY BRITTAIN, presiding at the annual meeting of the Society of Women Journalists, held yesterday at the Writers' Club, Norfolk-street, Strand, submitted the report, which showed a considerable increase in membership. Lady Brittain was re-elected president. Mrs. MASSEY LYON, chairman of council, proposing the re-election of honorary officers, emphasized the value to young journalists of the advice freely given by those officials, and expressed the general pleasure of the Society at the restoration to health of the hon. secretary, Miss Burford Rawlings.

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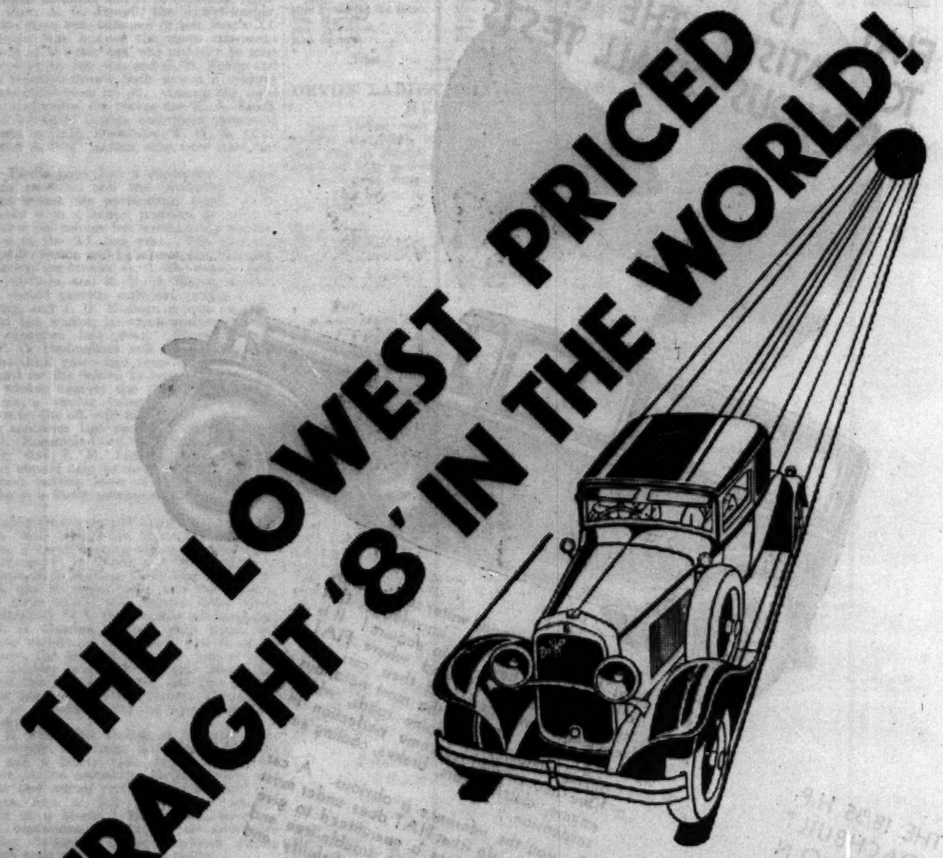

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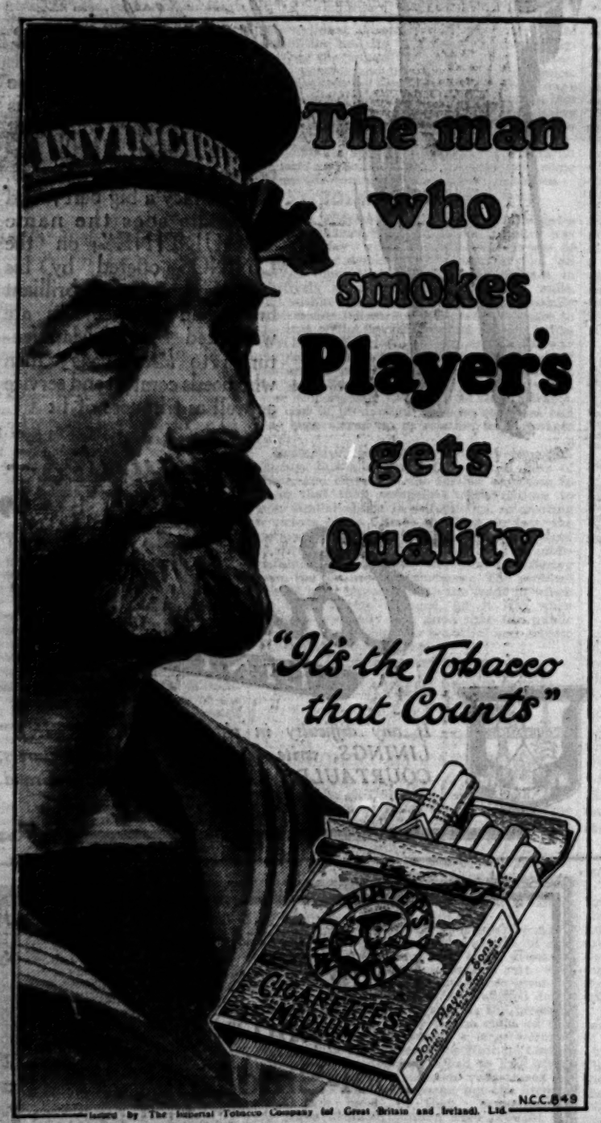

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THE LOAD LINE CONFERENCE

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

SIR H. OLIVER'S ADDRESS

The first meeting of the International Load Line Conference opened yesterday at the Foreign Office, when the delegates were honoured by a message from the King.

Official delegates were present from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, the Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia. Representatives from the League of Nations were also present.

Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade, extended a very cordial welcome to all the delegates, experts, and others associated with the Conference, on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. There could be no doubt, he said, about the very great importance of a Conference of that kind, and it must be encouraging to all of them that such a very large number of countries were represented. Further, they started with the advantage of the Report of the Load Line Committee, over which Sir Charles Sanders presided, which Report, he understood, was accepted as a basis for discussion by all the countries represented there.

BARON PALMSTIERNA (Swedish Ambassador in London), the head of the Swedish delegation, replied on behalf of the delegations.

Mr. H. B. WALKER, the head of the United States delegation, said it gave him great pleasure to nominate Admiral Oliver as president of the conference.

ADMIRAL of the FLEET SIR HENRY OLIVER then took the chair, and after thanking the conference read the following message, which it was proposed to send to the King:—

"The members of the International Load Line Conference assembled in London for the purpose of concluding an International Convention in regard to the load lines of merchant ships send their respectful greetings to your Majesty and desire to express their heartfelt wishes for the continuance of your Majesty's good health."

THE KING'S MESSAGE

Later the following message was received from the King:—

"At the first meeting of the International Load Line Conference I desire to extend a very cordial welcome to the delegates and to those who accompany them. I am glad that so many countries have found it possible to participate in so important and humane a cause as the promotion of the safety of life at sea. Last year the countries primarily interested in the great passenger-carrying trades agreed upon an International Convention providing greater safety on passenger ships, and I wish the present conference every success in the important work which they are undertaking on behalf of those who sail in cargo ships."

BARON PALMSTIERNA then said:—I suggest that we present our homage to his Majesty the King and thank him most respectfully for the gracious message which he has sent to us. I know that we all share in the sense of relief and joy which the British nation has felt on his Majesty's full restoration to health after his long and serious illness.

It was agreed amid acclamations that a message in those terms should be sent to the King.

SAFETY AT SEA

ADMIRAL of the FLEET SIR HENRY OLIVER said:—"The purpose for which we meet here is clearly defined. It is that of concluding a satisfactory International Convention dealing with the loading limits of merchant ships and the enforcement of those limits. The object which we are pursuing is the promotion of greater safety of life at sea. In pursuing that humane object we shall also be providing for the safety of property at sea, and I may, with confidence, go even further and say that the observance of a proper loading limit is 'good business' apart from considerations of safety.

"In considering the provisions of an International Convention we must keep in our minds the purposes of shipping and the vast number of people in all our countries who are affected, directly or indirectly, by the conditions under which the sea transport of all kinds of cargoes is regulated. The cost of sea transport not only deeply concerns the shipping industry and trading interests all over the world, but also affects the living and wage-earning conditions of all those in the world who produce or consume anything which is carried across the sea.

"In pursuit of safety of life at sea regardless of any other considerations, such drastic regulations governing freeboard might be produced that the ultimate result would be to hamper or destroy many industries, but we have in the delegates comprising this Conference great experts and distinguished men of wide practical experience in operating the shipping industry. We have other eminent gentlemen of great experience in the various Government administrations controlling shipping. We have also many very competent master mariners who have spent their lives at sea, and we have also representative men from the seamen's organizations. With these advantages I trust we shall steer safely between Scylla and Charybdis and produce an International Load Line Convention which will increase the safety of life at sea without unduly increasing expense or adding hindrances to the freedom of trade. An agreed form of international load line certificate should prove a help and not a hindrance to all vessels trading to the ports of different nations.

THEORY OF LOAD LINE

"The economic and humanitarian principles which I have mentioned are acted upon, even if they are not recognized, by the majority of shipowners, whether or not they are actuated by humanitarian sentiment. The reasons are these, and here I quote from the Report of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, of which Sir Norman Hill is Chairman:—

"Beyond question the effective manner in which the law is observed in this country is in great measure due to the general recognition by shipowners, cargo owners, and underwriters, that strict observance of the load line is essentially good business, and, accordingly, our ships have been built to be worked to the best advantage on that basis.

"The theory of the load line is, that there is a maximum load which a given ship can carry in safety and security across the ocean, and this is determined by fixing the point on the side to which the ship may be immersed. If this line is placed too low on the ship's side, the amount of cargo will be cut down which can safely be carried, and in the aggregate this will mean a loss of carrying power and an unnecessary increase in the cost of carriage. On the other hand, if the mark is fixed too high, the ship's progress will be slower; she will suffer more from strain, deck damage, and delays, and there will be an increased danger to the men on deck and finally a risk that the ship may be lost with all on board.

"I have laboured this point because I think it is fundamental, and if it is kept in mind during our discussions it may help to solve some of our difficulties.

"Some of the countries represented here already have load line laws. Others have not. It is satisfactory to note that many of the existing load line laws are similar or equivalent in their essentials, and that this has enabled wide use to be made of bilateral agreements under which the different countries recognize the load lines of the others.

"We are fortunate in that respect, as we may, for the general load line regulations of an International Convention, regard ourselves as in the very favourable position of having to convert these bilateral agreements into a multilateral one, rather than having to start an entirely new page.

"There are, however, many side issues in the subject we have to investigate, and, in my opinion, the main and most important thing is to try to reach agreement first as regards the ordinary deep-sea cargo-carrying ships, and afterwards the special types of ships, such as tankers, timber ships, and those coasting vessels engaged in trading to countries other than their own. Unless we have some such arrangement we shall be liable to be led aside by questions relating to the special types of vessels just mentioned, and I feel sure it will save time to settle the main question first. The position with regard to the timber ship and the tanker requires special consideration, but the good will which led to success in the Safety of Life at Sea Convention of last year will, I feel sure, again enable us to reach conclusions which will be satisfactory to all."

The Conference then proceeded to the appointment of the various Committees to deal with the principal phases of its work.

GOVERNMENT DINNER

Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, M.P., presided at a dinner given by the Government last evening at the May Fair Hotel in connexion with the International Load Line Conference. In proposing "Our Guests," Mr. GRAHAM said the Conference was dealing with matters of the greatest importance in regard to international commerce, and he was sure that its work would lead political parties to join in a common effort for the standardization of load line rules for international shipping. (Cheers.) The SWEDISH MINISTER, replying, said it was fitting that the Conference should be held in England, because of the great contribution this country had made to the traditions of the sea and international trade.

THE ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

DEBATE ON PENALTIES

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday and devoted a large part of the sitting to the subject of the proposed penalties.

On Clause 97, which deals with forgery of motor licences and insurance certificates,

Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.) pointed out that, while the penalty prescribed for forgery under the Consolidated Forgery Act, 1913, was two years' imprisonment, the clause proposed that the maximum penalty should be one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour. When the Bill was originally introduced the proposed penalty was three months' imprisonment, and the House of Lords raised it to 12 months' imprisonment. He thought it was most dangerous to alter the whole tenor of the Forgery Act by lowering the maximum penalty. The Committee had not shirked the duty of laying down heavy penalties for such offences as drunkenness in charge of cars, dangerous and careless driving, but in the case of forgery they were reducing the penalty for a very serious offence. He moved that the maximum penalty for forgery be two years' imprisonment.

SIR J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General, said the offences of forgery which might come under the provisions of the Bill would be generally of a lesser kind than those contemplated in the Forgery Act, which dealt mainly with serious matters, such as forgery of public documents.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) said there might be extremely serious cases arising under this clause, and he thought the law should be left unchanged, with a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment, and the Courts would then be in a position to decide within that limit what the sentence ought to be.

CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) said it was essential that great care should be taken to ensure that people did not forge motor licences or lend their licences to other people, and Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) pointed out that the people who would commit offences against the Act would be car thieves and motor-car bandits.

SIR J. MELVILLE said that if there was a general desire that the penalty for forgery should be the same as that specified in the Forgery Act, he was willing to agree that the maximum penalty should be two years' imprisonment.

The amendment was then agreed to.

FINE OR IMPRISONMENT

A further amendment was moved by Mr. TURTON to provide that the maximum penalty for making false statements for the purpose of obtaining a licence or a certificate of insurance or withholding material information should be a fine of £100 (instead of £50 as proposed in the Bill) or six months' imprisonment, or both.

SIR J. MELVILLE said there was good reason why the fine should be £50. It was rather undesirable that the offence should be liquidated by payment of money, and that a person who happened to be able to pay £100 should escape imprisonment while a person who could not pay that amount would go to prison.

The amendment was withdrawn. A later amendment, proposed by Mr. TURTON, to raise the monetary penalty for issuing a certificate of insurance or of security from £50, as proposed, to £100, the alternative being six months' imprisonment, was agreed to.

Clause 97 as amended was agreed to.

A general discussion on penalties then took place on Clause 98, which provides that the maximum penalty for a first offence for which no special penalty was provided, should be £20 and for a second or subsequent conviction £50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) moved the reduction of the monetary penalties by one-half for the purpose of discussing the question of penalties. He pointed out that the clause was not qualified by the words "in the discretion of the Court," which appeared in the corresponding clause of the Locomotives Act, 1903.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) said there was a danger that motorists would be heavily punished for offences which were small and technical.

SIR J. MELVILLE explained that the omission of the words "in the discretion of the Court" made no difference in the law, because they were redundant, and he asked members to realize that the penalties mentioned in the clause were maximum penalties and that in most cases the penalties would be quite small.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTION

When LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY rose to say that he had brought forward the amendment for the purposes of discussion and that he meant to withdraw it, Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, made a remark across the table which was inaudible to others in the room. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY said that he and his colleagues would not be prevented from carrying on reasonable discussion of the Bill because the Minister of Transport had told a London audience that the Bill was being obstructed by Unionist members.

Discussion then took place on a subsection of the clause which provides that, where an offence was alleged to have been committed by a driver, the owner should be guilty of an offence if he did not inform the police of the identity of the driver or prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he was unaware of it.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY moved the omission of this provision, which, he said, might lead to undesirable incidents and "third degree" methods on the part of the police.

SIR G. RENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.), who supported the amendment, said the clause cut directly across the principle that a man was innocent unless he was proved guilty.

Mr. CRAIGIE AITCHISON, Lord Advocate, said that if the Committee objected to the powers which it was proposed to give to the police to investigate the circumstances of accidents, they would be putting a premium upon crime.

After further discussion, Mr. MORRISON said there was no question of the owner of the vehicle giving incriminating information as to whether the driver had committed an offence or not; he was only asked to give information which was necessary to lead to the identification of the person who was driving at the time.

The amendment was rejected, and the clause was agreed to.

SLUM CLEARANCE BILL

THE TIME LIMIT FOR DEMOLITION

The Housing Bill was further considered yesterday by a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, attention again being directed to Clause 2, which deals with the procedure to be adopted for securing the clearance of slum areas.

Mr. W. J. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) moved an amendment extending the period allowed for the demolition of a building from six weeks to three calendar months.

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, resisted the proposal, but intimated his willingness to accept an amendment standing in the name of Mr. Ramsbotham (Lancaster, U.) allowing six weeks "or such longer time as in the circumstances the local authority may deem advisable."

This was agreed to, and the clause was amended accordingly.

Mr. GREENWOOD moved an addition to the clause providing that no land to which a clearance order applies shall be used for building purposes, or otherwise developed, except subject to such restrictions and conditions as the local authority may think fit to impose, any aggrieved owner having the right to appeal to the Minister.

Mr. P. A. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, L.) proposed to insert words enabling a local authority to call upon the owner of slum property to contribute to the cost of rehousing.

CAPTAIN GUNSTON (Thornbury, U.) hoped the Minister would resist the "arrogant Socialism." Mr. Harris had displayed, and Sir PHILIP PILDITCH (Spelthorne, U.) suggested that the "Communistic doctrines coming from the Liberal allies of the Government must be more embarrassing than helpful to the Government."

Mr. HARRIS said he did not mind what names he was called, but his amendment was drafted by a sub-committee of the London County Council. He regarded it as only fair that those who were responsible for slum conditions, and had made big profits out of slum property, should be called upon to contribute to the expenses of rehousing.

Mr. GREENWOOD replied that if he thought Mr. Harris's proposal was good, sound Socialism he would accept it, but it was really a form of inverted Conservatism. He did not think it was fair to place all the responsibility for slum conditions upon the slum landlords.

Mr. Harris's proposal was negatived without a division, and Mr. Greenwood's amendment having been agreed to, Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill. The two following clauses were carried without amendment, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

METHODS OF EMPIRE CONSULTATION

SIR GILBERT VYLE'S SUGGESTION

The need of new and better machinery for more regular consultations between all the different parts of the British Empire was emphasized by Sir Gilbert Vyle, who was the chief guest yesterday of the Royal Empire Society at a luncheon held at the Cannon Street Hotel.

SIR SANDEMAN ALLEN, chairman of the society, who presided, said he thought all the guests realized that the need for economic unity had become one of the most urgent questions in the whole Empire. There might be different ideas as to the best means of arriving at this end. Unfortunately, some of those methods had drifted into party politics, and he thought there was nothing more deplorable than that the business interests of the nation should be the toy of party politics. (Hear, hear.)

SIR GILBERT VYLE surveyed our present economic position and said that in the autumn Ministers of the various Governments of the Empire would meet after an interval of four years. He asked how it was possible to have continuity of policy by coming together once in four years. The League of Nations met at Geneva every three months, and every quarter this country sent its most prominent Ministers to see what we could do to help put the nations of Europe on their feet. Why, he asked, should we give all this time and thought to the affairs of other nations, which, by their policies, were shutting us out of their markets and with the strength thereby gained were competing with us in our own home markets? Had not the time come when we should give more thought to what we could do to help ourselves and the nations that formed the British Empire?

Referring to M. Briand's proposal for a federal union of Europe, Sir Gilbert Vyle said the idea was not new, but the people of Britain must sooner or later make up their minds whether they would go into a European State conforming to such a régime, or whether they would remain outside, benevolent in intentions, but with undivided allegiance to the Commonwealth of British nations, which with the Colonies and Dependencies comprised the British Empire. With such questions facing us as a nation and an Empire, surely there was need for the British peoples to get together at more frequent intervals. There was work for the next Imperial Conference.

PERMANENT MACHINERY

Submitting the suggestion that there should be set up some new and better machinery for consultation between the various parts of the Empire, Sir Gilbert Vyle urged that the Empire should have a League of Nations all to itself, with a regular Assembly of the British Empire and frequent and regular consultations between the responsible Ministers of the various Governments, with power to decide and to agree. "We require more," he proceeded. "We require a permanent establishment, a Ministry if you like, of all the Ministries of the Empire, devoted solely to the work of developing the trade of the Empire. It must have powers to investigate and to advise as to the policies which will give us what is needed in order to develop inter-Imperial trade. The peoples of the British Empire are bound together by, and owe allegiance to, one flag. Yet when it comes to arranging how they shall conduct their trade, each to-day goes his own way. We have seen the great benefits resulting from the policy of preference. That is an indication of how we may help each other."

Sir Gilbert Vyle said he wanted this consultation to be continued day in and day out, so that something might be evolved which would make the British Empire as nearly as possible one great trading unit, each part advancing the interests of the other, all encouraging the growth and development of its trade, standing four square against the rest of the world.

COMING REPORT

He added: "The British Preparatory Committee for the next Imperial Conference, of which I have the honour to be chairman, is composed of representatives of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. That is a wide representation. They have had these matters under consideration for some time past. Their report will soon be issued. There is general agreement that it is necessary there should be new machinery for consultation. I personally believe that until we get that machinery we shall make no progress. If we do get it, there are great hopes for the future.

"When our report is issued I hope that we shall have the support of this society, and that you will find, in the recommendations we make, something which will bring about what we all have at heart, the development of inter-Imperial trade and the drawing together more closely the ties that bind the Commonwealth of British nations."

TEACHING PROFESSION FOR GIRLS

MISS LLOYD-EVANS'S LECTURE

A gathering of upwards of 800 girls from high schools and secondary schools at the Civil Service Commission, 6, Burlington Gardens, listened to addresses on "The Teaching Profession" yesterday, in connexion with the Public Secondary Schools' Headmistresses' Employment Committee, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour. Miss E. STRUDWICK, High Mistress, St. Paul's Girls' School, was in the chair.

Miss LLOYD-EVANS, Principal of Furzedown Training College, speaking of teaching in the elementary schools, said teachers were divided into two groups, graduates and non-graduates. A number of graduates made their way into the elementary schools. Non-graduates took a two years' course; they must be 18 on October 1, and they must have certain qualifications, either the higher schools certificate or matriculation. The majority of training colleges preferred to have girls after they had been a year in the sixth form. Examinations were all right in their way, but there were other things necessary, such as nice voices and powers of leadership. The education authorities gave help with training and maintenance. There were about 88 colleges to choose from, and she advised them to choose according to the subjects in which they were interested. This year they were recognized by the University of London, and were now in the main stream of university life.

Mr. F. H. SPENCER, chief inspector of schools, London County Council, spoke on a teacher's life and the choice of schools available, of which over 2,000 were elementary schools, 80 secondary schools aided out of public funds, besides a great number of special, technical schools and central schools, and in the future schools for children from seven to 11 and from 11 to 15. In the elementary schools there were nearly 20,000 teachers. He pointed out that their salary under the Burnham scale compared very favourably with that of typists and shop girls, and they had a pension to come.

Miss PHILIP, of the Board of Education, also spoke.

HOUSING IN WILLESDEN

UTILITY SOCIETY'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

An appeal for £15,000 for the building of working-class houses in the Willesden area was made by the Willesden Utility Housing Society at a bazaar held last night in the Memorial Hall, Harlesden.

LADY BERTHA DAWKINS said she firmly believed that the public in England, especially in London, were at last beginning to wake up to the fact of the great and urgent need for working-class houses and the abolition of the fearful slum dwellings, which were as bad in Willesden as elsewhere.

LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH declared himself a whole-hearted believer in the work accomplished by public utility societies all over the country, for such societies, he said, had many advantages over local authorities. Since the War the great housing efforts had left untouched workers who lived in overcrowded areas such as Kensington and Willesden. They were told that industry was staggering under the burden of the cost of production, and because of that they could not hope for high wages. Therefore the alternative was to get rents down. He thought that the selection of suitable tenants was a vital necessity, especially where houses were being provided under the market cost of production. The most important work done by the utility societies was the education of the public as to its own most pressing needs. That was work which the local authorities could not accomplish. Housing Acts might be passed in the future, but unless there was public enthusiasm for better or reconditioned houses no Act of Parliament would better the conditions of the working classes.

A resolution was passed pledging support of the society in its efforts to raise the amount needed.

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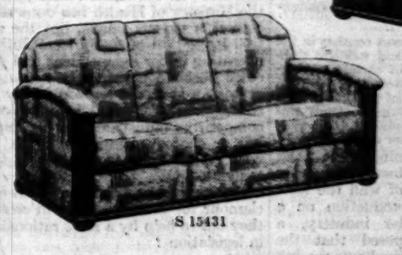
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Letters to the Editor

RATIONALIZATION IN STEEL

GERMANY'S EXAMPLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your series of articles on rationalization cannot fail to provide a very powerful stimulus to industrial reorganization, on which we must depend to find a remedy for the depression in our basic industries. May I, as one who had a unique opportunity of studying the rationalization movement in Germany from its very beginning, ask the courtesy of your columns to emphasize two points?

First, in your leading article on May 12, referring to the technique of rationalization, you said:—

> The first stage of this process consists in the elimination of unnecessary and wasteful competition by the formation of cartels to regulate production and to equate supply with demand and the combination of producing units in "horisontal" amalgamations. Once this has been successfully accomplished, the way is open for a very large number of economies.

On Germany's regaining her fiscal liberty in 1925, her industrialists again built up behind the tariff wall the steel syndicate to regulate production on a quota basis within the industry, a measure which presupposed that the benefits of restriction in her home market would not be open to other competitive countries to exploit. To this were then added the various price cartels which control and regulate the price of steel and the allocation of work among the members. The exporting finishers were safeguarded by collateral agreements with the syndicate under which they received their raw materials at current world market prices and were thus placed on an equality with their competitors. In addition, Germany entered the International Steel Cartel, but only under a definite arrangement of home market control, imports were limited by agreement to 6½ per cent. of her production, and, what is important and too little realized, marketed through her own steel syndicate.

This was the foundation which the German industrialists, even with their magnificent equipment, their organization and technical talent, saw essential to prescribe in their own interests, and upon this basis of stability it was possible to scan the wider horizon and proceed with confidence in the future to that stage of industrial reconstruction which is now so much in evidence. Syndicates in Germany are often termed "children of necessity." They exist primarily to promote an atmosphere of confidence in enterprise, without which the vast sums of money required to maintain so important a branch of national industry as the steel trade at a high pitch of efficiency would scarcely be forthcoming. They can maintain their influence, however, only so long as they enjoy the power to do so by a tariff and the negotiating powers which a tariff provides, and it is chiefly in this latter application that we see the basis of Germany's international agreements in steel.

Secondly, your leading article of May 17 finished with the following words:—"Once the feet of industry have been set upon the rational way, there need be little doubt that the goal will eventually be attained"—which encourage me to place another aspect of the matter before you. I refer to the urgent necessity of rationalization in legislation as a basis upon which to proceed.

The British Steelwork Association was formed recently by the steel making and steel manufacturing interests to expand by every means the market for steel, and after a very careful survey of the situation in regard to the steel-framed building, the conclusion is difficult to avoid that a radical change of outlook is required if so important a branch of industry is to be afforded an economic possibility of development.

It is an astonishing fact that in so small a country as Great Britain we have in this age of steel no national regulations for steel-framed buildings, and in consequence no opportunity to standardize or to envisage our problems in a large way. Not only have we no national code of practice, but no central authority in the country through whom new methods of manufacture, new building materials, or improvements as the result of research can be certified for application on a national scale. Centralized research, the scientific study of markets, mass production, and uniform design are all made difficult. In the limited field open to it, the Ministry of Health has done much to correct a vicious tangle, but the restrictive legislation of many local authorities operating under independent and in most cases obsolete enactments needs drastic revision. It would be safe to say that if similar conditions had been imposed on competitive industries such as shipbuilding or motor manufacture, the results would have been too disastrous to contemplate.

Our politicians have been loud in their clamour for rationalization in steel; can they fail to help by a little rationalization in legislation?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. J. KAVANAGH (late Commercial Secretary, British Embassy, Berlin).

Director, British Steelwork Association, Artillery House, S.W., May 19.

PREFECTS AND FAGGING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I trust that the doctrine set forth by your correspondent Mr. M. V. C. Jeffreys, of Armstrong College, is not such as is current in our departments of education generally. He says:—

> His [the prefect's] despotism nowadays is not dangerous to his subjects . . . but his despotism may be dangerous to himself; it may make him arrogant, thoughtless, vulgar. It is a strange psychology which holds that a boy who is placed in authority can display these qualities without having any evil effect on those who are placed under him. On the contrary, it is only too probable that a "fag-master" of the kind which he describes would produce in his more sensitive "subjects" one of those "phobias" to which another of your correspondents ascribed the disaster which has recently occurred. As I have stated elsewhere, the legalized fagging system must go on in boarding schools to prevent a worse thing, unauthorized fagging, from arising. But the danger of the prefect system is that it may be made an excuse by the lazy for neglecting their duties. In the worst boarding houses of which I have known the excuse was always given by the housemasters, when criticized, that "I must trust my prefects." In some cases the prefects themselves were doing the most harm. I may add that I am far from wishing to suggest that this was true of the school where the recent sad trouble arose. But it is only too likely to happen unless the most vigilant supervision is exercised.

Yours truly,

GUY KENDALL.

University College School, N.W.

PALESTINE LAND

AN EXAMPLE FROM THE PUNJAB

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The problem awaiting decision in Palestine is, at the core, agrarian. The Jewish capitalist, with ample funds at his disposal, is prepared to pay uneconomic prices for the land of the Arab. This means the ultimate expropriation of the Arab peasantry, and the decline of the Arab peasant proprietor to the status of a landless serf, entirely at the mercy of the Jew. Until this terror is exorcised there can be no peace in the land.

British statesmen have already faced and solved a similar problem in India. Conditions in the Punjab, especially in the western tracts, at the beginning of the present century, offer an interesting parallel in many respects to the situation in Palestine to-day. The virile agricultural tribes of the Punjab, most of them Moslem, were losing their lands rapidly to the Hindu moneylenders and lawyers of the towns. This economic revolution which was rapidly turning the best military recruiting grounds in India into hotbeds of disaffection against the British Raj, was the direct outcome of British policy, administrative and judicial. That policy was still under the influence of the *laissez-faire* doctrine of the Manchester school, with its sheet-anchor the sanctity of contract, no matter how much the contract might offend a reasonable standard of equity. The danger was too pressing to admit of delay. The question was handled on broad and courageous lines. The Punjab Land Alienation Act set up an almost insuperable barrier between the peasant's land and the moneylender. The peasant could only sell or alienate his land within his own tribal group; the land remained with the tribe or clan. This act of statesmanship saved the Punjab from revolution; a dozen years or so later, the Moslem tribesmen of the Punjab were fighting in their thousands for the Empire.

Lord Kitchener, when High Commissioner, adopted in Egypt the principles of the Punjab Land Alienation Act in the Five Feddan Law. The object in view was similar to that which had inspired the Government of India, to protect the Egyptian peasant against the Greek moneylender. It is worth considering whether a policy of the kind would not go a long way towards solving the trouble in Palestine. Safeguard the Arab's land by legislative enactment; keep the major portion of the land within the tribe or clan, and there is little doubt that the existing friction between Jew and Arab would disappear. The suggested legislation would not necessarily be discriminatory; it is mainly a question of protecting the Arab clansman against his own improvidence. There was no such necessity under the régime of the Turk; the economic position has changed under the British mandate.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. P. BARTON (lately British Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan).

Ten Acre Wood, Hartfield, Sussex, May 19.

THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An important letter on the above subject appeared in your issue of the 17th. The writers of this letter are members of the Committee of National Astronomy. Their opinion, *inter alia*, is, that it would be "of much greater value to the study of astronomy in Oxford if the Radcliffe Observatory were transferred to a site in South Africa than if it remained in Oxford." But are they the best judges of what is most valuable to Oxford astronomy? Is it not a little singular that not one of our self-appointed advisers is known ever to have studied science at Oxford? I doubt, indeed, whether the list contains a single Oxford name. They are bubbling over with generosity, but it is our property which they are avid to bestow. Have not any of the institutions, with which they are jointly or severally concerned, endowments of their own? Why not have a cut at them? Why do they fasten like alien and hungry locusts upon our little fair and fruitful heritage?

There is a vicarious analogy between them and the young man in the Bible with great possessions. Unlike this niggardly youth, however, they need never go away sorrowful. For they are doing their best to hand over great possessions even if they do not happen to be their own. And again they are like the fox in the fable, anxious to persuade us to decandate ourselves, without even the excuse of having lost their own tails, if a location so indelicate may be referred to in dealing with grave men. And, in conclusion, one may ask, "Is it true that the only name missing from the mandatory list is that of the only Oxford astronomer, who is a member of the Committee?" The study of the stars possesses, we are agreed, high educational value. The inculcation, alas! of humour finds no place therein.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

BIRKENHEAD.

Charlton, Banbury.

HOUSES OF INTEREST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some reference has already been made in your correspondence columns to the proposed demolition of St. John's Training College, an interesting seventeenth-century house, by the Battersea Borough Council, who have bought the surrounding property for a housing scheme. There is now news of a similar case in the Lower Clapton-road, where an exceptionally beautiful house of early eighteenth-century date, with fine panelled rooms and staircase, is to be pulled down by the Hackney Borough Council, also in connexion with housing.

These two instances are typical of a certain lack of co-ordination between the efforts, on the one hand, of the Government (through H.M. Office of Works and other departments) towards the preservation of valuable buildings, and the plans of local authorities who are often forgetful of these particular responsibilities. There is a distinction to be drawn between the acts of public bodies, which imperil ancient monuments, and the neglect of their duties by private individuals who are too frequently without the means to do all that is expected of them. It is not a difficult matter to devise a housing scheme that shall incorporate any building of signal beauty or historical interest, and such a scheme should gain immeasurably by its retention. We feel that if the principle were enunciated clearly and definitely by the Government, its importance would soon be recognized by local authorities and their advisers, and such unfortunate proposals as those at Battersea and Hackney would be made impossible.

For the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,

C. W. C. OMAN, President.
WALTER H. GODFREY, Hon. Secretary.

18, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, May 12.

TEMPLE BAR

A PLEA FOR ITS RETURN TO LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A few months ago you allowed me to show in a letter which you did me the honour to print how Temple Bar came to be re-erected at the entrance gate to Theobalds Park, Waltham Cross, by the late Sir Henry Bruce Meux, Bt., and his wife, Susie Valorie. It was being supposed by many, and it still is, that the re-erection of the Bar had been carried out by Sir Hedworth Meux, and as an old friend of Sir Henry and his family I was anxious that the credit of re-erecting the Bar and the rebuilding of the Eleanor Cross at Waltham should fall to those who had earned it. Now I appeal once again to you, Sir, for help in a far more serious matter—namely, the retention of Temple Bar in England.

Soon after the death of Sir Hedworth Meux, vague but disquieting rumours sprang up to the effect that the estate of Theobalds, and the house and its contents, and Temple Bar, were to be sold in order to find money to pay the death duties. As the estate has for some years past been regarded by the authorities as suburban building land these must be very considerable. During the last week or two paragraphs have appeared in the papers which state definitely that the whole estate and everything on it are to be sold. We may note in passing that the house does not represent the ruins of King James's Palace of Theobalds (commonly called "Tibbalds"), for they are at the other end of the lane, near Theobalds-square and the high road from Waltham Cross to Broxbourne. The present house consists on a part of a small farm-house, at each end of which large additions were made in the middle of the last century. Lady Bruce Meux built the water-tower, the stables, the famous tennis court, and much else.

Among the rumours current is one which states that Temple Bar is to form one of the special features of the sale of the property, and the rumour is not without foundation. It is known that I was associated in a very small way with Sir Henry and his wife in the re-erection of the Bar and their other public-spirited works, and attempts have been made to find out from me how much money was actually spent on the work, so that a reserve price may be put on the monument when it is sold either by auction or private arrangement. That this priceless historical monument was allowed to pass from public into private possession cannot be sufficiently regretted. But it would be an everlasting disgrace to the whole nation if we allowed Temple Bar to be sold and sent out of England, as our Tudor cottages and other buildings are being sent.

Though the Temple Bar Gate has become a place of pilgrimage in the spring and summer, and though untold numbers of motorists and cyclists and others visit it and enjoy it, there is no doubt that the proper place for it is in London. How well it would look re-erected on the Thames Embankment at the entrance to the Temple!

There must surely be some way whereby the Lord Mayor and Corporation could recover possession of the monument, and if you, Sir, will speak the necessary "word of power" in *The Times* we shall get our Temple Bar back in London, never to leave it again.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

48, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

A SAIL TRAINING SHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I suggest that correspondence on "Nautical Memories"—recalled from readers' experiences under sail—is not closed without a reminder that the era of sailing ships embraced the period in which our sea-going ancestors created the British Empire and its great sea traditions?

The history of any Empire is surely that of its seamen, and proportionate with their relative superiority over rival contemporaries, whether in peace or in war, so the Empire waxed or waned. Great Britain proved, in the late War, that the necessary racial aptitude is unimpaired, but schools are needed to train the youngster up to the high standard set by foreign competitors. Over 80 per cent. of the future merchant officers serve four years' apprenticeship without educational opportunities, physical recreation, or exercises other than unskilled and uninspiring manual labour, although with prospective personal responsibilities second to none in any other vocation.

Compared with other nations, the Board of Trade require a lower mental and physical standard, and with reference to the latter the Registrar-General reports (1929):—"That apart from his more than fourfold greater liability to death from violence or accident, the seaman's mortality from disease exceeds the average by 48.8 per cent."

On the other hand, from the nature of the daily routine masts and yards eliminate the weakling, inculcate and exercise seacraft and likewise the spirit of teamwork discipline and acceptance of responsibility and leadership. Sail training is in the nautical curriculum of 13 nations, among which, however, Great Britain is not included. Shipowners and shipmasters generally advocate its reintroduction, *e.g.*:—"The sailing ship is still incomparably the best school of training." (Messrs. Alfred Holt, March, 1930.) "The most suitable training for the future officer is in a sailing ship." (The Honourable Company of Master Mariners, May, 1930.)

In anticipation of the time when the necessary experience in ship sailing may be unavailable, Sir William Garthwaite—the last of the windjammer owners—founded a society, in February this year, under the Earl of Derby as honorary president, to carry such a mandate as the above into effect, and the cooperation and financial support of all is invited. There is no similar project in being, or any prospect, and the only competitor is the foreigner.

I am your obedient servant,

SELWYN M. DAY, Hon. Secretary, Sea Lion Sail Training Ship Society.

106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

MINING ENGINEERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Professor Moss has expressed the view that is apparent to a casual visitor to the mining communities of Southern Africa, but it is probable that he has not had the opportunity of the wider range of knowledge that is available to those of us who have made the subject the study of a lifetime.

America has obtained both financial and technical control to the extent of 50 per cent. in the copper fields of Northern Rhodesia, and she is likely to retain these interests so long as the prospects make it worth her while to do so. America has the same problems with regard to placing her youth in employment after leaving the universities as is being experienced in Great Britain, and her leaders are more conversant with the systems taught by her own professors.

On the Rand professional work and advancement have become so unattractive to the younger generations that, in a recent year, only one student took the mining course for that year in the local university, and in our great centre of training at home far fewer students now take the mining course annually than was the case in the days when the influence of Sir Julius Wernher gave such a great fillip to the professional outlook.

Professor Moss touches a vital point when he enunciates qualifications of his embryo engineer. Any young man who comes up to this description need have no fear for his future. We all want him in all branches of life.

Yours, &c.,

A MINING ENGINEER.

Points from Letters

BREAD

Regarding the price of bread, may I point out that the frequent adulteration of the flour is not the only cause for complaint? In some cases the dough is made unnecessarily damp in order that the loaves may be up to the required weight while using an amount of flour that for well-baked loaves would be insufficient. The weight alone seems to be considered by the inspector. But surely it is quite as necessary—if not more so—that our bread should be made of pure wheat and be well baked as that it should be exact in weight. Excellent bread can be made at home more easily and quickly than a cake if bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar are used instead of yeast. But, in order to have the true wheat flavour and nourishing qualities, one must buy only guaranteed flour. Could such bread as this be generally eaten, we might not have such disquieting health statistics as at present.—Mrs. BASIL HARWOOD, Woodhouse, Almondsbury, near Bristol.

NAUTICAL MEMORIES

There are two societies which might interest Mr. MacAlpine: the Society for Nautical Research, whose hon. secretary is Professor Callender, the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and the Shiplovers' Association, hon. secretary, Mr. F. C. Bowen, Customs House Buildings, Gravesend. Both these societies aim at collecting ship and sea lore. The first-named issues a quarterly magazine for recording information, but most of that already obtained relates to details of vessels before the nineteenth century. Anyone willing to help with more recent types should be a great acquisition to the society. May I stress the point that not only deep sea sailing ships, but also all sailing fishing vessels and coasters are now either finished or practically so, and that lines, plans, details, and photographs of these are rapidly increasing in interest as they become more and more unobtainable; for instance, can anyone supply the lines of a Deal lugger?—Mr. H. O. HILL, "Netherburie," Newlyn, Penzance.

HOUSING BY-LAWS

To appreciate the absurdity of the building by-law referred to by Mr. J. Hatchard-Smith in your issue of May 16, imagine a roomy, well-lighted and well-ventilated attic room in which the superficial area of the ceiling is slightly less than two-thirds of the floor space. Such a room cannot be used for human habitation. But reduce your floor-space and air-space to any extent you wish by the erection of a partition or two, and your room at once becomes fit for use.—CAPTAIN GERARD JENSEN, Coulsdon, Surrey.

UGLINESS

Is it right to admit so readily as Mr. C. F. A. Voysey asks us to do that the muscles of the face are necessarily affected by ugly sights, sounds, &c.? Hospital and other nurses, clergymen, doctors, and surgeons are constantly brought in contact with such things. But do the muscles of their faces produce an unpleasant expression? I remember a doctor telling me how much he had been impressed by the demeanour of a nun who tended the most loathsome cases in a hospital where he was one of the staff. He described her as one of the most beautiful persons he had ever seen. Her muscles evidently refused to form an ugly expression. Might it not have been because amidst much ugliness she contemplated the Divine beauty and saw in the sick and suffering and outcasts of society her Divine Lord and Master the King of Beauty and the Friend of Sinners?—Mr. HENRY T. WROTH, Crawley, Sussex.

POSTAL DELAY

On May 9 last, half an hour before the morning dispatch, I posted a postcard to a parish 4½ miles away—Hinton Waldrest. It was not delivered till May 12. On inquiry at the post office, the answer was:—"It is the long round it had to go. The route is Fyfield, Abingdon, Reading, Swindon, Faringdon, Hinton." A glance at the map will, I think, show that this is an interesting and almost incredible comment on Post Office efficiency just at the time when the present Postmaster-General is congratulating himself on the Post Office airship projects, which will enable letters to be delivered thousands of miles away in less time than it takes to deliver them from one post office in England to another four miles away.—Mr. W. F. THOMPSON, Fyfield, Abingdon.

"RECKLESS WALKERS"

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, refers to "dangerous and reckless walkers," and says it might be necessary to impose penalties on pedestrians who walked to the common danger. This monstrous and absurd idea, encouraging to careless motorists, is spreading, and needs refuting. Pedestrians cannot walk to the common danger, nor even to the danger of a careful motorist, but they do walk to their own danger wherever there is motor traffic. They may also walk to the hindrance of traffic (especially of fast and reckless motor-traffic) and they might conceivably be finable for this, but if they do not realize the far more terrible penalties that menace them, what can money fines do? Instruction (in schools and elsewhere) is the best remedy.—Mr. CHARLES J. J. SAVAGE, Exchange-chambers, Bixteth-street, Liverpool.

JACK-IN-THE-GREEN

When, being a very small boy, I was out with my nurse walking in the vicinity of Dulwich fields on the Kent-Surrey border, I distinctly remember seeing a "Jack-in-the-Green" in the form of an elongated bee-hive. It was covered with evergreens almost hidden in festoons of bright-coloured flowers. I think they were real, but I cannot be certain. In any case it was a blaze of colour, and this is the image that has been stamped on my memory through the years, one of the few recollections of infancy. There were several satellites around the trophy; one of these was collecting pence in a large open receptacle—probably a sieve. This was in the early sixties. I saw a Jack a few years later either at Brighton or Margate, but although I have lived many years of my life in various parts of rural England, I have never seen one since. My wife recalls seeing a Jack at Ealing in the early nineties.—Mr. J. STANLEY LITTLE, Chichele, Parkstone, Dorset.

WASPS

I fear we are going to have a "peak year" with wasps, which are especially numerous in this district. I have killed more than 100 since April 8, and a gardener across the road killed quite that number hibernating under some tiles which were laid on the ground in a heap. It is interesting to note that there is a strong opposition to killing queen wasps, but as a beekeeper I condemn them, on account of the depredations by their offspring, who will rob a weak stock of bees and kill the lot in a day.—Mr. ARTHUR V. ROSS, Grimsby.

THE LESSER COMMA BUTTERFLY

I noticed a good many references to this butterfly last summer in your columns. There was one in my garden on May 16. My children say they saw it often last year. I saw one at Shatton on Fosse on September 25 last. I sincerely hope that this lovely species is becoming less rare.—CAPTAIN W. W. WILSON, R.N. (retired), Keevil, near Trowbridge.

ROOKS AND STARLINGS

There is a wooded glen, well known to me, quite close to my home in Argyllshire, where for probably centuries flocks of rooks and starlings have lived and reared their young in perfect harmony. The awakening of the former at early morn from their "upper flat" is generally the alarm for the residents beneath to be out of bed. Regularly at the very same evening hour in summer both residents return to their own particular roosting-place, a chattering as of the day's happenings always preceding sleep. Whatever one may term all this, whether merely instinct or actual mental exercise on the part of rook or starling, it certainly presents a most interesting characteristic of bird life.—Mr. A. W. MACKINNON ELLIOT, Muswell Hill, N.10.

THE CHURCH OF THE MAIDENS

In the interesting address of Dr. G. Arbour Stephens reported in *The Times*, it is stated that the church at Llangwynyfon, dedicated to St. Ursula and the 11,000 maidens, "was the only one in Great Britain so dedicated, the only other church in the whole of Christendom so dedicated being at Cologne." But what about the little parish church which gave the present district of St. Mary Axe, London, its name? Stow says of it:—"In St. Marie street had ye of old time a parish church of St. Marie the Virgin, St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins, which church was commonly called St. Marie at the Axe, of the sign of an axe, over against the east end thereof, or St. Marie Pollipar, of a plot of ground lying on the north side thereof, pertaining to the Skinners in London. This parish, about the year 1565, was united to the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, and so was St. Mary at the Axe suppressed and letten out to be a warehouse for a merchant." Besant, in quoting this, adds:—"Cunningham corrects this statement. The church was called St. Mary Axe because it possessed an Axe, one of the three with which the 11,000 Virgins were beheaded."—Mrs. L. STOUT, 75, Huron-road, S.W.17.

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C.F.H.47

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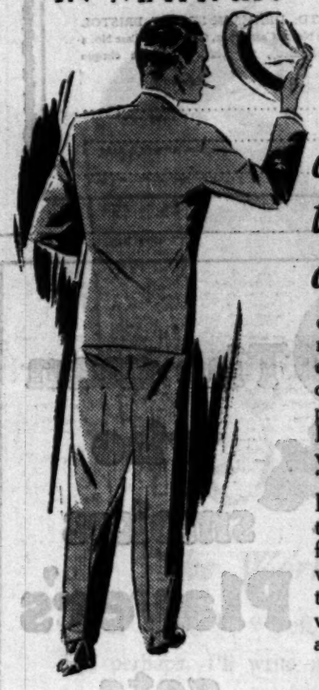

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C.B.4

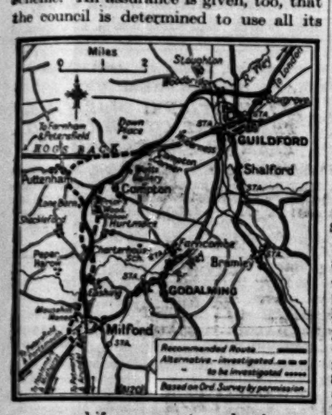
A SURREY BY-PASS

THE HOG'S BACK TO MILFORD

COOPERATION IN SAVING SCENERY

The Surrey County Council at its meeting on Tuesday next will be asked to adopt a route, recommended by the Highways and Bridges Committee, for a section of the Guildford and Godalming by-pass road between the Hog's Back and Manor Lodge, Milford. Work is already in progress on the first mile and a quarter of the new road from the point where it leaves the London road to Woodbridge, Guildford, and the council is ready to go on with a further approved section, two and three-quarters miles long, which will carry the road to the Hog's Back.

The proposals now put forward have to do with a length of about five miles concerning which the council in November was stated to have an open mind. Such alterations of the route originally and tentatively put forward last year have been made as will meet, it is hoped, the more serious objections taken to the scheme. An assurance is given, too, that the council is determined to use all its



powers, and if necessary to seek others, to see that the construction of the by-pass does not lead to the spoliation of a beautiful part of the county by ribbon development, the erection of petrol stations and refreshment houses, or any similar form of disfigurement.

The map which accompanies this article shows the line of route recommended by the committee and the more important of the alternatives which have been considered in recent months. When the county council called a conference of representatives of local authorities and other interested parties to consider the scheme on November 5 only a preliminary general survey had been made. This suggested a route taking in Down Lane and passing through the village of Compton and near to a large school for girls. Two principal alternatives were put forward to this part of the route. Mr. Herbert Powell proposed that the road should run along the Hog's Back and then proceed to Lone Barn by Puttenham. The Guildford Rural District Council, on the other hand, put forward a plan which in essentials is the one now recommended for adoption. This follows as nearly as possible the existing road, passes beneath the Hog's Back—with a spur road to take traffic to the Hog's Back—and continues through open country. Two points against the Puttenham route were that it would have increased the length of the road, thus adding to the cost of construction, and that it would have been impossible to secure a lower maximum gradient than one in 18.

CROSSING THE WEY

The next section of the road is that between Lone Barn and Eashing Bridge, where the River Wey is crossed. It was generally agreed, an official of the council said yesterday, that this was the only point where the road could be taken over the stream. Two alternatives were considered. One route would pass through Lord Antrim's land above the village and, after crossing the road from Eashing to Shackleford, would cut across some of Lord Midleton's land between Peper Harow Park and Eashing. Lord Midleton suggested that the route might follow some marshy land between Hurtmore and Eashing, and pass between Eashing village and the bridge. The committee decided to adopt the first of these proposals. The National Trust are owners of Eashing Bridge, an old and attractive feature of the countryside, and it was felt that the construction of a concrete arterial road in close proximity to the bridge would upset the balance of the landscape. It was also considered by the committee that neither on engineering grounds, nor from the point of view of the preservation of amenities, could the adoption of the alternative route be supported. The committee are satisfied that no material injury to private rights is involved in their recommendation.

From the crossing of the River Wey to the end of the road at Milford the committee again had two alternatives before them. One resulted from their own survey, and proceeded for a short distance along the Portsmouth road in front of Mousehill Manor House, through Mousehill-lane, crossed the Haslemere road at Milford Heath, and joined the Milford-Petworth road at the southern corner of the Heath. An alternative to this was suggested by the Hambledon Rural District Council, which diverged considerably to the west, crossed Mousehill Down and the Haslemere road some 50 yards to the west of the original route, and joined the Petworth road at the same point. The committee found there were certain objections common to both these routes. They involved a difficult crossing of the Milford-Haslemere road and also interference with very beautiful commons vested in the National Trust. The committee had a friendly talk with the National Trust, and while no agreed definite statement of principle was forthcoming the committee accepted the view that places of great national beauty vested in the Trust for the express purpose of preserving them should not be interfered with unless it could be shown there was no reasonable alternative. It is understood that the National Trust does not dissent from this view.

The committee inspected the ground for this part of the road last week and a further alternative was then suggested by the Milford Parish Council. This was that from the junction with the London-Portsmouth road at Manor Lodge the road should go along some unbuilt-on ground straight across to the junction of the Petworth and Haslemere roads. The committee, as a proper survey has still to be made, are not submitting a recommendation with regard to the route beyond Manor Lodge, but it is pointed out that the Milford Council's proposal would avoid interference with a number of attractive residences in Mousehill-lane and any encroachment on the property of the National Trust.

The county council official, in giving this information to *The Times*, said that the committee were very conscious of the helpful way in which they had been met, not only by the rural district councils and parish councils on the route, but also by the landowners. One of the latter, who is very seriously affected by the scheme, has offered to the public an open space a strip 120ft. wide on either side of the projected road.

GIFT FROM DORCHESTER TO DORCHESTER, MASS.

On Friday the Mayor of Dorchester (Mr. T. H. H. Wheeler), the Deputy-Mayor (Alderman E. W. Tilley), and other representatives of the town will leave in the Berengaria for America to take part in the tercentenary of the founding of Dorchester, Mass., by the Rev. John White, a former rector of St. Peter's, Dorchester, and other Pilgrim Fathers. The delegation are taking with them, as a gift, an oak table in Jacobean style, the top being a beautiful piece of a Roman mosaic pavement found at Dorchester a few years ago. The leaves have been inlaid by Mr. O. C. Vidler, a local antiquarian. The oak for the table came, by permission of Sir Robert Williams, from the lodgings used by Judge Jeffreys at the Bloody Assize recently restored. The table will be presented to the church house of the First Church of Dorchester, Mass.

THE JEWELLERS' CONGRESS

LORD HERBERT SCOTT AND TARIFFS

Two hundred jewellers from a dozen different countries are assembled in London for the third International Jewellers' Congress, which opened yesterday and will conclude to-morrow. It is the first jewellers' congress that has met in England—the earliest meeting was held at Amsterdam in 1926 and the second, two years later, in Paris—and it is probably the most representative gathering in the history of this cosmopolitan trade. The programme has been printed in English, French, and German, and a translation of yesterday's speeches was provided also in Italian.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon in Haberdashers' Hall yesterday by their president, Mr. E. A. Dodd, who is the chairman of the National Jewellers' Association, and in the afternoon the congress was opened at Goldsmiths' Hall, the English headquarters of the jewellers craft, with a speech of welcome by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Herbert Scott, the president of the London Chamber of Commerce. At the luncheon some of the choicest plate belonging to the Haberdashers' Company was passed along the tables for the delegates' inspection, and at a reception at Goldsmiths' Hall this evening they will have a similar opportunity of examining the treasures of the Goldsmiths' Company, including the silver-gilt cup from which Queen Elizabeth is believed to have drunk at her coronation. Each of the guests at the luncheon received a fine example of modern craftsmanship in the shape of a medallion, which had been struck in commemoration of the congress by Mr. C. J. A. Begeer, who is attending it as president of the International Jewellers' Bureau, Voorschoten, Holland.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Most of the work of the congress will be carried on by six committees, the outcome of whose deliberations will be received at a plenary session of delegates to-morrow afternoon. Some of the important subjects which will come before the committees were touched upon by Mr. Dodd in his presidential address yesterday. The committee on pearls and precious stones will consider recommendations that fresh-water pearls should be distinguished from salt-water pearls by the vendor, and that pearls or precious stones which have been artificially coloured should be so described. A proposal to restrict the use of the word "ruby" to the natural red corundum will also be considered. Suggestions for the legalizing of international standards for gold and silver will come before the committee on precious metals. A preliminary conference held last year at The Hague expressed the view that except in countries which already hall-mark precious metals, an obligatory stamp is not required to guarantee the standard. The English delegation, on the other hand, will suggest to the committee that standards can be best maintained by an obligatory hall-mark. It has already been agreed that platinum, which does not require a hall-mark, should be stamped with the international mark "PT" by manufacturers as a sign that an international standard of purity has been observed in the raw material. The standard is 950 parts of the pure metal in 1,000, and only iridium is to be employed for hardening purposes.

Another recommendation deprecates the selling of articles of silver by the ounce, irrespective of workmanship. The practice is declared to be contrary to the best interests of the trade in tending to subordinate design and craftsmanship to unnecessary increase in the weight of metal.

The international bureau has discussed with the international police office in Vienna the possibility of joint action against criminals suspected of thefts of jewelry. The Viennese police committee publish as a journal, and is stated to be willing to produce an edition of this journal for the special purpose of providing jewellers with descriptions and photographs of international criminals. If the appropriate committee and the congress endorse the suggestion, the journal will be supplied to interested persons and organizations at cost price. A committee on propaganda will discuss ways and means of helping the jewelry trade in this time of industrial depression by stimulating public interest in the beautiful and luxurious articles it manufactures. Resolutions emphasizing the harmful effects of restrictions on imports and exports upon the trade will come before the committee on economic interests.

LORD H. SCOTT'S SPEECH

In his address of welcome to the delegates LORD HERBERT SCOTT said that industry was faced to-day with a world-wide excess of supply over demand. The tendency of all nations since the War had been to shut in relatively small areas by high tariff walls, and within these areas to build up essentially uneconomic industries. The ratio of wages to the cost of the finished product in such industries had been necessarily low, and in this way the purchasing power of a large percentage of the world's population had been reduced. At the same time, by depriving industries which were economically justifiable of their markets, the cost of production in those countries had also been forced up in relation to the wages paid.

Protective, as distinct from revenue-producing, tariffs diverted the natural flow of trade, and there was the further objection to them that they compelled other nations to take similar action in self-defence, so creating a vicious circle. Since the War, in fact, the nations of the world had been busily engaged in thrusting grit into the machinery of international trade, and they were now all suffering from the natural consequences. The problem was of vital importance to the trade in which his hearers were engaged, for it was when business generally was good that the public were anxious to buy the beautiful and artistic wares they manufactured.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINER DELAYED

INCIDENT AT CAPE TOWN

Twenty-five men employed in the engine room of the ss. Durham Castle, of the Union-Castle Line, were sentenced by Mr. J. Sharpe at the Thames Police Court yesterday to one month's imprisonment each without hard labour for unlawfully, on April 23 last, at Cape Town, combining together to impede the navigation and/or progress of the voyage.

Mr. Peregrine appeared for the owners of the vessel, and Mr. Alex Smith, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Peregrine said that at 8 p.m. on April 23, the hour when the ship was due to sail from Cape Town, there were three drunken, or semi-drunken, firemen ashore. At 8.30 they had not arrived. Orders were given to set stations, whereupon 22 men walked down the only remaining gangway, in the presence of half Cape Town and in the sight of the crew of a competing vessel, a large German liner, and the passengers of the Durham Castle, whose lives the defendants had to look after. In due course three seamen volunteered to go down to the engine room, but the firemen would not listen to that. Subsequently the three drunken seamen were brought on board by agents. Afterwards the men who had left returned, without any apology, but rather rejoicing in their action. The ship was delayed about an hour.

Mr. Smith said that the first mentioned three men had told him that they were uncertain as to the time they ought to be back. The other men had a not unnatural feeling against sailing without their mates, and on the spur of the moment acted in the way they did. In spite of their action the ship arrived in London a tide before it was due.

The Magistrate said the action of the defendants was a gross breach of discipline. They had no complaint against the officers in the engine room. The defendants were so disloyal as to desert the ship and refuse to go to sea. Seamen should understand that there was a law under which they served. The matter could not be overlooked, but in view of the previous good conduct of the defendants he would treat them as lightly as possible.

MR. JOHN FIELD'S AFFAIRS

Mr. John Field, the London financier, who was refused admission to the United States when he arrived at New York, returned to London last night. Mr. Field had arrived at Southampton earlier in the day in the Berengaria. Before the liner docked two police officers went on board and they accompanied Mr. Field when he, his wife, and his legal adviser came ashore.

At a meeting of creditors under the failure of Mr. John Field, described as a merchant, of the Majestic Hotel, Cannes, which was held on May 8, it was stated that the debtor had left the country and that a warrant was out from the Bankruptcy Court.

PUBLIC DEBT TO THE STAGE

PRINCE OF WALES'S TRIBUTE

A DESERVING FUND

The Prince of Wales presided yesterday at a luncheon held at the Savoy Hotel in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund. A large company included many leading members of the theatrical profession.

The PRINCE, who proposed the toast of "The Actors' Benevolent Fund," expressed his pride at being in the chair. He had forgotten, he said, to look if there were any *matinées* on Tuesday, but most of them had work to do and he knew they would be with him if he was brief and came straight to the point. "Nearly 50 years ago," he continued, "at a supper-party given by the famous actor-manager, John Toole, this fund was born, and for half a century the oldest of our theatrical charities has nobly fulfilled its purpose in assisting those of the profession who have grown old in its service or who from misfortune or illness have fallen by the way. The original idea, as you probably know, was that the fund should be supported solely by members of the dramatic profession, but this I think was not quite fair. Subscriptions from that source could not keep pace with the increasing demands for help, and in 1891 Sir Henry Irving inaugurated an annual appeal to the general public.

"It is to the same public that I am appealing to-day. Among so large a gathering of the profession I shall speak as one of the public myself, and, as such, acknowledge a great debt to the stage. I have the honour to be president or patron of numerous funds, hospitals, charities, and other 'good causes,' and can think of few that have not benefited at some time or other from the generosity of the dramatic world. A charitable cause is always assured of a ready response from the stage, whether in hard cash or in personal talent. To-day the stage is appealing for its own cause, to help those of the rank and file who through no fault of their own have fallen on hard times. We cannot, unfortunately, repay this debt with our personal talent, but we can do something to help according to our means with hard cash.

"We have each found in front of us this afternoon a Waterman fountain-pen which can be pocketed by anyone provided that it has been used at the table to sign a cheque or a donation form. When John Toole gave that first supper-party to inaugurate this fund he told his guests that he had not asked them there for nothing. (Laughter.) The same applies to-day and though I assume that everyone has had to pay for a ticket you cannot expect to get away with no extras from such an excellent luncheon and such charming company—and with a new fountain-pen into the bargain. If you take the pen, I know that your contributions will be as generous as you can afford to make them. I know that I shall not appeal to you in vain. I would like the president, Lady Wyndham, whose absence through illness we all regret, to be cheered by the news that we have raised a record collection this year, and in this confident hope I ask you to drink to the continued prosperity of the Actors' Benevolent Fund." (Cheers.)

LADY TREE, who seconded the appeal made by the Prince, said that the needs of forlorn and shipwrecked actors were never so great as to-day. Fifty years ago when the fund was started, £500 seemed quite an adequate sum for its foundation, but to-day £5,000 was but a drop in the ocean.

A "TYPICAL DAY" IN THE PRINCE'S LIFE

SIR GERALD DU MAURIER, who responded, said he knew there was nothing more poisonous to the Prince than to be thanked for what he did, so he would merely say, "Thank you, Sir." He added that he would like, however, to say something about their chairman—(laughter)—and proceeded to narrate an imagined account of a typical day in the chairman's life. "At 5.15 a.m.," Sir Gerald said, "he motored himself through a blinding rainstorm to Hendon, where he got into his Moth aeroplane and flew to the Shetland Isles. There he opened a sawmakers' exhibition. (Laughter.) He made a few personal remarks about teeth. After lunching with the Rev. Mr. Molar and his wife, he proceeded to shake hands with 2,000 sawmakers, and had a kind word to say to each. The propeller of the aeroplane was broken up as a gift to the children. The chairman then proceeded in a submarine to Wales—(laughter)—where, without adopting a diver's suit, he went to the bottom of the sea to examine a pearl fishery. He was very much interested in a shark. After that he motored himself up to Edinburgh, from where he drove the Scotch express to London so as to be present to make a speech at the 900,000th dinner of the Dentists' Association. Altogether a toothsome day. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Chairman, how you do it none of us knows. We have read of chairmen in the past. I am backing the present chairman against any of his forbears, or any of his future bears." (Cheers.)

Among those present were:—

Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Irving Albery, M.P., Lady Alexander, Sir Dunbar Barton, General Sir Bindon Blood, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Baroness de Bush, Mr. Lewis Casson, Mr. C. B. Cochran, Miss Gladys Cooper, Mrs. Samuel Courtauld, Lady Crawford, Lady Crutchley, Lady Dance, Sir Ben Greet, Mr. Walter Hackett, Sir Barry Jackson, Miss Isabel Jeans, Dame Madge Kendal, Sir Robert Kindersley, Sir John and Lady Martin-Harvey, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, Prince Mito of Montenegro, Miss Eva Moore, Sir Herbert Morgan, Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor, Miss Peggy O'Neil, Mr. Walter Payne, Miss Olga Nethersole, Sir Nigel and Lady Playfair, Priscilla Lady Annesley, Mr. Alec Rae, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Sir Edward Stern, the Mayors of St. Marylebone and Westminster, Miss Ellaline Terriss, Mr. Fred Terry, Miss Sybil Thorndike, Miss Viola Tree, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, and Dame May Whitty.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CARDIFF TO-DAY

The Prince of Wales, who is Chancellor of the University of Wales, visits Cardiff to-day to open the new physics and chemistry laboratories that comprise the North Wing of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire in Cathays Park. He will fly from London, and will land on the Splott foreshore, the site of the proposed municipal aerodrome, where he will be met by the Lord Mayor. His speech at the College will be broadcast from Daventry, Cardiff, and Swansea stations.

After luncheon at the Mansion House the Prince will inspect the School of Preventive Medicine and the Department of Public Health in the Parade, and will later witness displays in the Cardiff Arms Park by about 10,000 children. He will return by aeroplane to London in the late afternoon. Before his arrival at the College statues of the King and the Prince of Wales, occupying niches over the main entrance, the gifts of Mr. W. D. Caroe, the architect of the College, and Lord Glanely, will be unveiled by Lord Glanely.

The foundation-stone of the Institute of Preventive Medicine of the Welsh National School of Medicine was laid by his Royal Highness in 1921, on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University of Wales, and on the present visit Sir William James Thomas, the donor of the Institute, will hand over the title deeds of the building to the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

Writing in the Liverpool Diocesan Leaflet on the Lambeth Conference, the Bishop of Liverpool says that it is important that Churchpeople should keep clearly in their minds what kind and degree of authority attaches to the conclusions which will be reached by the Conference. "It will," he adds, "certainly not be the authority of law. The conference does not make canons, or even regulations. Constitutionally, all it can do is to register the trend of opinion in the minds of the Bishops for the time being of the Anglican Communion throughout the world. But, morally and practically, the pronouncements made have always been accepted by the Provinces concerned as possessing a very real authority. They are, as nearly as it is possible in these days for anything to be, declarations of the mind of the whole Church upon matters on which our people are in doubt. Let us, therefore, not expect precise instructions or final settlements. That is not our Anglican way. Rather let us hope for such conclusions as will throw fresh light on many questions which perplex and, to some extent, divide us now, believing that in this light all estates of men in the Church may, if they will, interpret afresh for themselves old truths of faith and order and conduct in the new conditions of to-day."

On behalf of the Gilbert and Sullivan Society a wreath will be laid by Miss Jessie Bond on the Gilbert memorial on the Embankment at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, May 29, the nineteenth anniversary of Sir William S. Gilbert's death.

RAILWAY CLERKS

POLITICAL FUND AND UNION M.P.s

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, MAY 20

The conference of the Railway Clerks' Association here to-day approved the arrangements made by the executive committee for dealing with the administrative work of the Association while the four principal officials are members of the House of Commons. A resolution from the London Clearing House branch that any full-time official if elected to Parliament shall thereupon resign his appointment was defeated by an overwhelming majority, and a similar fate befel a resolution from Leeds for the appointment of a committee to review the whole field of politics and issue a report to branches.

Mr. T. H. GILE, M.P., president, was in the chair. The discussion on the election of eight members to the House of Commons, including the four whole-time officials of the union, was conducted *in camera*. The PRESIDENT emphasized that the members believed that for the Association to play its full part on the political field helped them considerably in their industrial affairs.

The report submitted by the executive reviewed the whole position in the light of the experience gained during the past 10 months. It stated that the revised working arrangements which had been introduced at the headquarters, under which Mr. Walkden, general secretary, and Mr. Lathan, chief assistant secretary, had been relieved of some of their industrial work to enable them to attend to their Parliamentary duties, were working quite satisfactorily. The financial position of the political fund of the Association was such that it might be regarded as entirely satisfactory, and they looked forward confidently to the maintaining of that position so as to enable them to face any General Election, even if it should come at an early date. There was a balance in the fund of £6,449.

The motions from the Railway Clearing House and Leeds branches having been rejected the executive's report was adopted and an undertaking given by the president that they would report fully to any future conference upon any change which might justify a review of the position.

Miss F. SIMONS (Chiswick) proposed a resolution instructing the executive to collect information regarding temporary and redundant staffs and to meet the main line companies to discuss questions arising therefrom. Cases of hardship were arising, she said, from the employment of temporary labour by the railway companies, and the executive ought to endeavour to secure a remedy. Mr. GRAY (London) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously approved.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL STAFFS

Mr. A. C. GOODING (London professional staff) proposed that the executive take the earliest opportunity of any future negotiations with the railway companies to press upon them the necessity of bringing the professional and technical staffs, and also the workshops supervisors, under national agreements, and of beginning negotiations on the programme for the professional and technical staffs already submitted to the companies.

Mr. G. LATHAN, M.P., said everything possible had been done by their executive in pressing the programme of the professional and technical staffs when there seemed to be a prospect of immediate success. They had a membership of 300 members of these staffs. The membership had dropped heavily and the railway companies had as much evidence of the attitude of their professional and technical staffs as the union had, and when the railway companies made inquiries a number of them repudiated their signatures.

The PRESIDENT promised that if a stage was reached when it would be advantageous to call a special conference of professional and technical staffs the executive would do so.

The resolution was carried.

At a further private session to-day, consideration was given to a number of proposals involving applications to the railway companies for improved salaries and conditions of service, to be made at the end of the six months provided for by the recent agreement between the companies and the railway unions, by which the 2½ per cent. deduction from wages has been restored. The executive was instructed to revise the national programme for these negotiations.

THE NOTTINGHAM CONTEST

MR. O'CONNOR AND THE REFERENDUM

Candidates { **Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.).**
Captain R. Berkeley (L.).
Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.).

Polling, May 27.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 20

Mr. O'Connor, the Conservative candidate in the Central Nottingham by-election, made it clear to-day that he will have nothing to do with Lord Beaverbrook's proposal to drop the referendum as a condition precedent to the imposition of food taxes.

He said, "Lord Beaverbrook takes an entirely different view of the agreement from that of Mr. Baldwin. I have never diverged from Mr. Baldwin's view. Lord Beaverbrook has been constantly trying to change his ground. I am satisfied that ours is the sane, sensible view. Safeguarding is of such immediate concern to this country that unless many of our important industries are to be destroyed it ought not to be confused with other issues."

Replying to a supporter at one of his meetings, who asked whether there was any danger of Mr. Baldwin giving way to Lord Beaverbrook on food taxes, Mr. O'Connor answered emphatically, "No, I trust Mr. Baldwin as I trust no one else in public life." When the same questioner asked whether Mr. Baldwin was likely to hand over the leadership to Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. O'Connor replied, "He would not take with him those of us who have pledged ourselves on this matter. Food taxes will not be introduced without a Referendum. There is no chance in the world of Lord Beaverbrook succeeding Mr. Baldwin. Even if Mr. Baldwin were not our leader, we should still be bound by our pledges."

Mr. O'Connor has caused the Liberals some discomfiture by quoting from speeches made by Captain Berkeley when he represented Central Nottingham seven years ago, urging a safeguarding duty for lace. Captain Berkeley, speaking in the House of Commons in support of a petition for a lace duty, said: "It must be admitted that the claim is far more than a mere Protectionist move on the part of a few manufacturers. I am satisfied it is not that. It has practically the whole of the Nottingham lace industry behind it. Much as I dislike the Safeguarding Act, I must say that if any trade is qualified through unfair competition due to the depreciated exchange to ask for help, it is the lace industry." At the same time Mr. O'Connor points out that Captain Berkeley also opposed the abolition of the McKenna duties. To this inconvenient reference to his past speeches Captain Berkeley retorts to-day that, while he promised to help "get the lace trade scheduled for a duty, he warned the trade that it would not do any good, and that it would mean loss of exports. They have got safeguarding, and they have lost their exports," he says. He omits to mention, however, that the decline of exports has been infinitely slower since safeguarding was imposed than it was before, and that the decline of French lace exports has been even greater than the British.

The latest unemployment figures are disturbing to the Socialists, who had been hoping for an improvement. The Liberals are almost as much chagrined, since it throws the safeguarding issue into still greater prominence. Both Socialists and Liberals would prefer to talk about other questions than safeguarding, but as the election proceeds it seems to occupy more and more attention on the platform and in the Press. Whether the public is equally interested may be doubted. The people of Nottingham have known the facts so long, and know them so well, that to them it is a tale that is told. Besides, comparatively few lace-makers live in this division.

Lady Astor, M.P., addressed an audience of women to-day. There were one or two lively passages between her and members of the audience, but the meeting was the best the Conservatives have yet held. To-morrow Mr. Baldwin will speak at the Albert Hall.

The 14 days' notice served on 600 miners at Eppleton Colliery, Co. Durham, belonging to the Lambton Hetton and Joicey Collieries, Limited, expired yesterday, and the men are idle. Six hundred more at the Hetton Hazard and Elemore Collieries of the same company, who are also on notice, will be idle before the end of the week.

OLD BAILEY SESSION OPENED

GRAND JURY AND DARTFORD MURDER CHARGE

The May Session of the Central Criminal Court was opened by the LORD MAYOR (Sir William Waterlow) at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, yesterday. The Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), Mr. Alderman Howell, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff W. Phené Neal, Major and Sheriff F. H. Bowater, Mr. Under-Sheriff T. Howard Deighton, and Mr. Under-Sheriff W. H. Champness were present at the opening ceremony.

Three persons summoned to serve on the Grand Jury were not in attendance when their names were called, and were each fined "200 shillings." Later two of them attended and explained that they had been delayed by the traffic. The Lord Mayor took off the fines, and directed them to be summoned again to serve on the Grand Jury at a later session.

THE RECORDER, in charging the Grand Jury, said the calendar contained the names of 68 persons. That was about the normal number, considering the comparatively short interval which had elapsed since the beginning of the last session—an interval of only three weeks. That session only closed on Thursday last. There were two charges of murder, and one of attempted murder. He was sorry to say that there were seven charges of breaking and entering, an offence which was becoming more and more prevalent.

Referring to the case of ALBERT EDWARD MARJERAM, who has been committed for trial charged with the murder of Edith May Parker, on Dartford Heath, THE RECORDER said that on the facts the Grand Jury would have no difficulty in finding a true bill. The only question for the Grand Jury was whether they thought the case ought to be tried. It was an inexplicable murder—if murder it be.

The Grand Jury, in the course of the day, returned a true bill for murder against MARJERAM.

REFORMATORY BOY FOUND INSANE

SECOND CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

THE RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), in charging the Grand Jury at the opening of the May Session of the Central Criminal Court yesterday, referred to the case of George Collier, 15, garage hand, who was committed for trial upon a charge of attempting to murder a boy named Parks.

THE RECORDER said it was an extraordinary matter. Collier, who was not yet 16, was committed for trial to that Court at the last Session on a charge of having attempted to murder a young girl. He pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, and as he was not 16 he could not be sent to Borstal. MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, the Judge who dealt with the case, ordered him to be detained in a certified reformatory school, the Philanthropic Society's School at Redhill, for three years. He (the Recorder) had received a letter from the Home Office stating that Collier was admitted to the school on May 7. Later he attacked a boy named Parks and tried to strangle him. The next day he chased another boy with a chopper, and, escaping later from an officer put in charge of him, made a determined attempt to commit suicide by throwing himself over a railway bridge. He was charged with attempt to murder, was remanded to Brixton Prison, and was committed for trial. Now, according to the letter from the Home Office, there had been a medical examination of Collier, and the result was that he had been removed to the criminal lunatic asylum at Broadmoor. An application would be made to discharge the recognizances of witnesses, and so the case would not come before the Grand Jury.

At the sitting of the Court later, Mr. H. D. Roome, appearing for the prosecution, said that in view of the fact that Collier had been certified insane under the Criminal Lunatics Act he asked leave of the Court not to present a bill of indictment, and also for an order that the recognizances of the witnesses be enlarged *sine die*.

Dr. Watson, senior medical officer of Brixton Prison, was called, and said that Collier, in his opinion, was a very dangerous lunatic.

THE RECORDER.—It is a lucky thing he has not killed some one. I have no hesitation in making the order asked for and in enlarging the recognizances of the witnesses generally.

News in Brief

A deputation of Chinese Government officials are visiting London to obtain a practical knowledge of sanitary work in the Port of London.

Mr. H. C. Merrett has been elected Master of the Tin Plate Workers' Company and Mr. F. M. Guedalla Master of the City of London Solicitors' Company.

The Unemployment Grants Committee has sanctioned a comprehensive scheme of the Hull Corporation for laying electric service cables at an approximate cost of £100,000.

The body of John Miles, 16, a baker's apprentice, of Foxdale, Isle of Man, who had been missing since Sunday, has been found in a disused quarry on a mountain about a mile from his home. It is surmised he fell while looking for water-hens' eggs.

Sir Archibald Flower received the honorary freedom of Stratford-on-Avon yesterday in recognition of his services in extending the knowledge of Shakespeare throughout the English-speaking countries. Only twice previously has this honour been conferred—in 1768, on David Garrick, and in 1910, on Sir Frank Benson.

Privately-owned aircraft landing at the London Air Park, Hanworth, will in future not have to pay landing fees and visitors arriving by air will be made honorary members of the Hanworth Club for the day. The proprietors, National Flying Services, Limited, state that similar facilities cannot be granted on municipal aerodromes under their control outside London.

James Henry Massey, 22, a master dyer, of Hartley-road, Altrincham, Cheshire, was at the Manchester Assizes, on Monday, found "Not Guilty" on a charge of the manslaughter of Miss Mary Wheeler Blakemore, 22, of Park-road, Ashton-on-Mersey. Mr. Justice MacKinnon ordered Massey to be discharged. Miss Blakemore was knocked down by a car driven by Massey as she was boarding a tramcar.

The current issue of the *Town Planning Review*, the quarterly journal of the Department of Civic Design at the School of Architecture, Liverpool University (4s. net), contains articles by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, one of the editors, on the planning of town and country; Mr. Elbert Peets on famous town planners; Mr. A. Trystan Edwards on a "model" town designed for traffic; and Mr. Eric C. Franklin on planning in Auckland City, New Zealand.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The London County Council invites applications for the position of Medical Superintendent in the Public Health Department for duty at St. Andrew's Hospital, Bow, and also for appointments to positions in various hospitals. (p. 3)

An organizer is wanted to advise and carry out the best method of forming an association with a strictly feminine appeal; 20,000 members are wanted within three months. (p. 3)

"The largest collection in existence" of clipped and trained specimens of yew and box in all possible designs, is advertised. (p. 1)

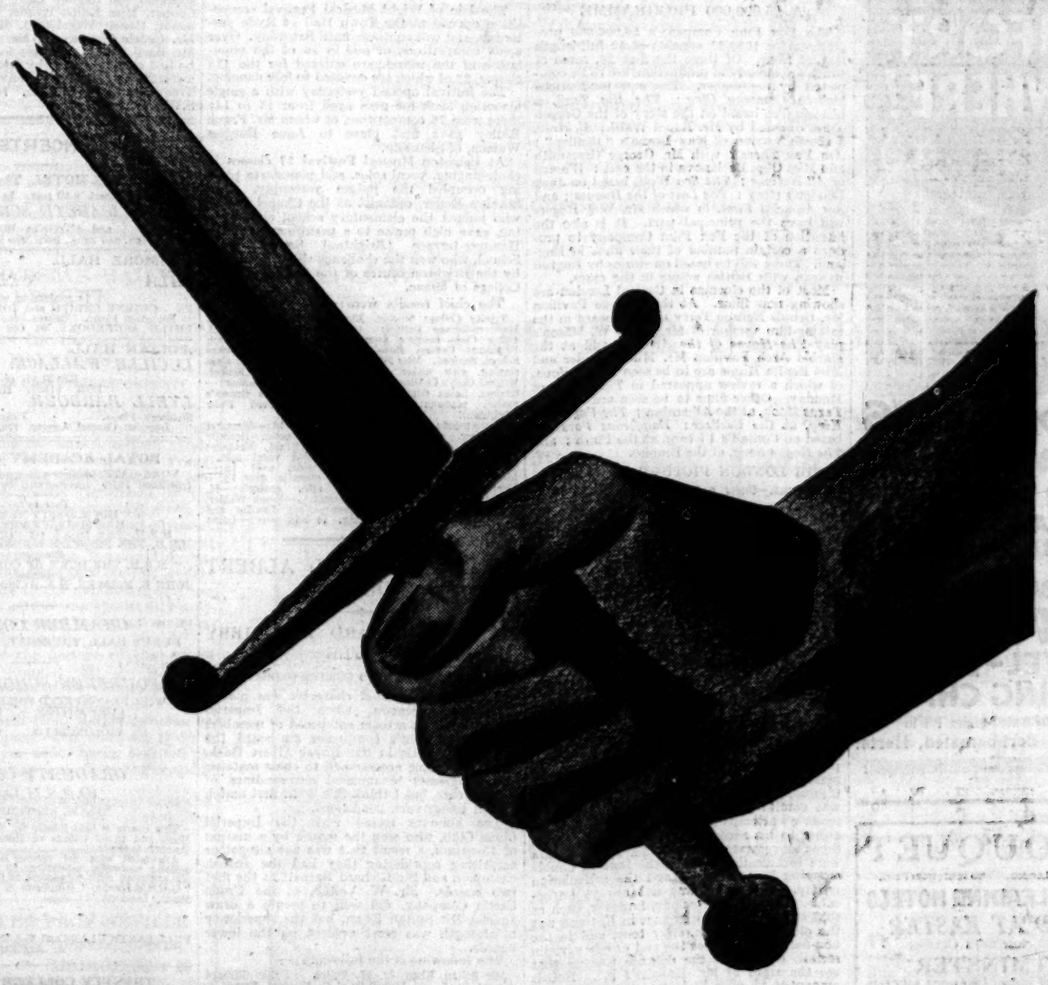
The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for 175 steel double side-tipping wagons, and other railway material. (p. 2)

A few antique fans are for sale; to be seen by appointment. (p. 4)

The chairman of H.E.H. The Nizam's State Railways Board is prepared to receive tenders for helical springs. (p. 2)

PRIZES FOR STUDENTS OF FRENCH

To-day is the last day for the entry of candidates in the prize competition organized by the Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre (7, Red Lion-square, W.C.). As prizes for successful candidates in an examination which will be held on Friday, consisting of translation from English into French and vice versa, and the writing of a French essay, the leading French railways have offered return tickets, free passes, and in some cases sums of money to enable the winners to visit various parts of France. Other prizes include silver medals and books.



FIGHTING FOR LIFE

Westminster Hospital is fighting for life! Not fighting solely for its own life, but—what is much more important—fighting for the lives of others. For two hundred years and more it has fought death in its wards and disease in its laboratories; it has won many victories; it was amongst the pioneers in the radium treatment of cancer. Always Westminster has challenged its difficulties in a fighting spirit, and to-day it appeals for a fighting spirit from the public, a refusal to recognise the inevitability of disease, a resolute decision to arm the fighting hospitals with every resource of modern science. £50,000 is needed as a Fighting Fund by Westminster Hospital. Here is your opportunity to take part in the struggle. Please give generously, and at once; give much if you can, but *give something*.

Cheques should be made payable to Westminster Hospital, and addressed to the Hon. Treasurers (E. H. Hoare, Esq. and the Hon. Sir William Goschen, K.B.E.), Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, London, S.W.1.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

HOW WE SAVE TIME—AND LABOUR

By CALLISTHENES

As the great modern business develops from the small business it must have funds which it has saved from its profit to keep it going; so, too, it must have labour-saving machinery—which is capitalized intelligence. If a big Store were to do everything by the old-fashioned hand methods which it now does by modern mechanical methods it would be delayed so much in time and require so much space for extra staff that it would cease to be profitable. And deservedly so. For it would have ceased to be efficient. Labour-saving devices are an essential part of all efficiency, the badge of progress in all commerce and all industry. Labour-saving means time-saving, and a business which does not save time must resign itself to mediocrity.

A list of the labour-saving devices in this Store, even if it excluded those in general use and included only those regarded by unprogressive business as novelties, would fill this column two or three times over.

We have these labour-saving and time-saving devices in every part of this Business, for we regard it as important that we should economize in every part in time and effort.

In our Counting House we have three kinds of adding machines—one of them electric. Electricity and speed go together. We have electric percentage machines, electric "payment receipt" stamps, electric "time received" stamp, electric "credit sanction" stamps. A vast correspondence such as we have could only be handled with the most modern appliances. We have machines for opening letters, machines for franking and sealing letters, duplicating machines, folding machines, addressing machines, cheque protection machines, postage stamp perforators.

The same thorough expression of the modern spirit of efficiency in business may be found in all other departments of this Store.

Our workrooms hum with machinery. The old idea of a workroom as filled with rows of women bent hour after hour over needle and thread is out of date. We have button-sewing machines, button-holing machines, eyeletting machines, hem-stitching and chain-stitching machines, beading machines and embroidery machines, power and hand sewing machines, and many other machines of marvellous delicacy.

Perhaps even those who know this Store would be surprised to see our copying camera, our enlarging machine, our photographic drying machine, our waste-paper baler, our gear-driven sun-blinds. Our synchronized clocks, our system of signal lights for locating leaders of the organization, will probably have caught the attention of most of our visitors.

Without many such machines financial profits are not possible in a large modern business. But that is not the reason why we like them. We like them because we like speed, we like accuracy, we like to see men and women in command of power. We like labour-saving and time-saving machines because we like doing things in the best possible way.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
KEPSTON
SWIVEL-BACK FOLDING CHAIR
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Four hours from London. Two hours from Paris.
CASINO & LEADING HOTELS
OPENED AT EASTER
and will not close until October.
WESTMINSTER
In pine forest close to Casino. 250 rooms with bath and 'phone.
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on the beach—very central. 200 rooms with 'phone and bath.
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the most beautiful Hotel in the world.

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From any Stationer.
Note.—A Notepaper Tablet will be sent post free on receipt of 1/- stamp sent to
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Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

BRITISH QUOTA PICTURES

The special memorandum prepared recently by the Film Makers' Group of the Federation of British Industries upon the present position of the British film industry and recommending modifications of the Cinematograph Films Act, 1927, was discussed at the monthly meeting of the General Council of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association. The memorandum, of which full details were published in *The Times* of April 2, proposes the following amendments to the Films Act:—The elimination of the requirement that a scenario writer must be a British subject; the removal of the clause stipulating that 75 per cent. of salaries, &c., must be paid to British subjects; and a new provision that the minimum production costs per quota picture, excluding the cost of the copyright of the story and music and recording fees, should be at the rate of £150 per foot, with a maximum requirement of £10,000. These recommendations, it is stated, could probably be encompassed under a part of the Act, and should, therefore, be possible of inclusion in a single-clause amendment Bill.

In commenting on the suggestion of a minimum cost for quota films, Mr. John Harrison said he considered that cost as a test of quality for British quota films was most unsatisfactory. It would lead to a false premise that if a film cost a certain amount of money it was bound to be a good one. There were cases where only a few thousand pounds had been spent where the films had been most successful. As the proposals stood at present, any producer making an inexpensive film had to have it viewed by a select committee or a tribunal if he wished it to count as a quota picture. This would stint production and stop the small producer who had only a limited amount of money but knew he could turn out a good film.

Mr. H. Victor Davis, a past-president of the C.E.A., said nobody was in love with the idea of fixing a minimum cost on production. It had been recognized from the start that quality could not be guaranteed by cost, but it was also recognized that no man would spend a large amount of money in making a film unless he was aiming at getting it accepted for quota. The Act, he said, was constantly being bluffed and hoodwinked and evaded.

TWO WAR FILMS

The Case of Sergeant Grischa, the film version of Herr Arnold Zweig's novel, will shortly be seen at the Marble Arch Pavilion. It is claimed by the producer, Mr. Herbert Brenon, that this War film differs from other War dramas in that it contains no battle scene: only one shot is heard throughout—and that at the very end of the picture. Thousands of individual pieces of war equipment were imported from Europe for the film; ex-Service men were also enlisted for the many soldier parts; and a former major in the German Army, who had commanded prison camps, was technical adviser. The part of Sergeant Grischa is played by Mr. Chester Morris, Sister Barbe by Miss Betty Compson, Posnanski, the lawyer, by Mr. Jean Hersholt, General von Lychow by Mr. Alec B. Francis, and Major-General Schieffenzahn by Mr. Gustav von Seyffertitz. Another War novel to be transferred to the screen is Erich Maria Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front." This has been produced by Universal Pictures, Limited, and has already proved a success in New York and other American cities. The part of Kacynski is played by Mr. Louis Wolheim.

Mr. Anthony Asquith is leaving London for Malta to-day to begin work on the talking film version of Ernest Raymond's novel, "Tell England," which is to be made by British Instructional Films, Limited, in cooperation with the Admiralty. Mr. Geoffrey Barkas will collaborate with Mr. Asquith on the scenario and the production, thus bringing to the work a first-hand acquaintance with the Gallipoli campaign, with which the novel is concerned. It was on the Peninsula that Mr. Barkas first saw active service during the War, serving as an officer in a London battalion attached to the 29th Division both at Suvla and Helles and taking part in both evacuations. He was a director of the film of West Africa, *Palaver*, and of the naval film *Q Ships*. It is understood that the difficulties with regard to the insurance of the Fleet, upon which the Admiralty insisted, have now been satisfactorily adjusted.

A £5,000,000 PROGRAMME

The Fox Film Company's £5,000,000 programme for 1930-31 consists of 52 full-length feature films. Of these the first 26, some of which are already in production, are to be completed by September. The new productions include *Common Clay*; *The Big Trail*, a historic film based on the story of the Oregon Trail, directed by Mr. Raoul Walsh; *Alcatraz*, a screen version of Max Brand's "thriller"; *Are You There?* with Mr. George Grossmith and Miss Olga Baclanova in the cast; *Women of All Nations*; *The Sea Wolf*, based on Jack London's story; *The Last of the Duanes*; and *See America First*, in which Mr. Will Rogers will have the principal part. It is also the intention of the Fox Film Company to produce a certain number of their films in England. These will be based on stories by English writers, with British actors in the casts.

Most of the cinemas in Central London are showing new films. At the Avenue Pavilion Mr. Dennis Neilson Terry is to be heard in the talking-film version of Mr. A. E. W. Mason's play *The House of the Arrow*; and at the Marble Arch Pavilion Mr. Miles Mander and Miss Benita Hume are to be seen in *Balaclava*, of which a review appeared in *The Times* of Monday. Other films to be seen are *Under a Texas Moon*, at the Alhambra; *The Vagabond King*, at the Carlton; *Dangerous Paradise*, based on Conrad's *Victory*, at the Plaza; and *The Rogue Song*, at the Empire.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Under a Texas Moon* and *The Flying Scotsman*.
ASTORIA.—*Broadway Scandals* and *Dark Red Roses*.
AVENUE PAVILION.—*The House of the Arrow*.
CAPITOL.—*High Society Blues* and *Murder on the Roof*.
CARLTON.—*The Vagabond King*.
EMPIRE.—*The Rogue Song*.
KENSINGTON.—*Charming Sinners* and *The Informer*.
MARBLE ARCH.—*Balaclava*.
NEW GALLERY.—*Temple Tower* and *The Big Party*.
PLAZA.—*Dangerous Paradise* and *This Thing Called Love*.
POLYTECHNIC.—*Sea Hawks*.
REGAL.—*Footlights and Fools* and *Wedding Rings*.
STOLL.—*Charming Sinners* and *The Pagan*.
TIVOLI.—*Journey's End*.

MR. KREISLER'S RECITAL

A very large audience was present at Queen's Hall last night at Mr. Kreisler's only recital this season. They appeared to be well pleased with what he gave them, but it was really very indifferent playing. Beethoven's C minor sonata had no life in it; the piano part was careful and colourless and Mr. Kreisler made no attempt to convey anything positive either to his accompanist or to his audience. Some movements from Bach's B minor Partita were technically careless—the tone in double stopping became rough and the articulation untidy. Intonation was not always impeccable. In *cantabile* melody, however, such as that of Beethoven's Romance in F, there was the old incomparable, silky tone, and in the *bon-bons*, which grace the end of every violin recital, there were the delicate touches that are the signs of Mr. Kreisler's art. But it amounted to very little for a serious recital from one who has held a high place among executive artists, and some of it was definitely unworthy of any solo violinist of repute.

Among the small pieces a "Melody" by General Dawes was included. In the audience was the Prime Minister, drawn, no doubt, by natural desire to hear the American Ambassador discourse of something less contentious than ships. In this simple melody there were no *arrières pensées* and no complications, only unaffected amiability set out with a few unpretentious embellishments.

THE FORTUNE THEATRE

A meeting of the creditors of Covent Garden Fortune Theatre, Limited, was held at the Fortune Theatre, Drury-lane, yesterday, for the purpose, if thought fit, of nominating a liquidator and appointing a committee of inspection. Mr. Tom Walls, managing director of the company, who presided, said that the theatre, like many other small theatres, had been badly hit by the general "slump." The position was now that they felt it was impossible to carry on. The theatre was valued at £100,000 in 1928, and if it realized that sum there would be sufficient to pay all the debenture-holders and to provide a dividend for the unsecured creditors. The estimated deficiency, it was stated, was £20,500. Mr. J. D. Brown, chartered accountant, was appointed liquidator.

MR. GOOSSENS AT QUEEN'S HALL

A NEW SYMPHONY

An orchestra of picked players, all on their mettle and playing together magnificently under a most decisive conductor, Mr. Eugene Goossens, a programme containing a new symphony with other music less new but unhackneyed and all interesting, should have brought a better audience to Queen's Hall than that which assembled at 3 p.m. yesterday. The hour, no doubt, was partly to blame, for Londoners, for no particular reason, have lately decided against afternoon concerts. Perhaps if Mr. Goossens had advertised a world-famous combination of foreign players an exception would have been made in his favour. But the important thing is that his music could not have been finer. Brahms's Academic Festival Overture, which began the programme, and the dances from Falla's "The Three-Cornered Hat," which ended it, alike had the brilliance which comes from the perfect adjustment of means to the end; an orchestra which can play both Brahms and Falla and a conductor who can respond whole-heartedly to the square-cut German folk-melody and to the reckless impulse of the Spanish guitar rhythms are not to be heard every day. It is a grievous pity that Mr. Goossens and his picked team are to be heard just once in a season, and London ought to be ready to listen to them at any hour of the 24 in which they choose to play.

The chief event of this programme was the first London performance of Mr. Arnold Bax's second symphony, first given at Boston under M. Koussevitzky last year. Since then Sir Henry Wood has given the third, and the first, if not exactly familiar, is at least known to musicians through several presentations. The second symphony is the most strenuous and the most introspective work of the three. At a first hearing its sombre themes, their vigorous working, and the powerful climaxes reached in each of the three movements, seem to want relief. It was a sure instinct which made the classic writers retain the dance movement, minuet or scherzo, as an integral part of symphonic form, and the later composers who have tried to do without it, César Franck no less than Mr. Bax, have generally suffered from the lack of its leavening influence. Their seriousness turns to heaviness. Still, the seriousness of this symphony is the quality which gives it importance. The well-defined themes, contrasting strongly in character and set off with just the right *timbre* to enforce their expression, and welded together into a firm structure, make a formidable piece of artistry, if not a wholly spontaneous work of art. The three symphonies of Arnold Bax mark him out as one of the most able composers of his generation, and one who most determinedly sets his face towards the achievement of success in the highest form.

After the interval Vincent D'Indy's rarely heard symphonic variations "Istar" were beautifully played. The unison of the unadorned theme at the end, the simplest thing technically, showed the virtuosity of the orchestra through a wonderfully rich and unified tone. "Istar" is a work of remarkable ingenuity. Its weak point is that the theme when it ultimately emerges from the decorations of the variations is found to be less entrancingly beautiful than the decorations led us to expect it to be: D'Indy and Mr. Bax have a limitation in common. Each just misses the power to create a great tune.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS

5,000 COMPETITORS AT ISLE OF WIGHT

The Isle of Wight Musical Festival competition opened at the Town Hall at Ryde yesterday, and will continue until Saturday. Over 5,000 competitors, or one in 20 of the population of the island, are entered for the 113 classes, 22 of which are devoted to folk dancing.

The festival opened yesterday with a single elocution class for girls aged from 12 to 14; there were 76 competitors, of whom Mr. Frank Ridley gave first place to Anne Burgess Watson, of Shanklin.

At Brighton Musical Festival 27 classes in choir-singing, vocal solos, and pianoforte playing occupied the judges yesterday. Mr. Stanley Roper, organist at the Chapel Royal, who judged the elementary school class singing, gave high praise to a performance of the Hanover-terrace (Brighton) Senior Boys' School, who won the challenge shield presented by the Brighton centre of the London Trinity College of Music.

The chief results were:—

Trinity College Shields, Elementary Schools (boys), Hanover-terrace School; (girls) Lewes-road School. Other Class Singing awards:—Ditchling-road School, Brighton; Central Boys' School, Lewes; Micklefore School, Seaford. Miss Maud Bond's Challenge Cup, class singing, girls under 13:— Varndean Girls' School. Musical Club's Challenge Cup, pianoforte sight-reading:—Seniors, Laura Gipps (Bexhill). Miss Himes Brown's medal, pianoforte solo under 10:—Alfred Duke (Brighton).

Mezzo-soprano solo, lyric, over 18:—Margaret Farbrother; Mezzo-soprano solo, dramatic:—Dorothy Hammond. Solo singing:—Boys, Gerald McCleary; girls, Doris Fowler. Self-accompanied vocal solo.—Marjorie Hellier. Mezzo-soprano solo, over 18:—Ida Ifeme. Mezzo-soprano solo, operatic, over 18:—Margaret Farbrother. Tenor solo, operatic:—H. Temple Wickham. Tenor solo, dramatic:—Frank Walder. Pianoforte duet, 18 and over:—Vera Charles and Violet Presland. Sight-reading, 18 and over:—Laura Gipps.

CHESS AT ROYAL ALBERT DOCK

MATCH ON BOARD LLANGIBBY CASTLE

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

A match of a novel character was played yesterday afternoon, when the Imperial Chess Club met a team composed of members of Lord Kylsant's companies on board the Llangibby Castle in the Royal Albert Dock. One has become accustomed to chess matches and congresses in unusual surroundings of recent years, but I think this is the first match played under such conditions.

The honours rested with the Imperial Chess Club, who won the match by a margin of 15 games, a result that was not altogether surprising considering they had the British champion and Sir Richard Barnett at the first two boards. Mr. W. Veitch, of the Union Castle Company, did well to secure a draw against Mir Sultan Khan, but the superiority of strength was most evident on the lower boards.

The following is the full score:—

Mir Sultan Khan ½, W. Veitch ½; Sir Richard Barnett ½, L. A. Howell ½; C. Wreford Brown 1, D. Storrar 0; Dr. V. H. Rutherford ½, T. Duffy ½; Capt. S. Marina 1, H. R. Graves 0; E. H. Church 1, H. E. Clarkson ½; J. G. Bennett 1, G. Warden 0; Miss Finn ½, K. G. Murray ½; J. G. Woods ½, S. D. Stevens ½; the Hon. A. J. Lowther 1, A. T. Waine 0; Miss Hooke 1, R. H. Sayell 0; Mrs. Wheelwright ½, F. B. Wallis ½; B. H. Stevenson ½, B. G. Porter ½; J. F. Chance 1, W. J. Hawkins 0; J. V. Jameson 1, L. Miller 0; Miss Andrews ½, B. G. Ribra ½; F. H. George 1, A. Dudley 0; Sir Umar Hayat Khan 1, E. Craig 0; Mrs. Latham 1, D. R. Banks 0; Mrs. Healey 1, A. V. Whittington 0; A. N. Streatfeild 1, B. T. Davies 0; R. N. Hunter 1, E. J. Baker 0; Miss L. Evelegh 0, C. O. Barnard 1; Henry Bell 1, B. E. Blasing 0; Sir Thomas Richardson 1, H. W. Fox 0; Mrs. Fitzgerald 1, A. H. Jopes 0; Miss McCombie 1, W. A. Hart 0; Mr. Tull 0, L. H. Diss 1; Mrs. Rayner 1, F. J. Brierley 0; Mrs. Miles Bailey 0, O. W. Reece 1; (extra boards) Dr. Graham Little 1, M. Hall 0; the Hon. Mildred Gibbs 0, C. H. Watson 1. TOTAL—Imperial, 23½; Lord Kylsant's Team, 8½.

The match was followed by a dinner in the first class saloon, presided over by Mr. ROBERTSON F. GIBB, director and manager of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company. In proposing the toast of "The Guests" he read a telegram from Lord Kylsant cordially welcoming the members of the Imperial Chess Club.

Mr. HENRY BELL, president of the Imperial Chess Club, replied.

SIR RICHARD BARNETT proposed the toast of "Lord Kylsant and the Directors of the Union-Castle Line."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 28

Art Exhibitions will be found on page 22

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW PROFESSORSHIP AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MAY 20

In convocation to-day, the VICE-CHANCELLOR (the Master of Pembroke) presiding, it was unanimously resolved to confer the degree of D.C.L. by Diploma on Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood. It is hoped that she will be able to be present to receive the diploma on Saturday, June 21, at 11.15.

In Congregation a Decree was passed to accept the offer made by Mr. Montague Burton, of Harrogate, to contribute £1,320 per annum for seven years for the maintenance of a Professor of International Relations, and if after the expiration of six years the Hebdomadal Council and the founder should decide that the continuance of the Professorship would be of advantage to the University, to provide a permanent endowment.

The WARDEN OF NEW COLLEGE (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher), in moving the Decree, said he had no doubt that the University would gratefully accept this munificent benefaction. Mr. Burton had attached two conditions to his offer: first, that Lord Cecil of Chelwood and Professor Gilbert Murray should be consulted as to the appointment; and secondly, that the appointing committee should bear in mind that the underlying motive of the founder was the furtherance of international peace in accordance with the ideals of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The Warden said he saw no difficulty with regard to either of these conditions. The two gentlemen named would be members of a board of seven electors, and though the University might rightly dissent from the establishment of a chair with a controversial political flavour, this proposal was entirely free from controversy. Lord Balfour had once said that the policy of the British Empire was identical with that of the League of Nations, and certainly no professor could lecture effectively on this subject without such a conviction as Mr. Burton had in view. He had little doubt that there was sufficient scope for a satisfactory professorship. The Professor would lecture both on the theory of international relations and on the methods of international cooperation with reference to the work and aims of the League of Nations. There would be, for instance, abundant scope for a very interesting course of lectures on the restoration of the Austrian Republic.

The Decree was passed without opposition and the Statute was subsequently promulgated in order to establish the professorship.

The Warden of Wadham (Mr. J. F. Stenning) introduced a series of Decrees for payments during the year 1930-31 from the General Fund of the University and from the Government grant to University departments and institutions. He said that the total sum involved, £48,000, was only an increase of £250 on last year and that the distribution had been made on similar lines.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 20

The Vice-Chancellor publishes an offer from the Josefine and Eduard von Portheim Foundation amounting to £150 a year for the next three years to be placed at the disposal of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, from which grants will be made by the executive committee of the Bureau to enable one or more graduates of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland to take a post-graduate course, or to undertake research in the University of Heidelberg, the grants to be open to both sexes.

The Council of the Senate have appointed Mr. M. Wheeler, of Trinity Hall, as a member of the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects for two years, and Mr. D. T. Fyfe, of Pembroke, as a member of the Schools Committee of the same board for the same period.

The Council have also appointed Professor Dean, M.D., Master of Trinity Hall, a member of the Council of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine for 10 years.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The times and programmes of to-day's recitals on the Hyde Park Carillon are:—4.0 to 4.25 p.m.—"Moment Musical" (Schubert); "Robin Adair"; "Minuet and Trio" (Mozart); "The Banks of Allan Water"; "The Bells of St. Mary's." 8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"Gavotte" (De Fesch); "Prelude" (Heller); "Kathleen Mavourneen"; "Träumerei" (Schumann); "Come Back to Erin."

REHEARSAL CLUB

The annual meeting of the Rehearsal Club will take place at the Playhouse Theatre on Tuesday, May 27, at 3.30 p.m. Princess Helena Victoria, the President of the Club, has promised to be present. The chair will be taken by Sir Gerald du Maurier, and the speakers will include Lady Tree, Miss Gladys Cooper, Miss Edith Evans, Miss Susan Richmond, Canon Woodward, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, Mr. Nigel Bruce, and Mr. Basil Foster. Tickets for the meeting can be had on application by letter only, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Mayne, 101, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

CONCERTS, &c.

HYDE PARK HOTEL, Thursday, May 22nd. Afternoon Concert, 3.30 p.m. In aid of the Y.W.C.A. *ELISABETH SCHUMANN* and ANTONIA BUTLER. Prices, 1gn. and 2gns., from Miss Schröder, 35, Park-st.

WIGMORE HALL. To-Night at 8.30. *SALA 'CELLO RECITAL* In conjuction with GUIRNE CREITH and JOHN IRELAND. Bechstein Piano. Tickets 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9s., 3s. PHILIP ASHBROOKE, 20, Old Cavendish-street, W.1

ÆOLIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT, 8.30. *LUCILLE WALLACE.* RECITAL of ORIGINAL WORKS FOR FOUR HANDS (one piano). *LYELL BARBOUR.* Steinway Piano. Tickets, 12s., 5s. 9d., 3s. Imperial Concert Agency, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, YORK-GATE, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.1. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830.

Patrons:—
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
President:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Principal:
JOHN B. McEWEN, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.

CHAMBER CONCERT
DUKE'S HALL, THURSDAY, 5th JUNE, at 3 p.m.

FOURTEEN SCHOLARSHIPS
WILL BE COMPETED FOR IN SEPTEMBER.

COMPOSITION.	SINGING.
PIANO.	VIOLIN.
VIOLONCELLO.	ORGAN.

GRADUATE COURSE
(G.R.S.M.London).
BEGINS SEPTEMBER, 1930.

This course is held jointly by the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music for the Training of Teachers in Music.
Associated with the course is the Diploma which entitles successful candidates to Graduate status and the exclusive right to append to their names the letters "G.R.S.M.London" (Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music, London).

FULL PARTICULARS and ALL INFORMATION FROM A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC
(Instituted 1872).
MANDEVILLE-PLACE, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
President:
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.P., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Principal:
E. STANLEY ROPER, M.A., Mus.B.
Controller of Examinations:
EDWARD D'EVRY, F.R.C.O., F.T.C.L.

THURSDAY NEXT, at 7.45 p.m.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.45 p.m. and 7.45 p.m.
Performances at the
NEW SCALA THEATRE,
Charlotte-street, W.1, of the Opera
"TOM JONES."
(Edward German).
Also Special Performance of this Opera next Friday, at 7.45 p.m., in aid of the
GREAT ORMOND-STREET HOSPITAL for CHILDREN,
under the immediate patronage of
H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD),
who has graciously promised to attend.
Tickets may be had from the Box Office, New Scala Theatre. Prices 8s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 2s.

Particulars of the Teaching Department, with list of Professors, Fees, Scholarships, regulations, &c., and the Syllabuses of the Diploma and Local Examinations, free on application to the undersigned.
C. N. H. RODWELL, Secretary.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

LONDON UNITY CENTRE. E. GERALDINE OWEN, the well-known speaker (author of "Self Expression"), gives PRACTICAL talks on ATTAINMENT—Freedom through understanding. Sundays, 6.30, with music. Mondays and Tuesdays, 2, 5, and 8 p.m. Wednesdays (men), 8 p.m.—78, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Free.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
DIE FLEDERMAUS. To-night, 8.15
Nora Gruhn, Lotte Lehmann, Maria Olszewska, Elisabeth Schumann; Eduard Habich, Karl Jöken, Rolf Scharf, Waldemar Staegemann, Heinrich Tessmer, Willi Wörle, Première Danseuse, Tilly Losch.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.
GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
To-morrow, at 5.
Gladys Cole, Odette de Foras, Nanny Larsen-Todsen, Maria Olszewska, Gladys Palmer, Thea Phillips, Betty Thompson; Ivar Andresen, Arthur Fear, Rudolf Laubenthal, Viktor Madin.
Conductor—ROBERT HEGER.
DIE MEISTERSINGER ... Friday, at 7.0.
(Last Performance of German Opera.)
NORMA ... Monday, May 26, at 8.0.
ANDREA CHENIER ... Tuesday, May 27, at 8.0.
PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 3s. 6d., except May 22, reserved at 5s. 9d. (all solds.
Box-office 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.15. WED., SAT., 2.30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
FREDERICK RANALOW. ELSIE FRENCH. SCOTT RUSSELL. OLIVE GROVES.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970.
"INSULT."
MARJORIE MARS. LESLIE PERRINS. DENYS BLAKELOCK. DAVID HORNE.
"THIS IS A TREMENDOUS PLAY."—*Vide* Press.

CHELSEA PALACE. Flaxman 9618.
SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 24, at 2.30.
MARGARET MORRIS DANCING MATINEE.
MARGARET MORRIS will dance.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
REAL DRAMA. PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) Mon. Next, at 8.30.
Mats. every TUES. and SAT., at 2.30.
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN. LUPINO LANE. MARK STONE. DONALD MATHER. DESIREE ELLINGER. EMMA HAIG.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd.
(Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.

GAIETY. LAST 2 WEEKS. Tem. 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. LAST WEEK. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.40. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
"B. J. ONE."
By Commander Stephen King-Hall.
"SPELL-BINDING."—*Evening News.*

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST & HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Weds., Thurs., & Sats., 2.30.
"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."
"VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—*Daily Mail.*

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30.
11th Month of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, Wed. and Sat., 2.30. LAST WEEK.
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."
Commencing Tues., May 27: "LIBERTY HALL."

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. LAST WEEK. Temple Bar 7617.
THE CALENDAR.
Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., at 2.30.
MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON.
Mon., May 26, 8.15, HERE COMES THE BRIDE.
Musical Comedy Transferring from Piccadilly Theatre.

LYRIC. (Gerrard 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.20.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"DEBONAIR."
A Comedy by G. B. STERN and FRANK VOSPER.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA (see under Operas)

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES in
"MAGDA."

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel
TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. MAT., WED., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON. EDMUND GWENN. JEAN COLIN. RICHARD DOLMAN. Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harger, and Naldi.
Transferring to Lyceum Theatre, Monday Next, May 26

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.15. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER presents
"DISHONOURED LADY."
By Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.
FAY COMPTON.
C. V. FRANCE. HARTLEY POWER. NIGEL BRUCE. GEORGE CURZON. ANNETTE BENSON. HAROLD HUTH.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Off Cambridge-circus.)
2.30 & 8.15. WED. & SAT., 2.30. (LAST WEEK.)
RIO RITA.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY with EDITH DAY.
GEOFFREY GWYTHER. BERNARD NEDELL. LESLIE SARONY. RITA PAGE. GEORGE GEE.
Box-office open 10 till 10. (Smoking.) Regent 1537.

THEATRES (continued)

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. LAST WEEKS.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.
LESLIE HENSON.

QUEEN'S. Last Week. 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY THEATRE. (Gerrard 2690.)
EVENINGS, at 8.45. Mats., THURS. & SAT., 2.30
(By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.)
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY ONLY.
OUR OSTRICHES.
By MARIE C. STOPES.

ST. JAMES'S. (Ger. 3903.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
*MICHAEL AND MAR

Imperial and Foreign News

AUSTRIAN ARMED FORCES

THE HEIMWEHR IN ACTION

(FROM OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENT)

The leaders of the Heimwehr, the Austrian Fascist organization, are daily becoming more truculent and dictatorial in the endeavour to impose their will on a weak and distracted Austria. It is worth while to analyse the sources of their power and the manner in which they have wielded it.

The Heimwehr organization was first formed in Tirol on May 10, 1920, in order to combat Socialism in its extreme form, and soon afterwards it was extended to Carinthia and parts of Styria, all of them provinces more rural than industrial in character and having a greater German population than Vienna and other parts of Austria. At the time when the Heimwehr were founded, the agricultural population of Austria, impoverished in men and foodstuffs by military requisitions during the Great War, dreaded losing its diminished crops to the population of Vienna and other industrial towns, which for their part were struggling to live. At the same time the middle-class, including the bureaucracy and Army, was demoralized and willing to give governmental power to the Socialist leaders. These were the only men who had not lost their heads when the Monarchy collapsed. They were zealous in protecting the frontiers against Bolshevism and late co-nationals eager to push their frontiers still farther forward, and were determined to banish the Hapsburgs and unite Austria with Germany.

Had the Socialists been content to secure a share in the Government in proportion to their actual significance in a small Republic that might have difficulty in surviving, the Heimwehr undoubtedly would have disbanded after settling the Carinthian-Yugoslav frontier, their last legitimate set task. But the Socialist leaders, inexperienced in the science of Government, eager to redeem their many extravagant promises to their followers, allowed their first successes to carry them off their feet.

SOCIALISTS IN POWER

They seem not to have realized that the class privileges which they were piling up were shutting out the sun from everybody else. Fearing that the awakening of the middle-class might follow at any moment, they had provided themselves with a private army which when it was not actively supporting the economic or political demands of some section of their followers was parading to demonstrate its strength and intimidating the *bourgeoisie*.

Successive general elections swelled the ranks of the Socialist voters and put their leaders into power at the Vienna City Hall with a substantial majority. They were able to introduce taxation discriminating against capital, to decree all manner of social relief measures paid for mainly by commerce, banking, and industry, and, lastly, to strengthen the Socialist trade unions. Their building of innumerable tenements lavishly equipped, hospitals, convalescent homes, parks, and public baths has been effected exclusively from current revenue and is considered unfair to the present generation of taxpayers.

But there have been two Socialist malpractices which more than any other have fostered the ill-feeling of the Heimwehr towards the workmen's leaders—first, the obstructionist tactics of the Socialist Parliamentary minority in the Legislative Chamber; and, secondly, the discrimination of the Socialist trade unions' shop stewards against the employment of non-Socialist labour, which showed the domination of the Socialists in industry.

Most of the dangerous clashes that have occurred between the illegal Heimwehr and the Socialist Republican Defence League came in the course of demonstrations for or against the maintenance of this power by the Socialists. The shooting of two Socialist spectators during a Heimwehr demonstration against the high-handed conduct of Socialist shop stewards and the subsequent verdict in favour of the members of the Heimwehr responsible for the two deaths were the direct cause of the setting fire to the Vienna Palace of Justice by Communists on July 15, 1927, and the death of 99 persons in the quelling of the riot.

AID FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Organized labour in Austria and the Socialist armed forces can claim that neither of them have at any time been proved guilty of wilful or accidental killing in the course of a demonstration, though the same cannot be said for the Heimwehr. Nor, as the Socialists always point out, have those guilty of such killing at any time been convicted.

Conditions in factory and Parliament have been reformed, thanks to extra-Parliamentary aid given to the Government by the Heimwehr in the form of a threat that they would sweep out Parliament and the Socialists with it. The democratic machinery of Parliament would not have brought the Opposition to its senses without this threat, and the remedial Constitutional Reform Measure would not have been passed. Similarly, the Heimwehr can pride itself that it averted disaster from the country by its equally resolute bearing during the railway and general strikes in 1927.

As a result the Heimwehr movement gained greatly in popularity and strength. The Socialist leaders, though their support has not suffered numerically, have more than once recently confessed to defeat and to the advisability of defensive tactics in the future. The Heimwehr, on the other hand, still look upon the Vienna City Government as a Socialist stronghold which, with its unrevised Charter and large share of Federal taxes, must be assaulted and carried, by brute force if necessary. They are not prepared to submit the issue to the democratic expedient—namely, the municipal elections in April, 1931. They consider the Vienna elector biased as the result of favours which the Socialists have improperly bestowed on him. As the Charter of Vienna is a statutory Act and can only be altered in Parliament by a two-thirds majority, they say that the Electoral Law must be revised.

The Socialists have welcomed the Chancellor's proposal to disarm the population, but Herr Karl Vaugoin, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for War, said recently that he would veto any such measure in the name of the Government Party, and the Heimwehr leaders have just given the Chancellor to understand that they defy the Government to attempt to disarm them. In Liberal circles the presence of illegal armed forces, both Heimwehr and Socialist, is greatly deplored. It is felt that they are hurting Austria economically. There is no Liberal Party to keep the balance. Herr Steidle, the national commander of the Heimwehr, has proclaimed that all who are not for the Socialists must declare themselves against them and support "the Fascist system in Austria."

EASTERN GERMANY

BIG SCHEME OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 20

The Cabinet has passed to the Reichsrat the Eastern Relief Bill, a measure which contemplates expenditure and commitments amounting to at least £70,000,000 in five years for the economic revitalization of the Eastern frontier districts reaching from the Baltic to Czechoslovakia. It completes the action, urged by President von Hindenburg upon the last Government and undertaken by the present Government, the first step of which was the recent increase in agrarian duties.

In a Ministerial memorandum it is pointed out that the Eastern districts have been bled white by a new frontier which has cut across lines of communication, separated producers from their markets, and severed one large province completely from the Fatherland. Pomerania, suddenly excluded from its natural markets in Danzig and West Prussia, has had to seek new buyers in districts already keenly contested. East Prussia, the Silesias, and Brandenburg have been similarly hit. The East, therefore, must be strengthened, agriculture must have ample credit, roads and railways must be built, settlement schemes extended, freight rebates paid to producers, rivers regulated, and struggling concerns supported.

The Bill now presented provides for Budget expenditure of about £25,000,000 in five years upon such economic stimulants as tax rebates; rebates on railway and canal freights; road, waterway, and harbour construction; and "the consolidation of agricultural holdings" through loans or grants up to 10 per cent. of the value of the property to approved concerns adjudged capable of preservation. The State Railway Company is further to receive a loan of £6,500,000 for frontier railway construction.

The Reich and Prussia are to guarantee credits to a total of £38,750,000; £11,250,000 is to be used for easing the credit conditions for settlers on parcelled estates; £15,000,000 for prolonging the term of and reducing the interest on farmers' indebtedness by means of second mortgages; £12,500,000 for covering creditors whose claims may suffer temporarily through these operations or through others, such as a limited ban on distraints.

CHILDREN'S DEATHS IN LUBECK

FURTHER INQUIRY TO BE MADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 20

Fourteen of the 246 infants who were given the Calmette prophylactic tuberculosis treatment in Lübeck have now died, and a number are still critically ill. Public opinion in general and medical opinion in particular are keenly interested in this affair. A rather vaguely worded report made by the investigators sent from the Reich Health Office in Berlin had appeared to place the blame on the cultures as sent from the Pasteur Institute in Paris, of which Dr. Calmette is sub-director. The Institute indignantly repudiated this suggestion.

Dr. Wirth, the Minister for the Interior, made a statement to the Reichstag Budget Committee to-day.

He said the cultures were received from Dr. Calmette in July, 1929, and their innocuousness was proved by tests with animals. The number of children treated was 246, of whom 50 became ill, 14 died and some were still in danger. The official investigators had decided that the deaths were probably due to tuberculosis caused by the treatment. The question why the cultures had had this disastrous effect, in contrast with all previous experience, remained open, and further inquiry alone could determine whether they had undergone some incalculable biological change or whether culpable negligence was at fault. In the latter case those responsible would be brought to account. Meanwhile, all the State Governments had been recommended not to use the Calmette process pending the elucidation of the facts.

The Lübeck Public Prosecutor has begun proceedings for manslaughter by negligence against persons unknown.

U.S. CONTROL OF CINEMAS IN CANADA

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 20

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, raised the question of the sale of the Famous Players (Canadian) Corporation, which controls a majority of the cinemas in Canada, to the Famous Players-Lasky Moving Picture Corporation of New York. Referring to the protests of a minority group of shareholders, he asked whether the Government contemplated taking any action. He declared that the control of such an important medium both of amusement and of education deserved the consideration of Parliament, and also suggested that the present condition was a violation of the Combines Act.

Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, replied that his Department was conducting an investigation to ascertain if the situation created by the sale infringed the Combines Act.

"TURK-SIB" RAILWAY DELAY

CONSTRUCTORS SHORT OF FOOD AND MATERIALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 20

Officials of the Railway Department and trade unions of Moscow held a conference to consider repeated appeals from the constructors of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway for supplies of food and materials. The conference found that after the great efforts to link up the line and the official opening on May Day, a period of neglect set in, and that the 40,000 workmen employed on the enterprise are threatened with distress because of reduced food rations. All the reserve supplies of bread have already been consumed, and the workmen depend on the haphazard arrival of fresh supplies from day to day.

The fact was established that one of the chief difficulties is the scarcity of rolling-stock. Comrade Poliudoff, a representative of the Commissariat of Communications, stated that conditions on the railways were much worse than before the War. The Russian railways in 1914 had an average of 54 trucks and carriages for every ten kilometre-tons of railway transport; to-day in the whole of the Soviet Union there are only 32 for every ten kilometre-tons, compared with 92 in the United States and 96 in Germany.

NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 20

Mr. Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner of New York, resigned his office to-day to return to his former position as general manager of Wanamaker's department store. The Mayor, Mr. James J. Walker, announced that he had appointed Mr. Edward P. Mullooney, Deputy Chief Inspector of the Police Department, as Commissioner to succeed Mr. Whalen.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

NAHAS PASHA'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 20

After his audience with the King this afternoon, Mustafa Pasha Nahas, the Prime Minister, made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies this evening. When the members of the Delegation and the other Ministers entered they received a tremendous ovation both from the Deputies and from the visitors in the galleries.

Nahas Pasha referred to the very friendly way in which the Delegation had been received in London, and paid a high tribute to the friendship and good humour of Mr. Henderson and his colleagues which helped to attain a considerable measure of success as nearly all the points about Egypt had been agreed upon, but unfortunately they had been unable to settle the question of the Sudan. The Prime Minister said that he was confident that an agreement about the Sudan would be reached in the near future, and that the cordial relations now existing made them more than ever anxious to come to an agreement.

The Prime Minister's statement was greeted with prolonged cheers, whereupon Abdel Hamid Bey Said, leader of the Nationalist Party of four Deputies, the only Opposition in the Chamber, expressed his approval of the rupture of the negotiations, and said that he hoped that the Egyptian Government would never again negotiate with the British as it was obvious to all parties that Great Britain wished to usurp Egypt's rights, and to include Egypt in the British Empire. He said that Egypt would retain her independence in spite of Great Britain's attempts to threaten her with aeroplanes and fleets, and that Egypt was prepared to make any legitimate sacrifice to maintain her rights.

Abdel Salam Bey Fahmy, Vice-President of the Chamber, said that the Sudan was an integral part of Egypt, and that Egypt had always gained by negotiations. He hoped that the British would understand that Egypt was anxious to maintain their friendship as long as they fully appreciated her interests.

Aziz Effendi Sufani, a Nationalist, then asked Nahas Pasha to explain what he meant by saying that agreement had been reached about Egypt but not about the Sudan, seeing that Egypt with the Sudan was one country. The Prime Minister replied that there was no question of making any distinction between the Sudan and Egypt. He had said that an honourable and just settlement had been reached so far as Egypt was concerned, except on a few points, and that it was regrettable that they had been unable to reach a settlement about the Sudan, on a question involving the sacred rights of "the Country." Sufani Effendi thanked the Prime Minister for explaining that when he had referred to "the Country" he had meant the Sudan with Egypt.

This statement by Nahas Pasha is significant, and accentuates the irreconcilability of the British and Egyptian views about the Sudan. The whole tone of the speeches made in the Chamber suggested that it would be impossible to renew the negotiations for very many years, in spite of the apparent optimism of both Governments.

FRENCH POSTAL WORKERS' DISPUTE

OPENING OF CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 20

The Postal Workers' Congress opened here to-day, but no attempt was made to force an immediate issue over the wage grievance. The day's proceedings were confined to the appointment of committees empowered to study and report upon the various items on the agenda. The congress will sit until Friday, and the first of the plenary sessions will be held to-morrow. The delegates' recommendations will be placed before the mass meeting to be held at Bullier on Friday.

Meanwhile work continues normally throughout the department. Another protest meeting, attended by some 8,000 people, was held here yesterday evening, but there was no disorder. The refusal of M. Mallarmé, the Minister of the Department, to allow delegates to the congress to have special leave has aroused much resentment, as it is the first time that they have had to deduct such periods from their normal leave allowance. The official view is that the workers have only themselves to blame, having forfeited their right to the concession by their precipitate action.

ALGERIAN WINE INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR RELIEF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 20

M. Tardieu to-day received the Algerian Deputies and explained the steps which the Government intend to take to relieve the crisis in the wine industry.

When Parliament reassembles the Government will bring in a Bill which will include progressive taxation of excess production; a tax on new vineyards; a legal definition of standard wines; and power to limit the marketing of wine. The Government will also contribute to the cost of a propaganda campaign in favour of the wider consumption of wine. These measures, which will apply equally to the Algerian and French producers, are intended to "rationalize" the industry and to prevent competition between its home and colonial branches. There has lately been an outcry in France against the heavy exports of Algerian wines under well-known French names; at the same time, the Algerian growers have been protesting against any limitation of their market.

INVENTION OF TARRED ROADS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 20

At the Automobile Club yesterday Dr. Guglielminetti, of Monaco, was awarded a medal in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the invention of tarred roads, with which he is credited. In the accounts of the ceremony reference was made to the scepticism with which his attempts were received and of his persistence in securing the adoption of this reform. It does not appear to have been remarked that a full account of the method and practice of tarring roads appears in the Encyclopædia Britannica of 1902—three years earlier than the date just celebrated.

THE KING OF SPAIN AT BARCELONA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MAY 20

The King and Queen, with the Royal Family, arrived at Barcelona this morning on a fortnight's visit. Their Majesties received an enthusiastic reception. The Queen was presented with a large bouquet tied with ribbon of the colours of Catalonia, which she placed in the front of the Royal carriage. The four scarlet pallets on a golden field of the Arms of Catalonia, the display of which was forbidden during the Dictatorship, appeared on many hangings along the road to the Royal Palace.

⁂ During part of the reign of the King's grandmother, Queen Isabella II., separate coins were struck for her Principality of Catalonia, bearing the Arms, which are the same as those of the Kingdom of Aragon.

THE YOUNG PLAN IN FORCE

FRENCH LEAVING MAINZ

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 20

As marking the coming into force of the Young Plan, the *Journal Officiel* to-day published the decree promulgating the experts' plan and the agreement concluded at The Hague, together with the decree promulgating the final Franco-German Agreement with regard to the liquidation of sequestered German property.

Reports received here from Mainz state that the evacuation of the occupied territory by the French troops is already in progress. It is being carried out in accordance with a plan drawn up some months ago. This provides for the completion of the withdrawal by June 30, provided no unforeseen circumstance intervenes. The first detachments are reported as having left Mainz this morning.

DIFFERENCES OVER ANNUITIES

EXCHANGE OF DECLARATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 20

The text of declarations exchanged between the delegates of the main creditor Powers on the Reparation Commission and the representative of the German Government at last Saturday's meeting is published here. At the moment of the Young Plan's entering into force differences had arisen as to the nature of the last 22 annuities. The creditor Powers maintained that they, like the first 37 annuities, should include an unconditional amount of 612,000,000 marks [£30,600,000]. The German view was that these last 22 annuities were subject in their entirety to Germany's moratorium rights.

The statement of the creditor Powers says:—

The Belgian, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments declare that the certificate of indebtedness handed by the German Government to the International Bank, to which coupons of the [postponable] B category are attached for the last 22 years, cannot be interpreted as prejudicing the legal standpoint of the Powers mentioned—namely, that the non-postponable character of a part of the Young Plan annuities extends also to those of the last 22 years. The Governments reserve the right to resort to the arbitration procedure foreseen in Article XV. of The Hague Agreement in order to obtain acknowledgment of the justice of this standpoint.

The German reply says:—

The undersigned representative of the German Government declares for his part that the German Government cannot recognize the statement of the creditor Governments as justified, and, especially invoking the results of the discussion of the Brussels Committee of Jurists [in December, 1929], maintains its legal standpoint, that the non-postponable character of a part of the Young Plan annuities does not extend to the last 22 annuities.

MR. DWIGHT MORROW AND THE SENATE

NOMINATION PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 20

Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, who is seeking Republican nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey for both the short and the long terms, was assured of the short-term nomination yesterday, when his only rival, the former Senator, Mr. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, withdrew from the contest. The short term runs from election day next November until March 4, when the long term, which lasts six years, begins.

The retirement of Mr. Frelinghuysen from the short-term contest is likely to put Mr. Morrow at a disadvantage in the Republican primary (*i.e.*, nominating) elections on June 14, in that Mr. Morrow will be a candidate for both the long and the short terms, while his opponents are candidates for only the long term. It is assumed by the rival candidates' agents that voters will be confused by Mr. Morrow's two candidatures, and that his supporters will inadvertently split their vote between the long term and the short term—instead of voting for both—so that he will get neither nomination.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY DISPUTE

ARREARS OF GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 20

Messrs. Ulen and Co., the American members of the German-American syndicate engaged in building the Trans-Persian Railway for the Persian Government, are not greatly perturbed by the action of that Government last week in seizing the company's works and offices at Ahwaz. Construction work was stopped on May 1 because the Persian Government was $3,000,000 (£600,000) in arrears in its payments to the syndicate, and the Government's action was apparently only a counter-move meant to hasten a settlement of the dispute.

Speaking of the seizure of the works and offices, Colonel M. J. Whitson, assistant chairman of the company, said: "We have every faith that the Persian Government will fulfil its obligations, as it has in the past. Our contract is on a cost plus 10 per cent. basis, and we do not anticipate any loss from the suspension of the work."

It is believed by the company that the dispute can readily be settled by negotiation.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT

DEPARTURE FROM SEVILLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

MADRID, MAY 20

The Graf Zeppelin left Seville for Pernambuco, on the second stage of her flight from Friedrichshafen to South, Central, and North America at 8.30 this morning after taking in 10,000 cubic metres of hydrogen and several tons of water ballast. She headed towards the Canary Islands.

BERLIN, MAY 20

A telegram to Friedrichshafen from the Graf Zeppelin gives the airship's position at 4 p.m. as 34deg. N. and 12deg. W. (about 300 miles E.N.E. of Madeira). She was making slow progress against south and south-westerly winds.

"JAY-WALKERS" IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 20

The Commissioner of Police yesterday introduced new rules for pedestrians, in accordance with which a pedestrian crossing the street except at the crossings specified by the police is liable to arrest. Special police were stationed at crowded crossings to watch for "jay-walkers."

ANTWERP EXHIBITION

BRITISH SECTION OPENED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ANTWERP, MAY 20

The British Section of the Antwerp Maritime and Colonial Exhibition at Antwerp was officially opened this afternoon by Lord Granville, the British Ambassador. The ceremony was to have begun at 3.30, but was delayed a little as Lord Thomson, the Minister for Air, who had flown from London, was forced to land at Ostend owing to fog, and completed the journey by train. The arrival of the visitors was greeted with a fanfare sounded by trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards in uniform, while honours were rendered by six Yeomen of the Guard, who carried halberds.

SIR HENRY COLE, the Commissioner-General, thanked the organizers of the Exhibition for having secured the fine site on which the Pavilion stands, and paid a tribute to those concerned in the work of building it. LORD GRANVILLE, the Ambassador, then declared the Section open, after expressing the pleasure with which Great Britain was taking part in the Belgian Centenary Exhibition. The British Section illustrated British endeavour and progress in the Colonial and maritime spheres.

LORD THOMSON referred to the cordiality of Anglo-Belgian friendship, which had been consolidated by the War and further strengthened by common aspirations of peace. M. HEYMAN, the Minister of Industry, spoke on behalf of the Belgian Government of the value it attached to British friendship, and praised the British Section.

After Mr. Gillett, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, had spoken, the ceremony ended with the Belgian and British National Anthems. A garden party followed, but was marred by bad weather.

Lord Thomson left afterwards for Brussels, where he was received by the King. M. Lippens, the Minister of Air, gave a dinner to-night in his honour.

SECESSION ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION AGAIN RAISED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MAY 20

A sudden storm blew up in the House of Assembly this afternoon. General Hertzog moved that the House approves in principle the recommendations of the recent conference on Dominion legislation. General Smuts reviewed the recommendations. He interpreted one of them to mean that South Africa could not secede from the British Commonwealth without the consent of the British and of the other Dominion Parliaments.

Emphatic protests immediately came from Nationalists, and were voiced by Mr. Havenga (Minister of Finance) as soon as General Smuts sat down. Mr. Havenga said that the Imperial Conference declaration of 1926 had two foundations—equal status and the free association of member States. He continued:—

If you say that in consequence of these recommendations we cannot in future exercize our unfettered power unless all the Dominions agree, then I repudiate that interpretation. You are far wrong when you say that it will mean the end of secession. No, then it will only be the beginning of secession. Do not you understand that this interpretation means that our free association rests upon coercion. Our association is a free association, but if you are right, then the secessionist struggle will again arise (General Hertzog nodded in emphatic approval of Mr. Havenga's statement.)

An acrimonious debate followed.

Mr. S. McCarthy, who represented Calgary in the Dominion Parliament from 1904 to 1911, was found dead on Sunday in a MONTREAL hotel. In 1913 he was appointed to the Alberta Bench, and served as a High Court Judge for six years until he retired for reasons of health.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

NON-JEWISH INTERESTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, MAY 20

An official statement was issued to-day about the Home Government's conversations with the Arab Delegation. After explaining that the Arab demands were incompatible with the duties of Great Britain under the Mandate, the Government announces that it intends fully to safeguard the interests of the non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

It is determined not to allow any policy to be pursued in Palestine likely to imperil the future of these communities (the statement continues), and for this reason, and also in view of the recommendations of the Shaw Commission, Sir John Hope Simpson has been sent to Palestine to examine and report on problems of land and immigration. Lest non-Jewish interests be prejudiced by the delay which will necessarily occur before a definite decision be possible, special measures are now under examination with a view to early action for the protection of the interests of the agricultural population; also, temporary measures have already been taken to ensure that immigration in the intervening period should not endanger the country's economic future.

The statement concludes with an intimation that it is the Home Government's intention to apply all its resources to carrying out the duties imposed on it by the Mandate.

There is still excited comment in Jewish official circles owing to the restriction of Jewish immigration, and the Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council, has ordered a general strike of Jews on Thursday from noon as a mark of protest against it.

NEW YORK UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSH HOUR "JAM"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 20

Alarmed at the conditions prevailing on the Underground railways of New York—conditions described as "Indefensible, inhuman, and beyond any reasonable standard of common decency"—the City Club has just started a vigorous campaign to persuade the transit companies, the city authorities, and the public of the necessity for improvement.

According to the club's report, nothing has been done to relieve overcrowding since 1907, although in the 20 years from 1908 to 1928 the number of passengers carried yearly in New York subway trains has increased from 630,000,000 to 1,900,000,000. On one subway system in the City carriages which ought to carry a maximum of less than 400 passengers regularly carry more than 550 in the rush hours. Another standard type of carriage, having a reasonable capacity for 192 passengers, carries 300. In the morning and evening rush hours passengers are crammed into the carriages by the main force of muscular guards on the platform, who stoop and thrust with their whole weight against the outermost passengers. Inside it is possible only to stand bolt upright, one's arms pinned to one's sides, until the train reaches the next station, when the struggle of those fighting their way out and those fighting their way in frequently ends in physical injury.

The reformers do not go so far as to suggest that seats should be provided for all passengers. They merely ask modestly that "every standing passenger should have some handle or support that he can grasp to steady himself," and "should have room enough to move his arms freely, as, for instance, to reach his pockets for his handkerchief when necessary." They also ask that people should have room to get out when they so desire. It is somewhat doubtful whether any vigorous action can be taken, as New Yorkers regard the subway "jam" with the utmost good humour and retain the pathetic belief that the companies are doing their best for the public.

Telegrams in Brief

An air-mail service was started yesterday between MADRID and the Canary Islands.

Our CONSTANTINOPLE Correspondent reports that the Grand National Assembly in Angora has voted the Budget for 1930-31.

Sir Joseph Horsford Kemp, K.C., Attorney-General of HONG-KONG, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Colony.

Mr. W. N. McInnes, vice-president of the CANADIAN Pacific Railway in charge of traffic, will retire at the end of this month after 45 years' service with the company.

Signor Monti, the Italian Air Attaché to Spain, was killed in MADRID yesterday in a flying accident. While executing aerobatics in a machine of Italian manufacture he crashed to the ground.

Twelve tanks, 10 lorries, and three sheds belonging to the 503rd Tank Regiment were destroyed by fire at Satory camp, near VERSAILLES, yesterday. The total value is estimated at about £12,000.

The unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the DOMINICAN Republic in last Friday's election, Don Federico Velasquez and Don Angel Morales, have been imprisoned on a charge of revolutionary activity.

In the election for the vacant seats in the NEWFOUNDLAND House of Assembly at Lewisporte, Bonavista North, and Placentia West, the Government candidates have been successful, one seat, Placentia West, being a gain for the Government.

Mr. Scullin, the AUSTRALIAN Prime Minister, addressing a conference of women's organizations associated with the Labour Party, predicted that restricted imports would result in a loss of £8,000,000 revenue during the financial year, but that ultimately industries would flourish and more workers would be regularly employed.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS

AGITATORS FOMENTING A STRIKE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISBANE, MAY 20

The Queensland Arbitration Court last week, after careful consideration, made an award fixing a 48-hour week for railway employees, an increase of four hours. Agitators throughout the State are urging the employees to strike as soon as the award is put into operation. The threat is not taken very seriously, as some unions are strongly opposing such action. The Government, in view of possible trouble, is preparing to maintain the essential services by motor transport.

"LA BELLE FERRONIERE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

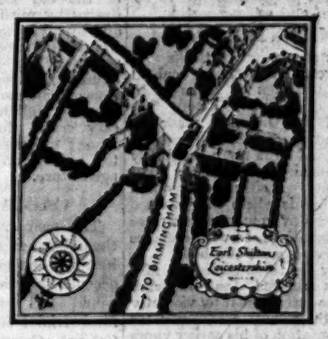
NEW YORK, MAY 20

The long and acrimonious litigation over the question of the authenticity of the painting "La Belle Ferronière," which Mme. Hahn, its owner, declared to be a genuine work of Leonardo da Vinci, but which Sir Joseph Duveen considered portrayed a fat peasant-like woman with hair like mud, painted 300 years after Leonardo's death, has now ended with a settlement out of court, involving a substantial payment to Mme. Hahn by Sir Joseph Duveen.

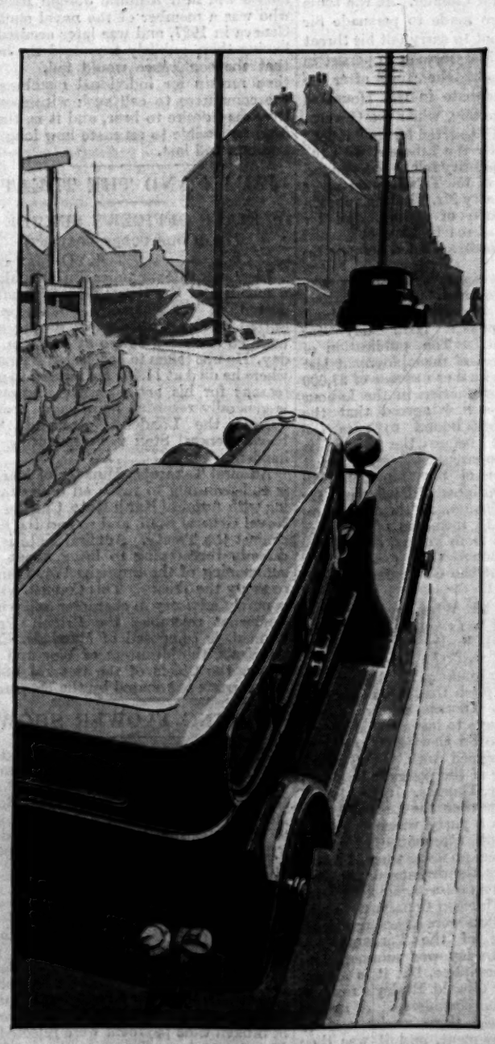
Sir Joseph Duveen has, however, not altered his opinion, that the genuine Leonardo is in the Louvre, and that Mme. Hahn's is only a copy, though, doubtless, of great antiquity. Mme. Hahn originally brought the action because, in her opinion, Sir Joseph Duveen's denial of the painting's authenticity prevented her from selling it to the Kansas City Art Museum for $250,000 [£50,000]. A large selection of distinguished art experts and dealers, including Sir Joseph Duveen, spent countless hours in trying to explain their views on art to the jury, which, at the end of it all, was unable to reach a decision. The case was due to be reopened this month. It now appears that the settlement was reached on May 11.

Other Foreign News on following page

This is a map of the crest of Earl Shilton Hill on the Leicester-Birmingham road. Its difficulties, which make it the scene of so many accidents, include acute "stone-blind" turns at the very start of the steady climb and an abrupt ascent at the very top, where an intersecting road adds yet another danger—as shown here! . . . Most drivers must change down for the climb, many even to first gear . . . But the Buick driver can keep his hands on the steering wheel all the way: 18 m.p.h. at the first bend, 15 m.p.h. at the second, 12 at the crest—and on into the village of Earl Shilton at 20, EFFORTLESSLY-IN TOP GEAR!



SLOWLY ROUND THE BLIND TURNING



The 1930 Buick—Empire Saloon model—finishing Earl Shilton Hill IN TOP

then up Earl Shilton Hill in a flash . . . IN TOP!

NARROW streets that give no room! . . . Careless drivers who give no way! . . . Blind bends, cross-roads, sharp turns, abrupt hills! . . .

Again and again you must reach for the gear-lever, move your foot to the clutch and change down—whether you're out on the open road in the country or in the thick of traffic in town!

These are the motoring conditions of to-day—except in a car with remarkable power in top gear.

And such a car is the Buick! The Buick driver rarely needs to touch the gear-lever except to start!

Read the example of its astounding performance told above at the left—how the Buick in top gear slows down for the blind bends, then mounts up the sharp ascent of Earl Shilton Hill, with easy speed, *without a change down!* In traffic this same ready power enables the Buick to crawl along slowly in top gear—yet instantly to shoot ahead when there's an opening. No bother or delay to change down—and up!

In top gear—3 m.p.h. or 70 m.p.h.—from 10 m.p.h. to 40 in 12 seconds! This amazing range of speed and instant acceleration *without a gear change* is due to the Buick's famous engine. It is the overhead-valve type—now preferred for racing cars and aeroplanes. And Buick engineers have spent 26 years in evolving this one type for this car. In the 1930 models it is 8 per cent more powerful than in the powerful Buicks of previous years.

Borrow a Buick from the dealer and drive it yourself. Try its new brakes—4-wheel, internal-expanding, Duo-Servo. They give you a degree of safety such as you have never known before in a car! Notice how the new double-acting shock absorbers and semi-elliptic springs take the roughness out of the worst road. . . . Then you will realize why, the world over, this is so widely chosen among all fine cars.

Prices from £485 to £695 . . . All models are obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments . . . See the Marquette, too—lower in price—smaller and lighter than the Buick. The saloon is priced at only £335.

Write for detailed specifications to General Motors Limited, The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9.

BUICK • PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

THE BUDGET

UNIONIST ATTACK RENEWED

DAMAGING EFFECT ON TRADE

LABOUR LEFT WING CRITICISM

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

SIR ROBERT HORNE led the attack on the Budget in the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill to-day, with a speech in which he analysed the devastating effect of the Budget upon industrial confidence.

He began by unmasking Mr. Snowden's contention that the Budget paid the debts of the past without imposing fresh burdens on industry. Socialist legislation had been responsible for part at least of the increase in taxation; and industry was aghast at any increase at all when even defeated Germany was promised a reduction of £30,000,000 next year. It was offended at the cynical oppression of a selected class of taxpayers, and it felt vitally the taxation of company reserves. Mr. Snowden was paying his way by depleting capital, and so making the national resources less resilient and submissive to demands in future. The psychological effect was seen in widespread efforts legally to escape taxation—the beginning of a taxpayers' strike in a country where the taxpayers' loyalty had hitherto been unrivalled.

He wanted to know whether Mr. Snowden was sincere in telling the United States that our taxation was a burden, or in telling us that it was a stimulus. Mr. Snowden, indeed, appeared to be undecided in everything except his bigoted resolve to sacrifice the safeguarding duties.

"TRIM, BUT GRIM"

MR. TINKER provided some comic relief by such dogmatic assertion that pensions at 60 could be paid for by millionaires that even MR. SNOWDEN had to rise to correct his arithmetic, and SIR HERBERT SAMUEL woke the House up by chastising all parties but his own. Mr. Churchill was dismissed as having left behind the Rabelaisian testament: "I owe much; I have nothing; the rest I leave to the poor"; and having devised the ridiculous scheme of a fixed debt charge in order to conceal an immediate raid on the Sinking Fund. Mr. Snowden deserved credit for resisting Socialism and continuing the admirable policy of all post-War Governments—namely, deflation and debt redemption.

His Budget was trim, but grim. Larger incomes, if insured against death duties, would be wholly absorbed by taxes and premiums. Such taxation of the rich might be just, and even inevitable, but was certainly inexpedient. It stifled industrial enterprise, it kept up prices, and it would ultimately destroy the yield of death duties. Indirect taxation was even worse, and tariffs were worst of all, because they raised prices out of all proportion to the revenue which they produced. The Unionists boasted of their extravagance in power, and pressed for extravagance on armaments out of power. Only the Liberals had not offended against the true doctrine of economy, for their huge development programme was to be financed by loan and self-supporting.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

The Unionist suggestion of tariffs and the Liberal suggestion of economy enabled MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE to make great play with the divergencies among the Opposition. If the Unionists made up their minds to advocate indirect taxes, the Government would fight them, especially if they could make up their minds what tariffs to advocate. If either party would make up their minds where they wanted to economize, the Government would meet them with explanations, or with defiance if the social services were touched.

Unfortunately for these dialectics, MR. W. J. BROWN showed that Socialist divergences were just as great by violently attacking Mr. Snowden's tenderness for wealth and recantation of his earlier views of the possible extent of taxation. The Government had itself destroyed its own excuse that Socialism was only delayed. The Budget made it practically certain that there could be no Socialism for three years, and no big development programme to help unemployment. The Government was doomed to defeat, and had far better invite defeat on a class issue.

The House realized the significance of this open revolt when MR. BRACKEN, in a forcible maiden speech, congratulated the malcontents on the accession of Sir Oswald Mosley, but assured them that the Budget had not done so disappointing an amount of harm to industry as they thought.

BUDGET OF NEGATION

The debate brightened in the last half-hour, when MR. CHURCHILL summed up the Unionist case. The predominant consideration, he declared, was the deep despondency in industry, due to the gloomy outlook and divergences as to remedies. He noted agreement between Unionists and Liberals that the high taxation of the Budget was a contributory cause. Even if it was not a Socialist Budget it was defaced by class bias. Its balance was already destroyed by the increase in unemployment. He believed that the limit of direct taxation had been reached; the expansion of the yield of income-tax had been almost entirely arrested. The profits of a wide range of industries in 1913 were £220,000,000, and in 1928 only £96,000,000. In these circumstances tariffs became an instrument of revenue which would be worth trying and which the experiment of safeguarding encouraged. Any risk would be worth while which led to the restoration of confidence; and at least the question could be put to the new Economic Advisory Council. As for the Liberals, they were "nobbled umpires," who paraded their impartiality in giving the verdict which paid them best. They were now supporting a Budget of negation and dismay, imposing great burdens for nothing, and with no surplus for anything. The Government was drifting to dissolution amid fast-gathering contempt.

MR. SNOWDEN answered that the Unionists wanted somebody else to clear up the chaos which they had left. He repeated his defence of the Budget in relation to industry and his argument that foreign debtors had been excused enough to have relieved the British taxpayer. He did not believe, for example, that company reserves were only for replacement and expansion—they were often wasted in bonus shares, or anticipated by swollen dividends, as in the case of Baldwins, Consett, Ebbw Vale, and other concerns. This attack on individual concerns was very hotly resented and did not improve Mr. Snowden's case; but he was sure of his majority, and the second reading of the Bill was carried by 282 votes to 206.

1,739,500 OUT OF WORK

INCREASE OF 27,500

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that on May 12 the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,173,300 wholly unemployed, 468,500 temporarily stopped, and 97,700 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,739,500. This was 27,504 more than a week before, and 634,838 more than a year before. The total on May 12 comprised 1,236,600 men, 47,200 boys, 409,200 women, and 46,500 girls.

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
May 12, 1930:				
Men ..	853,200	288,100	95,300	1,236,600
Boys ..	37,300	9,700	200	47,200
Women ..	246,600	160,400	2,200	409,200
Girls ..	36,200	10,300	—	46,500
Total ..	1,173,300	468,500	97,700	1,739,500
May 5, 1930:				
Men ..	849,012	272,939	91,878	1,213,829
Boys ..	38,876	8,887	163	47,926
Women ..	242,856	157,982	2,122	402,960
Girls ..	37,515	9,737	29	47,281
Total ..	1,168,259	449,545	94,192	1,711,996
May 13, 1929:				
Men ..	823,001	153,660	78,983	865,734
Boys ..	28,851	3,592	95	32,338
Women ..	117,759	58,847	1,124	177,530
Girls ..	26,268	2,781	11	29,060
Total ..	805,769	218,680	80,213	1,104,662

UNEMPLOYMENT

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY'S POSITION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Sir Oswald Mosley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has tendered his resignation of that office to the Prime Minister. Though no definite decision has been announced, there is no doubt that the resignation will be accepted.

Sir Oswald Mosley's action is due entirely to his disapproval of the way in which the Government have handled the subject of unemployment. When the Labour Government was formed last year it was stated explicitly that the Chancellor of the Duchy and Mr. Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, would have duties imposed upon them "in connexion with the scheme for national reconstruction which is being prepared." Since that time the problem of unemployment has been dealt with by Mr. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, with the assistance of Sir Oswald Mosley, Mr. Lansbury, and Mr. Tom Johnston, the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland. It has been obvious for several months, however, that the arrangement has not been working well, and that there has been growing dissatisfaction with the Government's unemployment policy.

This dissatisfaction reached a critical point at the beginning of the year, when it became known that Sir Oswald Mosley, Mr. Lansbury, and Mr. Johnston had prepared a memorandum advocating more drastic methods of grappling with the subject than Mr. Thomas had cared to apply. In their scheme a number of expensive proposals were made, including the withdrawal of the old and the young from industry by raising the school-leaving age and by giving generous pensions to those who retired from work at 60; a reconstruction loan for national schemes of housing and road making; the preparation of schemes of work by an Economic Council, and the provision of the necessary credit through a special financial house; extended credits to Russia, and the setting up of an import board for agriculture.

CABINET DECISION

This memorandum was submitted to the Cabinet through Mr. Thomas, and the hint was conveyed that if it was not accepted Sir Oswald, as its chief author, would feel compelled to resign his Ministerial office. It was remitted to a Cabinet Committee for consideration. That body felt unable to recommend its acceptance, and their decision was confirmed by the full Cabinet. At the same time efforts were made to persuade Sir Oswald Mosley not to carry out his threat to resign. The final decision to persist in resignation was not taken until after the unemployment debate in the House of Commons on Monday, when the Government found itself deserted by its "rebel" Left Wing and by the Liberals, with the result that its majority fell to the dangerously low figure of 15. To many members of the Labour Party Mr. Thomas's speech was an admission of failure, and Sir Oswald Mosley seems to have construed it as a suitable occasion for a demonstration.

His decision comes on the morrow of a debate which was described in the official organ of the Labour Party as "not a good day for the Government." The publication of the official figures of unemployment last night showing a further increase of 27,000 has caused consternation in the Labour Party, and it is now agreed that the figures are almost bound to pass the 2,000,000 mark before the winter is reached. In the circumstances, it is felt that the subject of unemployment will dominate the business of Parliament for the rest of the Session. In the division on Monday night 15 members of the Left Wing abstained from voting, and others would have followed their example but for the fear that the Government might be defeated.

The death of Mr. Wheatley, the leader of the Left Wing, has given rise to rumours that Sir Oswald Mosley may decide to throw in his lot with the extremists, but this seems to be unlikely. Matters had reached such a pitch that it was obvious that either Mr. Thomas or Sir Oswald Mosley would have to leave the Ministry. It is only fair to Sir Oswald to say that, though he disagreed with the Government's handling of the position, he voted in support of Mr. Thomas. In this he set a better example than the Labour Party as a whole. In a party which boasts of its 100 per cent. attendance at Westminster there were no fewer than 31 members absent from the division unpaired—most of them as a protest against Government policy. Thirteen Conservative and 52 Liberal members were absent unpaired.

The meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day was summoned to discuss party discipline, but it is almost certain that Sir Oswald Mosley's resignation will also be considered. A special meeting was held three weeks ago to discuss unemployment, and it was then announced that the Government were not yet prepared to make a further statement as to their attitude towards the Mosley-Johnston-Lansbury memorandum.

U.S. AND NAVAL TREATY

SENATE INQUIRY

ANOTHER ADMIRAL'S OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 20

Admiral Julian Chase, another member of the General Board of the Navy, appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate this morning and reiterated those objections to the London Treaty of Naval Limitation already advanced by Admirals Hilary Jones and Mark Bristol. There was, incidentally, some stirring of curiosity as to the composition of the Board itself, a body which is likely to suffer severe criticism in the course of the debate to come.

The General Board, Admiral Chase told Senator Borah, was created some 30 years ago by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Its members are either appointed by the Secretary or serve *ex-officio*. Appointments are by custom confined to officers of flag rank and long experience, and *ex-officio* membership is held by the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major-General Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Chief of Naval Intelligence, and the President of the War College. The last named position, it may be noted, is held by Admiral Pringle, who was with the American delegation in London, and while Admiral Chase was setting forth his criticisms of the Treaty to-day Admiral Pringle was supporting them in testimony before the Naval Affairs Committee in another place. Admiral Pringle was followed there, however, by Admiral Yarnell, chief of the Bureau of Engineering, who also went to London, and who thinks the Treaty gives the United States its only hope of reaching parity with Great Britain and is therefore admirable.

FLEET RATIOS

Admiral Chase had little new to tell Senator Borah and his associates. He objects to the division of the cruiser class into sub-categories; he wants a minimum of 21 8in.-gun cruisers for the United States, and he views with alarm the disturbance of the 5—5—3 ratio. The grand total of the fleets of the three oceanic Powers on December 31, 1936, he estimates as:—United States, 1,094,700 tons; the British Empire, 1,149,250; and Japan, 714,120. And their ratios as:—United States, 5; Great Britain 5.2; and Japan 3.26. This has been heard before, but Admiral Chase opened a new line of attack when he referred to Article 19 of the Washington Treaty, which provides for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Western Pacific fortifications of the three Powers. This should have been revised in London, he thought, for it placed the United States at a distinct disadvantage in the defence of distant possessions. By extension the continued existence of Article 19, he urged, made any increase in the naval strength of Japan unnecessary and indefensible.

Admiral Chase had a good deal to say about the provisions for replacement tonnage in the London Treaty and the reduction of the age limit of certain cruisers from 20 to 16 years. Under this rule, he pointed out, there would be available to Great Britain for replacement 86,350 tons; to Japan 18,190 tons, and to the United States only 14,100 tons. This was one of a number of "minor inequalities" in the agreement, the privilege given to Japan to construct two minelayers being another.

POSITION OF JAPAN

The witness was sharply questioned by Senator Reed (Pennsylvania), so sharply that Senator Johnson—on whose ears any suggestion that Japan is unduly favoured falls pleasantly—accused him of unfairness. "If the ratio with Japan of 5—3.26 ultimately to be reached exposes us to danger (asked Senator Reed) we must be in grave peril at this moment, must not we?" Admiral Chase, like Admiral Bristol before him, suggested that without the Treaty the United States could continue to build, whereas the financial condition of Japan would limit her construction activities, but he was forced by Senator Reed to admit that financial reasons had not hitherto stopped her building. He even admitted that there was a certain advantage in the agreement whereby Japan engaged to hold her hand while the United States "built past" her, but he did so with reluctance.

To-morrow the Foreign Relations Committee will hear Admiral Joseph Reeves, who was a member of the naval staff at Geneva in 1927, and was later accused of having there publicly expressed the hope that the conference would fail. It will then remain for individual members of the committee to call such witnesses as they may desire to hear, and it is, therefore, impossible to estimate how long the hearings will last.

JAPAN AND THE TREATY

STAFF OFFICER'S SUICIDE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MAY 20

Lieutenant-Commander Eiji Kusakari, a member of the Naval General Staff in charge of disarmament affairs, committed suicide with a short dagger in a train *en route* for Tokyo at 3.20 a.m. to-day. He was taken to hospital at Numazu, where he died at 11.45. He refused to give reasons for his action, which, however, is generally regarded here as a protest against the London Agreement. The Naval General Staff is investigating the incident.

Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine, is endeavouring to reach an understanding with Admiral Kanji Kato, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and so end the fight against the Treaty. Admiral Kato is indirectly threatening to bring about the summoning of the Supreme War Council to study the Treaty. This Council, which is purely advisory in character and which somewhat resembles the British Privy Council, is composed of Marshals, Fleet Admirals, the Ministers of War and the Navy, the Chiefs of the General Staffs, and persons nominated by the Emperor.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, yesterday paid a visit to the spring show of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, which is open to the public to-day, to-morrow, and on Friday. An account of the show appears on p. 22.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

BERLIN, May 20.—Great Britain's defence of amateurism in sport was successful at this afternoon's meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, when the Swedish and Finnish motions seeking to establish the principle of broken time payment were rejected by 18 votes to four. The minority consisted of Sweden, Finland, Holland, and Switzerland.—*Reuter.*

*** A report of the meeting will be found on page 18.

MISS JOHNSON DELAYED

PERILS OF JAVA SEA FLIGHT

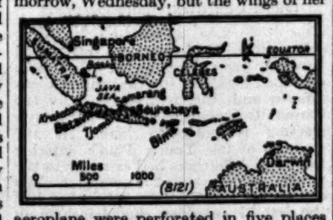
MACHINE DAMAGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BATAVIA, MAY 20

Miss Johnson took off from the Tjomal sugar estate, near Semarang, where she landed last night, at 8.45 this morning, and flew to Semarang to replenish her fuel tanks. She reached Semarang at 10 o'clock, and left again at half-past 11 for Sourabaya, flying behind the daily service aeroplane of the Royal Dutch East Indies Air Company.

She intends to go on to Bima on Thursday and to Port Darwin on Friday, and thence straight to Sydney. Her first intention was to go on from Sourabaya tomorrow, Wednesday, but the wings of her



aeroplane were perforated in five places by bamboo poles supporting young fruit trees as it landed on the Tjomal clearing. The holes were mended with sticking-plaster to enable the flight to be made to Sourabaya.

This was the only accident which Miss Johnson suffered, but she evidently had a dreadful time in her flight over the Java Sea from Singapore. When she was received with bouquets in the Drome Restaurant at Sourabaya by the British Consul, the British Colony, and many local officials, she was looking very tired. She remarked before leaving Semarang that she would be glad when she got safely to Sydney and it was all over. But her tenacity and her courage impress everyone who meets her.

To those assembled to meet her in the Sourabaya restaurant she related her experiences over the Java Sea. Dense rain-squalls forced her to deviate from her course towards Sumatra and to fly over miles of thick jungle. Towards Banka, a large island off the mainland of Sumatra, she turned out again to try to fly over the sea. Torrential tropical storms drove her down to fly for long stretches only a few feet above the angry waves. "I really thought this was the end," she said, "but somehow I reached the coast of Java and followed the coastline till I ran out of fuel and had to come down at Tjomal."

The heavy weather over the Java Sea had consumed more than her allowance of daylight and fuel when she was still about three-quarters of an hour's flying from Semarang. She failed to locate a military emergency landing-ground in the neighbourhood, and chose the small site on the sugar estate, cleared for building a house for the manager. She spoke enthusiastically of her welcome by the staff of the estate, who mended the holes in the wings.

When she took off this morning she only just managed to clear the ricefields owing to the wetness and shortness of the ground. There was only a length of 250 yards to take off in, instead of the usual minimum of 300. The manager of the estate, to help her, took part of her baggage to the emergency landing-field, five miles away, where she picked it up. She said she was convinced she would reach her destination, but she would make shorter daily laps. She told how she had refused all offers for a tour round Australia, saying, in a small, tired voice, which deeply moved all who heard her, "I want so very much to rest, you see."

AUSTRALIAN ENTHUSIASM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 20

The telegrams and letters awaiting Miss Johnson at Darwin are increasing at such a rate that Mr. Blakely, Minister for Home and Territories, has instructed the Government Resident to provide her with a private secretary. Three thousand women and girls employed at Myers's Emporium, Melbourne, have telegraphed:—"We thrill with pride at your glorious achievement. Welcome to Australia."

FIRE AT CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY'S HOME

PRINCE HELPS IN RESCUE WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, MAY 20

Skougum, the home of the Crown Prince and Princess, a picturesque wooden manor house a few miles outside Oslo, caught fire this afternoon. The main part of the building was destroyed and the rest badly damaged. The Crown Prince and Princess were in residence at the time.

News of the fire reached Oslo soon after 6 o'clock. Half an hour later the King motored out to Skougum, where the fire brigade from Oslo was already at work. The efforts of the brigade gradually overcame the fire.

Skougum was presented as a wedding gift to the Crown Prince and Princess on June 4 last year by M. Wedel Jarlsberg, the Minister for Norway in Paris. Skougum has figured, though not prominently, in Norwegian history for some 200 years. In 1909 the manor was bought by M. Wedel Jarlsberg, who rebuilt it and furnished it with many fine specimens of art and handicraft. The festival hall was adorned with Gobelins tapestry. The building contained most of last year's wedding gifts. Skougum Manor, apart from the private property in the house, was insured for 1,500,000 kroner.

OSLO, May 20.—The official report on the fire at Skougum says that a large proportion of the furniture and treasures were saved owing to the very efficient work performed by the Crown Prince himself.

Some anxiety was felt as to the possible effect of the excitement on the Crown Princess owing to her condition, but it is officially stated this evening that her Royal Highness suffered no ill effects.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
CANADIAN AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.
KLABANG RUBBER COMPANY.
MONTEVIDEO GAS AND DRY DOCK.
THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

QUESTION OF SEAT ON COUNCIL

DELEGATES' PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 20

Important proposals are made in the report of the delegates of India to the 1929 Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. The delegation was headed by Sir Muhammad Habibullah, a member of the Viceroy's Council, with whom were the Maharajah of Kapurthala and Sir Ewart Greaves as delegates, and Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, and Syed Raza Ali as substitute members. The recommendations, which are unanimous, are designed to strengthen the position of India in the League, to do which is, in the delegates' view, both India's right and her duty.

Four things, the report says, are necessary to attain the object in view: (1) The activities of India's representatives should be sustained by an enlightened public opinion in India; (2) the machinery of the Government of India should be adapted to meet the requirements of increasing activity in the League's field of action and to satisfy the demands entailed by increasing interest in India; (3) the delegates from India to all League activities should possess the experience necessary to the efficient discharge of their duties; (4) the policy of India in relation to the League should be so conducted that foreign countries appreciate the reality of India's intention to play in the League a part consistent with her relative importance among the nations of the world.

The delegates lay stress on the need of increasing the interest of the Indian Legislature in the work of the League, and recommend the setting up of a Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to consider and advise upon all important matters arising out of India's membership of the League. The Committee would, among other matters, consider questions likely to come before the League Assembly, including, possibly, its agenda. The delegates recommend the appointment of a whole-time officer to study the League's literature, facilitate co-ordination among the Government Departments specially concerned with particular aspects of the League's activities, and perform secretarial duties to the Standing Committee. They further recommend that machinery should be created so that the Government of India may be better informed about affairs at Geneva, possibly by the appointment of permanent representatives at the League's headquarters, and urge the need of redressing the inferior numbers and position of Indians employed in the League Secretariat.

The delegates lay stress on the importance of continuity in the composition of the Indian delegation to the League Assembly. "We know of no delegation," they state, "which attempts to play an important part in the work of the Assembly with so many changes in its *personnel* as the Indian delegation, and the discontinuity in the representation of India is the subject of widespread comment. . . . We suggest as a practical measure that no delegate should in future be appointed unless he is prepared, if called upon, to serve on at least two or three consecutive occasions."

Finally, the delegates urge that an active policy should be considered in regard to the possibility of India's being elected to membership of the Council of the League. She was admitted to the League on equal terms with all other States-Members, and it hardly seems too much to claim that her colleagues should freely recognize the fact. "The facts that the Indian delegation has been led by an Indian and that the Optional Clause was signed in her behalf by an Indian are recent testimony to the reality of her independence as a member of the League. We hope this testimony will be supplemented and reinforced in any way that may be required to make clear that if India is elected to the Council the attitude of her representative would be the attitude of the country he represents no more and no less than in the case of other countries. We trust that steps will be taken on the first suitable occasion to make known that India is to be regarded as a candidate."

R.A.F. ACTION ON THE N.-W. FRONTIER

HAJI'S SON WOUNDED

PESHAWAR, May 20.—Badshah Gul, son of the Haji of Turangzai, has been wounded as the result of bombing, and it is reported that he has been removed from the Border.—*Reuter.*

SIMLA, May 20.—News from the Frontier continues to improve. The Mohmand tribes remain staunch, and the Haji has so far signally failed in his attempt to attract a following from them.

The Wana Wazirs are reported to be all quiet. An amusing incident is reported from the Tochi Agency, where the Mohmit Khel Wazirs met in council and passed a resolution in favour of non-violent non-cooperation, whereupon, having withdrawn their Khassadars (friendly levies), employed on road protection duty, they looted a private lorry passing along the road.—*Reuter.*

SALT RAIDERS' DISLIKE OF THE LATHI

BELGAUM, May 19.—Gokhale, the "captain" of the Maharashtra *Satygrahis* [passive resisters], who have been raiding the Shiroda salt works, has returned here. He and the four office-bearers of the Maharashtra "War Council" have issued a statement claiming that the raids had been successful and that 1,000 maunds of salt had been taken away and sold, although 321 volunteers had been arrested.

Now, the statement added, the Government had given up making arrests and had taken up the *lathi*, creating an atmosphere conducive to public violence and most harmful to the cause. Therefore it had been decided to suspend the offensive until the atmosphere had calmed down.—*Reuter.*

DACCA, May 20.—In a fight between the police and a crowd to-day two men were seriously and several others slightly injured. The trouble arose through a policeman on duty stopping a youth who was riding a bicycle without a light. According to an official statement, the crowd pelted the police with missiles, hurting two officers and several men, and, in consequence, the police used the regulation *lathis* to disperse the mob, which left on the arrival of an armed force.—*Reuter.*

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI AT MILAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MAY 20

Signor Mussolini this morning began his official visit to Milan. Next Saturday, the anniversary of Italy's entry into the Great War, he will address a mass meeting in the Cathedral Square.

THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald and his private secretary, will fly on Friday in the Imperial Airways liner the City of Glasgow, from Croydon to Edinburgh, where he will attend the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. On the way from Croydon the liner will call at Manchester, flying thence to Turnhouse Aerodrome, Edinburgh.

Afterwards the liner will go to Renfrew Aerodrome to take part in a pageant at the week-end, organized by the Scottish Flying Club.

DEVONSHIRE CLUB

OFFER TO PURCHASE

The members of the Devonshire Club have been summoned to an extraordinary general meeting on June 5, to discuss the question of an offer of purchase of the premises from the club. The property is of great value, having a long frontage to St. James's-street, extending through to Arlington-street, Piccadilly, at the corner of Bennett-street.

The Club was originally political, and it derives its name from the father of the first chairman of the committee, Lord Hartington. Among the members of the first committee were the Duke of Westminster, Lord Kensington and Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Bright, and Sir Henry James, Q.C.

After the recent fire in the premises, it was stated that the possibility that the club might sell the property had been considered, and that a firm of agents had been retained to act in the matter. Some of the members have been inclined to favour the idea of rebuilding the premises, using the upper part for the club and deriving revenue from a business use of the ground floor and basement.

It is likely that there will be a very large attendance at the special meeting convened by the managing committee for June 5.

In "London Clubs: Their History and Treasures," Mr. Ralph Nevill says: "The Devonshire Club was once a magnificent Temple of Chance, over which presided the celebrated Crockford. The present building is, with some alterations, the same as the one constructed in 1827—on the site of three houses then demolished—for the famous ex-fishmonger, by the Wyatts. The decorations alone, it is said, cost £94,000. The entrance hall has a screen of Roman-Ionic scagliola columns with gilt capitals and a cupola of gilding and stained glass. The staircase, panelled in scagliola, was enriched with Corinthian columns. The grand drawing-room was in the style of Louis Quatorze." Crockford's structure was called "the new Pandemonium," and the gambling room (later the dining-room of the Devonshire Club) consisted of four chambers. Other details of the premises as they first existed are given in the book, and it is added that the Devonshire Club has some relics of Crockford's, including an etching by R. Seymour in the corridor smoking room, and chairs from the old gaming room.

THE RISK OF FIRE

INSURANCE AS AN EXPORT

The Times will publish next Tuesday, May 27, gratis, a fully illustrated Special Number on Insurance as part of the ordinary issue of the paper. The number will describe developments in all the principal forms of insurance.

Fire insurance in this country will be discussed, including developments in the terms of fire policies and in the scope of comprehensive policies for householders. Mr. Sidney G. Gamble, for 26 years second-in-command of the London Fire Brigade, will write on the risks to which private houses and commercial properties are especially subject and on measures of prevention. Features of the work of the Fire Offices' Committee will be considered, such as the practical encouragement given to the improvement of risks and the testing of fire-extinguishing appliances in order to ensure standards of efficiency in manufacture. Mr. D. W. Wood will show the importance of insurances covering the risk of losses consequent on fire, and notably those due to standing charges and diminished earning capacity.

It will be pointed out that the fire insurance transacted by the British insurance institutions in this country amounts to only about 25 per cent. of their total business, and that to the extent that the British companies are able to transact fire insurance abroad successfully the earnings represent invisible exports. The various considerations which British companies have to take into account in their oversea business will be outlined, including the risks of loss from such contingencies as earthquakes, tornadoes, and floods, which have been responsible for some of the heaviest claims that have ever had to be met by insurance companies.

MAINLY FAIR

RATHER WARMER WEATHER PROBABLE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

An anticyclone was centred at no great distance off our south-west coasts yesterday, and the barometer was above the normal over the whole country. In most districts the weather was appropriately fair, though as a rule cloudy; the few local showers that occurred seldom yielded a measurable amount of rain. Along a part of the Sussex coast, however, thunder showers occurred. Hastings, Bexhill, and Eastbourne were among the places reporting thunder, with about an eighth of an inch of rain.

A large depression south-west of Iceland may cause the weather to become wet for a time in Scotland and Ireland within the next day or two—more particularly in the western coastal districts—but over England, and especially South-East England, the weather should be mainly fair and rather warmer.

PLANS TO WELCOME R 100 IN CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 20.

Colonel Ralston, Minister of National Defence, accompanied by officials, completed arrangements during a visit to Montreal for the reception of the airship R 100. Plans were made to give the airship a national welcome, and both the Federal and the Provincial Governments will be represented.

The aerodrome will be open to the public without charge immediately the airship is moored, and arrangements have been made for members of both Houses of Parliament, aircraft operators and manufacturers, engineers, and representatives of public bodies to inspect it. The arrival of the R100 will be broadcast in French and English.

The handling party for the British airship R 100 was last night warned to be ready at 3 a.m. to-day to get the ship out of the shed at Cardington, where she has been undergoing repairs, for trials before her flight to Canada.

THE INVALIDS

Archbishop Lord Davidson, whose condition was stated on Monday to be giving cause for anxiety, was last night reported to have had a quiet day.

The Bishop of Norwich, who had a bad day on Monday, was reported to be slightly better yesterday.

The condition of Lord Hewart was last night stated to be satisfactory.

Sir Frederick Eckstein was last night reported to have had a peaceful day. His condition was unchanged.

POLITICAL NOTES

UNIONISTS AND THE NAVAL TREATY

A DEPUTATION TO MR. BALDWIN

Mr. Baldwin returned to Westminster from Middlesbrough yesterday, and during the evening he received a deputation from the Private Members' Committee of the Conservative Party with reference to the London Naval Treaty. It will be recalled that a motion was put on the Order Paper at the end of last week by 82 Conservative back-bench members declaring that Part III. of the Treaty is "contrary to the interests of the British Empire" and ought not to be ratified. Since then six other members, Lieutenant-Colonel James, Sir Cooper Rawson, Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Maitland, Sir Hugh O'Neill, and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore have added their names, and the object of yesterday's deputation was to explain to the Leader of the Opposition the anxiety which had been felt at the absence of any definite lead on the subject of the Treaty. It is understood that the discussion was of a friendly character, and it is possible that as a result of it the motion will be withdrawn from the Paper altogether. It was made clear that the leaders of the Conservative Party are anxious that the Treaty shall be discussed most thoroughly, but they feel that a definite line of action should not be decided on until the Government have presented a Supplementary Estimate for new naval construction to the House of Commons.

An assurance was given to the House that a Supplementary Estimate would be submitted to Parliament as soon as possible after the Naval Conference had ended, and it is understood that a programme of new construction, designed to cover a period of years in order to ensure regularity of building and of employment in the naval dockyards, has been prepared by the Board of Admiralty, and it will probably come before the Cabinet at its weekly meeting to-day. In the meantime it is understood that a statement will be made in the House of Commons this afternoon concerning the submarine programme for the present financial year. It was originally intended that six submarines should be laid down this year, but in view of the Naval Conference it was decided to cancel the construction of three and to postpone a decision concerning the other three until the close of the Conference. There is little doubt that the three submarines will be proceeded with without delay, and it is expected that two will be built at Chatham Dockyard and one by private enterprise.

Sir Gervais Rentoul, chairman of the Private Members' Committee of the Conservative Party, writes to point out that the only subject under consideration at the meeting of the Committee on Monday was the London Naval Treaty. It had been reported that other matters were discussed, including the machinery of the party's Central Office, the suggestion that a party meeting should be summoned, and an alleged lack of initiative on many of the important subjects of the day, but Sir Gervais states that this was not the case.

At last night's meeting of the Conservative Agricultural Committee reference was made to the Ministry of Health's Order forbidding the exhibition at agricultural shows of cows giving "designated" milk. An explanation was received from the Minister that there is nothing in the Order to prevent a licensee from removing an animal from his herd to send it to a show and readmitting it to the herd after retesting, provided that the animal is properly isolated until it is found to have passed the test. It was also stated that if the Royal or any other agricultural show desired to notify prospective exhibitors of this possible procedure no objection would be offered by the Ministry.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA		
Covent Garden	DIE FLEDERMAUS	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	2.30 & 8.15
THEATRES		
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	2.30 & 8.30
New	MAGDA	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
VARIETIES		
Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.45
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
CONCERTS		
Aeolian Hall	MISS LUCILLE WALLACE AND MR. LYELL BARBOUR	8.30
Grotrian Hall	MR. LÉON ZIGHÉRA	8.30
Wigmore Hall	MISS IRENE DE WOLODIMEROFF MR. ANTONI SALA	3 8.30
EXHIBITIONS		
Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to 8 p.m
PICTURE THEATRES		
Alhambra	UNDER A TEXAS MOON	12 to 11
Astoria	BROADWAY SCANDALS	12.45 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE HOUSE OF THE ARROW	2.45, 6.15, & 8.45
Capitol	HIGH SOCI

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

LONDON AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Wind northwesterly, light or moderate, backing; mainly fair, but probably a considerable amount of cloud; moderate temperature. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Surrey County Council is to consider next week a route for a section of the Guildford and Godalming by-pass road between the Hog's Back and Manor Lodge, Milford. (p. 13)

The L.C.C. yesterday adopted a scheme for the further development of Becontree by the erection of 4,500 houses and flats at a cost of £2,115,000. (p. 18)

The Prince of Wales presided yesterday at a luncheon in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund; to-day he visits Cardiff to open new laboratories at the University College of South Wales. (p. 13)

The Duke of York will open the National Safety First Conference at Liverpool to-day. (p. 18)

Unemployment returns issued yesterday show an increase of over 27,000, compared with the preceding week. (p. 16)

An offer to purchase the Devonshire Club from them will be considered by the members at a special meeting on June 5. (p. 16)

At the Empire Red Cross Conference yesterday the Secretary of State for War and the Minister of Health expressed gratitude, on behalf of their Departments, for the services of the movement both in war and in peace. (p. 21)

The Railway Clerks' Association yesterday rejected a motion that any full-time official if elected to Parliament should thereupon resign his post under the association. (p. 13)

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland held in Edinburgh yesterday its first business meeting since the formal reunion. The King, who was represented by Mr. James Brown, M.P., as Lord High Commissioner, sent a letter expressing his sympathetic interest in the beginning of a new era in the religious life of Scotland. (p. 22)

The need of new and better machinery for consultation between different parts of the British Empire, was emphasized by Sir Gilbert Vyle at a luncheon of the Royal Empire Society in London yesterday. (p. 11)

The first meeting of the International Load Line Conference opened yesterday at the Foreign Office. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Land Drainage Bill passed through Committee. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons the Finance Bill was discussed on the second reading stage. (pp. 9 and 10)

Sir Oswald Mosley has tendered to the Prime Minister his resignation of the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster owing to his disapproval of the way in which the Government have handled the subject of unemployment. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Miss Johnson yesterday flew to Sourabaya. Her aeroplane having been slightly damaged in the landing on Monday, she intends to postpone her flight to Bima until to-morrow. (p. 16)

The Indian delegation to the last Session of the League Assembly, in its report, makes proposals for strengthening the position of India in the League, and urges that an active policy should be considered with a view to the possibility of India's being elected to membership of the Council. (p. 16)

Admiral Julian Chase, a member of the U.S. General Navy Board, gave evidence before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate yesterday, reiterating the objections of Admirals Jones and Bristol to the London Naval Treaty. (p. 16)

The German Government has passed to the Reichsrat the Eastern Relief Bill, which provides for expenditure and commitments, amounting to at least £70,000,000 in five years, for the economic reconstruction of the Eastern frontier districts. (p. 15)

The situation on the North West Frontier of India continues to improve. In the recent action undertaken by the R.A.F. a son of the Haji of Turangzai was wounded by a bomb. (p. 16)

The evacuation of the occupied territory of the Rhineland by the French troops began yesterday. (p. 15)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting was begun yesterday, when Lord Derby's Bosworth won the Burwell Stakes. (p. 6)

The match between the M.C.C. and the Australians at Lord's was drawn yesterday; Gloucestershire scored 627 for the loss of two wickets against Oxford University at Oxford, and won in an innings. (p. 7)

Shamrock V. gained her third successive victory yesterday, when she was successful in the race for the big class from Harwich to Southend. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—India Loan Success; Repayment of Treasury Bonds; Lobitos Oilfields Dividend; Two Young Trust Companies; United Sua Betong Report; An Oil Palm Estate Amalgamation; Marine Underwriting Conditions; and the Forthcoming Meeting of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference. (p. 23)

In Lombard-street money was in keen demand and loan rates advanced. Discount rates, however, were slightly easier in tendency. Of the gold in the bullion market Germany took £400,000 and an undisclosed buyer £306,000, the price being 84s. 11d. per oz. Silver rose 1-16d. to 18 13-16d. The French exchange further advanced to 123.95½f., and the New York rate was higher at $4.86. (p. 23)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds advanced. Brazilian bonds were very firm. Home and Foreign Railway securities lost ground. Oil shares as a rule closed lower, but Canadian Eagle advanced. Rubber shares were dull on a fall in the price of the commodity to the new low record of 6 11-16d. International shares lost ground. There was a rally in Cables and Wireless. (p. 23)

JUST MEASURE

The Government themselves framed the accusation of powerlessness against unemployment which was brought against them in the House of Commons on Monday, and which will be repeated until the time comes for judgment or there is a genuine admission that the charge is unanswerable. SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, whose ambitions are always stronger than his allegiance, has been quick to make the sign of admission by joining one band of accusers and resigning his office as Chancellor of the Duchy. The case against the Government is of their own contrivance. MR. MACDONALD boasted in his election address to the electors of Seaham Harbour that Labour was the first to make unemployment a political issue; and that issue, he added, remained in the forefront of its programme. In debate after debate at the end of the last Parliament the Labour Party placed the responsibility for the continuance of unemployment on the Government of the day, and almost on the eve of the Dissolution MR. CLYNES expressed the joy of his party at the prospect of making this great problem the primary issue of the General Election. That joy must have remained on the Opposition benches, for it no longer warms the hearts of those who made unemployment a stepping-stone to office. In the same joyful mood, when girding on its armour for the battle—and forgetful of the warning that boasting should come after, and not before, the contest—the Labour Party announced its willingness to be judged in its turn by the standards it applied to the Unionist Party. "Practical men and women," it declared in "Labour and the Nation,"

> "will consider not fables regarding to-morrow but "the facts of to-day. . . . They will judge the present "Government, as Governments should be judged, not "by its words, but by its deeds—by its achievements, "its actions, and its omissions. The Labour Party "accepts that criterion. When once again it assumes "office it not only will be willing, but will desire, "that the nation should judge it by its works."

This, the Labour Party said, was "just measure." Moreover in its election manifesto the Labour Party gave "an unqualified pledge" to deal "immediately and practically" with unemployment. It assured the country that, when in office in 1924, it had only just begun to give effect to comprehensive and far-reaching schemes when it was defeated by the united votes of Unionists and Liberals, who "could not tolerate the Labour Government's continued success." So the Labour Party led the country to believe that it had infallible and matured plans which would be immediately effective. To-day's total of the registered unemployed is 1,739,500. When the Government took office last June the total was 1,112,792. The difference between the two totals is 626,000. The Government are entitled to the "just measure" they gave to their predecessors. They have written their own condemnation.

MR. THOMAS is on the verge of an admission of powerlessness, and MR. KIRKWOOD, always impetuous, and anticipating even SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, has pronounced the judgment of failure. MR. KIRKWOOD and an I.L.P. jury of fifteen have indeed recorded a verdict which came near to bringing their party to defeat. As a consequence the wigs will be on the green at the party meeting to-day. But another movement is on foot. MR. THOMAS is in danger of being made a scapegoat. The vote in the House of Commons is described as a narrow escape, not for the Government, but for MR. THOMAS. Whether MR. THOMAS is to be turned into the party wilderness or not is a matter for the decision of his colleagues and his party. The party may want a sacrifice, but that is not what other people are concerned about, although they may consider that MR. THOMAS, doing penance for sins not his own, would make the wilderness howl with a devastating note. MR. THOMAS was entrusted with a death or glory campaign, and he had the courage to take its risks. In fact it was a gamble. A year ago the course of trade indicated the possibility of a partial revival. The Liberals, with little to lose, staked everything on the chance of it. Labour—a little nearer to responsibility—was somewhat less rash in dating the fulfilment of its promises, but the promises themselves were the big bid it made for public support. Even last October MR. THOMAS expected that the seasonal improvement of trade would enable him to claim in February that the Labour Government were stemming the tide of unemployment. Fate has been against him. It might have been otherwise. Trade might have taken a turn for the better instead of for the worse. Then there would have been a throwing up of caps in the Labour Party. The promises of the last election would have been paraded in all their splendour, whereas now they have to be kept as decently as possible in the background. Only the I.L.P., its Mosleys and its Maxtons, insist on their being brought out in all their hollowness and drummed upon to show their emptiness. So appalling to the party is the exposure of its General Election pretences that its Press was constrained to declare the other day that it was imperative to know the answer to the case against the Government, and the answer was that "the rise in unemployment proceeds from "causes outside the control of any national "Government whatsoever." That being so, the charge of the Labour Party against the Unionist Government—the charge with which it went to the country—ought to be withdrawn with abject apology. Labour fought the election—it is admitted by its Press—on a false issue.

The remedy for unemployment is not the possession of a political party. Nevertheless, since the Labour Party chose to make it a political issue, it has sharply divided parties. Moreover, it is dividing the Labour Party itself, not merely by numbers into a majority and a minority, but by categories, on a question of principle, separating rigid consistency from what one will call practical expediency and another the denial of Socialism. Those who from within the Labour Party bring against the Government the complaint of inconsistency and failure to fulfil election pledges are entitled to brush aside the excuse that the circumspection befitting a minority Government is sufficient reason for not producing the plans that were said to be ready for application. At least, they can say, the plans could be exhibited in order to prove that they exist, and that the country might know there was something behind the lavish promises of last year. Experience and responsibility have taught the Government much that the I.L.P. has yet to learn. The I.L.P. is therefore able to cut a political figure of a sort by theatrically advertising the courage of its convictions. It believes in "Socialism in our time" with a desperation that would not shrink from destroying the existing order of society and laying our industries waste. The "evolutionary" Socialists recognize the futility of the "in our time" plan as well as non-Socialists. They are not a prey to the madness that turns to wreck a party to-day as it would, with the power, wreck the State to-morrow. It is madness, political and economic, that would embark on the "flashy futilities" MR. MACDONALD'S scornful term) by which the I.L.P. has resolved that, as far as it can decide, Socialism shall be tested and judged. The real charge against the Government is that their own promises were flashy and futile, and the more they dissociate themselves from what their extremer supporters require the more possibility will there be of restoring public confidence. To surrender to "flashy futilities" would be to commit political suicide.

Italian Foreign Policy

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI arrived yesterday on an official visit to Milan, where he is expected to deliver an oration at the end of the week on the anniversary of the entry of Italy into the War. His words in the industrial capital of the country will be awaited with great interest abroad; for the fiery eloquence and chauvinist sentiments of the series of speeches he has lately delivered have disconcerted foreign opinion even while they were quite obviously intended for domestic consumption. But the voice of MUSSOLINI carries far beyond the homely gatherings among whom he has lately been spending his time. For the last week or more he has been touring Tuscany, and has addressed the Italian people in the way that they like to be addressed—from the balconies of hotels and public buildings, in the open places of small towns and villages, from a dozen informal platforms. The DUCE knows what is expected of him on such occasions. Fascist audiences expect Fascist sentiments; and the speeches of MUSSOLINI leave out of account, and treat as non-existent, the Italy that is not Fascist. In the Maremma, where the speech-making journey was begun, MUSSOLINI has, indeed, a particular claim upon the gratitude of the whole population, and a special right to feel proud of the work which his régime has accomplished for Italy. There the vigour of Fascist administration has made itself felt to the general contentment. Large areas of swamp have been drained and reclaimed for agriculture, malaria has almost disappeared, and the rekindled energies of a growing population have transformed waste into fertility. The enthusiasm that met MUSSOLINI as he drove his own car along the coastal regions to Leghorn was without the slightest doubt spontaneous and whole-hearted. The cheering seems invariably to have broken out before he even began to speak; and his words instinctively kindled yet higher a flame of excitement already burning brightly. The temperament of the DUCE, always responsive to his surroundings, returned exuberance of word for effervescence of greeting; and it is in the light of this setting that his speeches must be read.

They have so been read in France, where public comment has been expressed with commendable restraint. But, making every allowance for the circumstances, and accustomed as the French have become to Fascist outbursts which are often openly directed against their own country, there is yet a note of amazement and annoyance in France at the latest utterances of the Italian Prime Minister—for that, after all, is the position of immense international responsibility held by SIGNOR MUSSOLINI. His exclamation to the Livornesi that the sea was theirs; the recurrence of the words "war" and "prestige" in so many of his speeches; his apophthegm that right unless accompanied by might was vain; his invocation of the precepts of his great countryman MACHIAVELLI; his assertion that the Italian people would never remain prisoner within the sea which once was Rome's—all these and other sentiments are hardly calculated to reassure neighbouring countries. Moreover, as the French newspapers point out, many of the expressions are uncomfortably reminiscent of the age before the War. In particular there is a phrase, now frequently heard on the lips of MUSSOLINI, about the desire of other nations to isolate Italy, which strangely and ominously recalls the delusion from which pre-War Germany suffered, when the diplomatic world was wearied with her talk of the "hemming-in" policy of the Entente Powers. While there is little risk, as our Paris Correspondent remarks, that the same appalling results may ensue in the present instance, there is the real danger that the makers of phrases such as these may become the prisoners of their words; for facile phrases by responsible statesmen are perhaps the commonest of all causes of international misunderstandings.

The language of this great leader of a modern nation is really out of date. His expressions are those of another age. And the idea that other nations are trying to isolate Italy does not by any means correspond with the political facts of to-day. Italy was a particularly welcome participant in the Naval Conference. That MUSSOLINI himself does not care to go to Geneva is well understood, but none the less regretted; and there was general satisfaction, not only in League circles, but also and especially among the other member-States, when quite recently he decided to be represented at all Council meetings by his Foreign Minister instead of by a distinguished Senator who held no Cabinet post. SIGNOR GRANDI indeed has shown himself to be possessed of a most conciliatory temper, as well as of great firmness. And, since his collaboration with SIGNOR MUSSOLINI is known to be close and his policy to be that of his chief, those passages in his recent speech to the Chamber in which he dwelt on the need of an understanding with France can undoubtedly be taken to represent the true attitude of Italy. The cooperation of the two countries, he said, is an indispensable presupposition to the recovery of Europe from its long convalescence and to its entry upon a long period of prosperity. In such a spirit a solution might be found even for the difficulties between France and Italy, which are admittedly formidable and fundamental. But clearly it cannot be found in the exuberant language of market-place oratory. Italy has by her deeds won a new place in Europe. No eloquence, no further deeds, are necessary to obtain universal recognition of that position for it is an indisputable fact.

Sunless Summer

The Chelsea Flower Show, which opens to the public at noon to-day, is held to mark the beginning of summer. Leaving the fireside with distaste, and careful to wrap up warmly, the lovers of gardening will go forth to celebrate the arrival of summer by hastening into the nice warm tents, gay with all the colours of the rainbow; and, when their enthusiasm forces them out into the open, to study the Alpines in all but Alpine temperature, they will find in the press of their fellows that defence against the elements which the crowd prevents them from getting by a brisk walk. Taken with due precaution against chills a visit to the Flower Show can be a very cosy and comfortable occupation for a summer afternoon. At any rate there is no danger this year of the exhaustion, no fear (or hope) of the thirst, which followed a visit to the Flower Show in the sudden and generous heat of last May. It is, in truth, pleasanter on a cool day than on a hot. It is not a place to sit about in. The colours of the massed thousands of orchids, of roses, tulips, sweet peas, rhododendrons, are themselves too bright to need sunshine for their enjoyment. The rock gardens, it is true, are more enticing when the sun shines and the trickle of the water makes grateful music in the heat; and sunshine is certainly demanded by those formal gardens designed to take deck chairs and other such semi-urban embroideries on the purest of human pleasures. But most people go to Chelsea to study, not merely to enjoy, and they do not want to get too hot.

It is not in the grounds of the Royal Hospital and the tents of the Royal Horticultural Society; it is in their own gardens and their friends'—or in the gardens thrown open to them in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing—that lovers of flowers feel the sadness—the cruelty, the downright unfairness, as it comes to seem—of a sunless spring and summer. This year the blossom on fruit trees and flowering shrubs—from the almonds, the prunuses and the cherries to the azaleas, the magnolias and the apple trees—has been exceptionally fine. Beauty and colour have been lavished as never before. And they have been seen under bleak skies and through biting winds. Rarely and fitfully has a gleam of sunshine lit up the full glory of the pageant; and seldom has the air been warm enough for that basking leisure which is essential to the full enjoyment of it. As the flowers fade and fall, as the weeks of spring and summer go racing by, it all seems a miserable waste of good things; and the less patient are inclined to vow that, so far from being the purest of human pleasures, gardening is an unmixed bother, a delusive show with which they will have nothing more to do. Whereupon they will go indoors and begin, over the fire, to plan the garden for next year and for the year after. There is no escape. The English climate can make the heart sick, as it seems destined to do this summer; but its very uncertainty not only accounts for some of the luckiest achievements of English gardens, which foreigners attempt in vain, but also gives the spice of a gamble, which is the very thing to keep gardeners up to their mettle. Any day now this summer may begin trying to make up for its previous bad temper. And next summer—who knows?—may be perfect; and the rose garden, the rock garden, the blue garden, may at last be what it was meant to be.

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Herman Cohen, in his kindly reference to my book "Adventure" in *The Times* yesterday, falls into an error which, if not corrected, might have melancholy consequences.

After saying that the proper title of a Lieutenant of a County is "His Majesty's Lieutenant," he goes on, "Not Lord Lieutenant unless 'Lord' is correct *aliunde*," thus implying that the term "Lord Lieutenant" is confined to those who are Peers of the Realm. I inquired about this matter some time ago in the proper quarter, and was informed that, while "His Majesty's Lieutenant" was strictly the correct title, the term "Lord Lieutenant" was a convenient colloquial alternative, applicable to all Lieutenants of Counties alike, as in the case of "Lord Mayor."

It is convenient because it provides a vocative case, which "His Majesty's Lieutenant" does not. Thus, suppose Mr. Cohen to be making a speech at a banquet at which, in addition to the Lieutenant of the County, a Lord Mayor and a Bishop were present. "My Lord Mayor" and "My Lord Bishop" are easy enough, but in addressing the Lieutenant of the County Mr. Cohen would find himself in a dilemma. Indeed, he will see that he will be compelled to be either familiar or disloyal. Thus this unfortunate gentleman, when not a Peer, while taking precedence of all, can be addressed by none.

The consequences might be tragic, for many of my colleagues, like the hypothetical gentleman quoted in the Government White Paper on Taxation, although unlike myself, combine wealth with honesty in so high a degree that, when they have paid Mr. Snowden all that he asks, together with the necessary insurance, they have no income left at all. Thus it may well be that the public dinner provides the only alternative to starvation. The spectacle of the Lieutenant of the County when not a Peer thus deprived of his only solace is one to which the pen of Sir James Barrie or Mr. A. P. Herbert could alone do justice.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BERNARD SEELY.

Mottistone Manor, Isle of Wight, May 16.

LITTLE OWLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In an orchard one day last week I found a little owl's nest with four eggs. The bird was quite friendly and appeared to enjoy the petting she received before she flew away. Three trees farther on a tawny owl was brooding on two young—very young—birds. This mother-owl also seemed not to resent handling; neither claw nor beak was used in self-defence. She was in poor condition and plumage, through sacrificing herself, I suppose, like many other mothers, to the welfare of her children. In the last tree of the orchard—which is not in the orchard but is a pollard oak in the hedgerow—another little owl was sitting on three eggs. And in the next orchard yet another little owl was also sitting on three eggs. How these attractive but wicked little vermin breed and muster! And what a marvellous yellow are their eyes! But the curious thing is this. In a hole in an apple tree between the first and second nests we found a collection of corpses; first a full-grown—indeed a two-year-old—cock blackbird, then a cock blue tit in breeding plumage, then a full-grown thrush. The thrush apparently had been dead for months; the other two were fresh. Now, of what possible use to anybody can be such a cemetery as this? Are little owls in the habit of collecting the skins of their victims? And *cui bono*?

I am, &c.,

AUBREY B. MYNORS.

Bridstow Vicarage, Ross, Herefordshire, May 13.

CADET CORPS

THE ACCUSATION OF "MILITARISM"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In connexion with the present discussion about the future of the Cadet Corps it is interesting to recall the views of the late Archdeacon Basil Wilberforce on the subject. I quote the following from an address of his to certain cadets. I do not know in what year it was delivered, but it appears under the chapter-heading, "Counsels to Cadets," in a collection of addresses entitled "The Hope that is in me," which was published in 1909. Dr. Wilberforce was an eminent preacher and a learned teacher of the Christian doctrine of peace, and I do not think anyone ever accused him of militarist leanings:—

> I ask you to consider what is the purpose of a Church Parade. It is to stimulate in the hearts of the defenders of the Empire a sense of their responsibility towards the nation of which they are a part, and the God to whom they belong. My first duty, therefore, is to emphasize the profound importance of a Cadet Corps in the present condition of our national life, and to exhort you to take your membership seriously. . . .
>
> We who would encourage in every way a highly trained, well-disciplined citizen soldiery as a sure guarantee of national impregnability are freely accused of stimulating the spirit of militarism and retarding the peace of the world. We are told (I quote the actual words of a resolution recently passed at the annual meeting of the Peace Society)—we are told that these Cadet Corps are "inimical to the moral development of the highest characteristics of the youth of the nation." I contend that this assertion is a positive perversion of the truth—the exact contrary is the fact. . . .
>
> So far from retarding the peace of the world, it is positively a peacemaker from its recognized efficiency and well-known readiness to fight aggressors to the death. . . .
>
> And as to the assertion that Cadet Corps are "inimical to the moral development of the higher characteristics of the youth of the nation," I contend that it is not possible to exaggerate the beneficial results, moral and physical, upon the growing youth of the country of a military training. The inculcation of habits of discipline, of self-control, of prompt obedience to words of command, of a sense of responsibility and duty, of community of action, combine to form a school of character of infinite value; and many a lad is preserved from the detestable habits of betting, and lounging, and idling, and hooliganism of our great cities just because he does belong to a Cadet Corps; and as to the physical benefit of habits of erect bearing, of chest expansion, of prompt and rhythmical movements of the limbs, who is so blind as not to recognize their unspeakable value, especially among town-bred youths in these days, when we are hearing so much of the physical degeneracy of the nation? Therefore, members of the Cadet Corps of London, we exhort you, entertain an exalted estimate of your vocation and of your importance to the commonwealth. You represent a valuable asset in the national life.

Yours faithfully,

LANCELOT STORR.

Union Club, Carlton House-terrace, S.W.1.

TAXATION AND INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Industry is paralysed. It is groaning under an intolerable burden of unremunerative expenditure. The high costs of production, to which national taxation makes an enormous addition, are gravely hampering our recovery of the lost foreign markets.

Our exports are falling, and we are on the point, if we have not already reached it, of having to pay for the essential imports of food and raw material from our capital. That is the way to bankruptcy.

Our national taxation, more than half of which is wholly unremunerative, is double that of any of the other countries who are our formidable trade competitors.

In the face of the crying need for a ruthless reduction of expenditure the Government gaily go forward piling on further burdens on the bent backs of the taxpayers. . . .

There is only one way to lessen the colossal burden of the Debt Services, and that is to convert the Debt at a lower rate of interest in a favourable market. And the favourable conditions depend on a reduction of expenditure.

The stimulus which would be given to industry by a great reduction of national expenditure on unremunerative services would result in such an increase of the national wealth that the burden of the Debt would bear a far less proportion to the national wealth; in other words, the burden would be lighter. . . .

The position is serious. Drastic action is needed to enforce national economy. "Small remedies applied to grave evils do not produce small benefits. They produce no benefits at all."

This letter should end here and should be signed "Philip Snowden," for the sentences printed above are the *ipsissima verba* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But perhaps as I have borrowed this devastating condemnation of Mr. Snowden's finance from the 1925 vintage of Mr. Snowden's wisdom, I had better sign myself

HAUD IMMEMOR.

UNINTELLIGIBLE TAX FORMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Attorney-General, referring to the Income Tax Acts, has pointed out how essential it is that the Legislature should turn its attention to the necessity of passing enactments in language which is capable of being understood by ordinary people. I wish he would impress on the Income-tax Commissioners, who are apparently under his jurisdiction, the importance of issuing schedules comprehensible and answerable by all those upon whom it is obligatory to fill them up.

I have recently conversed with three ladies of fully average intelligence and of moderate means who have all admitted that they have found themselves quite unequal to make by themselves the income-tax returns required of them and have had to seek the assistance of their bankers and an accountant at a cost of two, three, and five guineas respectively. An additional heavy and unauthorized burden is thus laid on the shoulders of that well-to-do industrious and frugal class of taxpayers that Mr. Snowden is out to harry and despoil.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE.

45, Hans-place, S.W., May 20.

NO TEXTILES FOR RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You will no doubt be interested to know that my firm received a letter on the 17th inst. from Messrs. Arcos, Limited, of which the first paragraph reads as follows:—

> In reply to your letter of April 12, we beg to inform you that Russia does not at present import textiles.

It is thus apparent that no material advantage to the textile trade in this country can accrue by a commercial arrangement with Russia at the present time.

Yours faithfully,

LANCASHIRE EXPORTER.

Manchester, May 19.

MECHANIZED ORATORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The process of mechanization is not confined to production, but is already influencing many of our social customs. The after-dinner orator, who in past days delighted our ears with his charm of delivery and our eyes by his accompanying gestures, can no longer do so unless he adapts his style to the microphone. The old technique no longer serves. Therefore, as one of many thousands of sufferers, may I suggest that in cases where microphones and loud speakers have been installed the modern orator should remember to devote his attention to that somewhat distracting piece of mechanism, and not, as hitherto, to his audience? Thus alone shall his audience be spared an effect which perhaps I can illustrate by signing myself

. . . . bedient . . . vant,

ROB . . . R. . YDE.

(ROBERT R. HYDE.)

51, Palace-street, Westminster.

PUBLIC ORDER IN INDIA

THE POLICE FORCE

WELL-TRIED SERVANTS

(From a Correspondent)

The police in India are the intermediary between Government and the people for the maintenance of public peace and order. Their importance is often neglected by writers on India, but the present troubles have shown how vital is their work to the security of the country.

For administrative purposes British India is divided into some 250 districts, each containing, on an average, a million people. Each district is under the control of a district magistrate, supported by a district superintendent of police and a police force of well under a thousand. It is upon these 500 officials and this handful of uniformed men that the internal peace of India depends. I might well follow the B.B.C. announcers and repeat these figures until they were graven upon the reader's brain. But I will content myself with asking him to picture in his mind a small force of mainly unarmed police thinly scattered among a flood of population.

Village life being the normal life of India—only a small proportion of the 300,000,000 resides in towns—it follows that the visiting police-constable is the only official with whom the ordinary Indian has any direct contact. There are the village headmen and watchmen, but these are usually incapable of action without direction from the constable. This puny force, unaided by any mechanical assistance such as telephones or motor-cars, has to keep order over a tract of country which, though reasonably peaceful, is not settled in our insular sense of the word. Armed robberies constantly occur, and there are always bands of criminal tribes, whose open profession it is to live a roving life of theft and violence. There are the usual murders and other serious crimes which occur in all countries to be attended to. Crime, in fact, is only just kept under in India by the strenuous and unremitting efforts of the police, embarrassed by numerous handicaps.

IN TIMES OF UNREST

The Indian villager has no public spirit. His only anxiety, when a crime has been committed, is to absent himself as rapidly as may be from the neighbourhood. If he happens to be questioned by the police, he invariably professes to know nothing. The investigation of every offence against the law takes much time and patience. The duty of serving summonses and warrants falls upon the police, besides the guarding of treasuries and armouries, the escort of prisoners, and the conduct of cases before the Courts. Distances being so great and communications so slow, it is a standing marvel that one policeman suffices for every 1,300 inhabitants throughout the country. The police officer's day is sufficiently occupied with crime pure and simple, even when there is no political crime. In times of unrest the criminal elements of the community speedily take advantage of the diversion of police activities. While peace prevails the single man in uniform, backed by the prestige of the Government, can go about his business in perfect safety. But when the inhabitants turn temporarily hostile, the policeman lives in danger from hour to hour. He is hardly safer in his outpost or police station with a handful of his comrades, for they may at any moment be overwhelmed by a horde of hysterical villagers.

The small collection of European officers, with their wives and children, who form the typical up-country station, have no protection other than these same police. Whenever panic occurs among the Europeans in India, it is always in a large town or settlement where the chances are never absolutely hopeless. In the smaller stations, there is no panic; there is complete fatalism. It is realized from the beginning that in any general rising the small community is bound to be wiped out very early in the proceedings. In small disturbances, such as may occur at any moment in India as the result of a rumour in the bazaars, the police are felt to be adequate and trustworthy.

The police stand, without a second thought, on the side of Government. Military units, made disloyal by the persuasions of their relations and caste-fellows, have been known to mutiny, but the police are strictly faithful to their salt. There is no other body of men in India of which this can be said. Many minor revenue officials, for instance, while continuing to draw pay from the Government, play with sedition during their off-hours. They apparently feel that they may have a private life which is their own, apart from a public life in an office dealing solely with non-political matters. But the police are on duty 24 hours in the day.

A NEW LOYALTY

Englishmen unfamiliar with Indian conditions are apt to consider that in any community the police force, though essential to the general well-being, need not appear prominently in the landscape. In England the citizen rarely comes in contact with the police as a representative of governmental power. His attitude towards the policeman is friendly. Citizen and policeman regard themselves as individuals who have a joint interest in maintaining the security of life. But in India a man's allegiance is first to his caste and afterwards to his superior; he has none towards the commonwealth. This is one of the changes which must take place in the Indian policeman's heart. When he enters the force he cannot retain the same close relations with his family and friends. He is never stationed in his own village, and for all practical purposes he becomes a member of the police caste. It is this change of outlook which makes it possible for police sepoys, born of different castes and religions, to remain aloof and maintain order in communal disturbances. They learn from the beginning to emulate the detachment of their European officers.

It is the duty of the police to stand as the first line of defence to life and property in times of disorder. It is not until the police have been overcome, usually with serious losses, that recourse is had to the military. Even then this appeal to a non-civilian force is made with extreme reluctance, for Europeans, no matter how long is their experience of the country, are curiously loth to believe that the persons who were yesterday, and will be again to-morrow, meek and apparently contented citizens, can have become for to-day an infuriated mob, regardless of their own fate and eager for the blood of the police or of anybody else who attempts to restrain them.

Those who have no experience of Asiatics often suggest that these mobs can be placated by a straight talk. This is possible and is often achieved during the early stage of an *émeute*. But a few hours, or even minutes, later, the moment has passed, the bounds of sanity are exceeded, and there are no longer any effective leaders to be approached. A general spirit of mischief and destruction is abroad. There is a definite onset of hysteria and no remedial measures can be taken to soothe it.

At this point the magistrates and police are forced to use firearms in self-defence. In cases of hysteria a sharp shock is often beneficial. The reports of musketry echoing through the streets have in themselves a steadying effect. The crowds are dissipated and resolved into their constituent individuals. If the hysteria persists a new mob forms, whose manner is again mild to begin with, but rises more quickly to the former high pitch of

excitement. The musketry treatment may have to be applied again, but it is recognized that each day and hour that passes is so much to the good. The disease has to run its course, and all time gained is so much progress towards restored health. Stoically the Indian police watch and wait until the madness has departed. When surrounded by excited crowds, they must feel a similar impulse to wildness, a longing to throw down their weapons and join in the pleasurable orgy of yelling and stone-throwing. If they could only throw their limbs about and return insult for insult, that would be some relief. But their officer's eye is on them and they must stand immovable until the order is given which is the prelude to fire. Training and discipline alone can give them this victory.

These men have been brought up in Indian villages, in an atmosphere of poverty, falsehood and intrigue. They have felt the restrictions and the fellowship of caste. They have sat in the village rest-houses and heard the local schoolmaster or accountant read aloud seditious articles from the vernacular Press. They have been taught by this local intelligentsia to blame all reverses, including pestilence and famine, upon the Government. Yet they have decided, along with the great majority of their fellow-villagers, that they prefer to support a Government like the British which tries to be impartial and leaves them very much alone. They are attracted to the police partly by the prestige which the uniform carries and partly by the more common desire to secure steady employment with a pension.

Once enlisted, they grow into something of a caste apart and become distinguished for their loyalty. If they have faults, they are the faults which are indigenous. By Indians it is not reckoned seriously against an Indian official that he accepts a small gratuity for doing his duty or a larger gift for abstaining from doing it. It is the custom of the country. The steady pressure of British example and authority has made little headway against such practice. Considering their opportunities, the police are not so corrupt as they might be. Let us leave it at that.

THE MEN ON THE SPOT

The hub of the police system is the sub-inspector or station-house officer, who controls the constables posted under him. Upon him lies the burden of the investigation of crime. It has been the steady aim of Government for 30 years past to improve their sub-inspectors. Most of these posts are now filled by well-educated, carefully trained men of good standing. The temptations of the post are very strong; sometimes the young and enthusiastic cadet develops into something very like the indolent, tyrannous and corrupt station-house officer that he was intended to displace.

Above the sub-inspector stands the circle inspector, who supervises the work of several police stations, when he is not on some special duty of investigation. The four or five inspectors in a district are supposed to be the main support of the superintendent, but the only Indian in the district who can be trusted absolutely is the deputy superintendent. To him the superintendent can delegate a certain amount of routine work and he can look for confidential information from him not otherwise likely to come to the ear of a European.

Such are the men who are the chief bulwark of public order in India. Their English officers are men who have been successful in competitive examinations of the Woolwich entrance standard and are drafted to India at about the age of 20. After two years' preliminary instruction and study of law and vernacular, they become assistant superintendents, and, after seven to ten years' service, superintendents in charge of districts. They soon become hoary with knowledge of the ways of the Indian world. They lead strenuous lives, travelling over their huge districts, inspecting police stations and outposts and generally engaging in "the prevention and detection of crime."

SUGGESTED REFORMS

Until public opinion is strong enough to check certain abuses which can be cured in no other way, we might meanwhile help the police a little more. Corruption can be mitigated in two ways—by strengthening the moral character and by raising salaries. Of the two, the latter is the easier and the more reliable. Salaries among the Indian police have been increased slightly within recent years, with beneficial results, but still a police-constable often earns no more pay than an unskilled labourer in the same district. It is usually impossible for the constable to support himself, his wife and his family, without adding by some means to his lawful income. The same holds good of the sub-inspectors, considering the higher class from which they are drawn.

Also a more extended use of mechanical devices would save the time, increase the efficiency, and render easier the supervisory work of the police. In most of the large cities of India, outside Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, there is no telephonic communication between police stations. Much energy is also wasted in conveying prisoners and treasure long miles on foot or by bullock-cart, when a motor-vehicle could perform the journey in a tenth of the time. Again; it is high time that the police were equipped with adequate firearms. At present the bulk of the armed police use an antique smoothbore, firing ball or buckshot.

One can go into every detail of police life and find the effects of financial starvation. Every officer and sepoy has to "make do." And during the process of making do he must continue to perform his duty, which is hard enough by itself. We can at least see that he is not harried by debt and anxiety. We cannot pay too high a price for his fidelity. The recent horrors of Sholapur show clearly that in small stations where there is no military support the lives of the English men, women, and children can be preserved only by the fidelity and sometimes by the self-sacrifice of the Indian police.

THAMES-SIDE BLAZE

FIREMEN BUSY ALL NIGHT AT SOUTHWARK

Throughout Monday night volumes of smoke, and at times sheets of flame, rose from the ruins of the riverside flour warehouse of Messrs. H. R. Perry and Sons, Commercial-road, Southwark, which was gutted by fire on Monday evening. Many firemen were engaged throughout the night in attacking the flames, which again and again broke out afresh and rose high into the air. Three injured firemen, Sub-officer Albert Armstrong, Charles Davies, and George Earl, of the London Fire Brigade Headquarters, are detained in Guy's Hospital. It was stated yesterday that they had passed a good night and were fairly comfortable.

At 8 a.m. yesterday, 13 hours after the outbreak, dense volumes of grey smoke were still coming from the building, on which hoses poured streams of water from all directions. People stood on Blackfriars Bridge watching the fire floats at work on the river. Outside the premises in Commercial-road were many lines of hosepipe. Escapes were reared around the building, and from the top of one a fireman directed a hose through the roof. One entrance to the wharf resembled a rushing river, through which firemen had to wade.

John Ross, a married man, who was knocked down by a motor-car while watching the fire from the Embankment on Monday night, died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital yesterday.

While at practice with the local police band at Hammersmith Police Station yesterday Police-constable Dunbar, who for some years has been attached to Shepherd's Bush section, had a seizure and died.

Political Speeches

THE DOMINANT ISSUE

MR. BALDWIN AND THE UNEMPLOYED

Mr. Baldwin, as Leader of the Conservative Party, was the guest of the 1912 Club (City of London) at its annual dinner at the Cannon Street Hotel last night. Mrs. Baldwin also attended. Sir Harry Goschen, acting for Lord Hunsdon, the president, was in the chair.

Mr. E. C. GRENFELL, M.P., proposing the toast of "The 1912 Club," said it was founded by Lord Hunsdon, whose absence owing to illness they all regretted.

Mr. R. R. RUTHERFORD replied.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the health of the leader of the Conservative Party, said Mr. Baldwin's fearless honesty, great devotion to duty, and wholehearted desire to work not only for the good of every class of the community in this country but for the good of the whole Empire, had endeared him to all supporters and friends, and had commanded the respect of his opponents. (Cheers.)

Mr. BALDWIN, who was warmly greeted on rising to respond, said that stress had been laid on the word loyalty. Without loyalty either to him or whoever might be his successor, whenever the successor might come, the Conservative Party could put up its shutters. (Cheers.) During his present tour he had been attacking Labour strongholds, and his meeting at Middlesborough the previous night was the finest he had yet experienced. The enthusiasm in that district for the Conservative policy would warm the hearts of the Club.

Mr. Baldwin continued:—I had intended to-night saying a number of things that would be useful, but not desirable to appear outside this room; but I must be careful, as what I say will be reported. I have many faults, but I have never washed the dirty linen of the party in public. It is not an easy task leading a party. Whether one's work be good or ill will not be known until after one is dead.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY

After the War we found ourselves facing a new democracy, and for the first time a suffrage, which was practically a manhood suffrage. One result of that has been that it has been perfectly impossible for organization alone to cope with the numbers, and elections take place far more in the dark than they did before the War. In a well-organized constituency then you could tell very often, within 2 per cent., what the result of an election was going to be, but now in nine cases out of ten I defy anybody to say what the result of an election, or the majority at an election, is going to be. I was afraid of one thing—not of our people, because in the long run they are all right—but I was afraid of the Socialist propaganda bringing in a Socialist Government with a clear majority before any of their leaders had had practical experience in government. I believed that to be the real danger, and I saw clearly that the greatest obstacle to that disaster, as I deemed it, was in our party, which was the largest of the three parties in the country; which was, on the whole, more homogeneous than either of the others, and which had a great tradition and was competent to hold the forts until the education of the country had proceeded a good deal farther than it had then. But it was essential to my mind that if our party was to fulfil that function it must keep itself absolutely clear from any entangling alliances with any other party in the country; it must remain the Unionist Party, or the Tory Party—a name we all love; it must not allow itself to be diluted in any direction.

The other thing was that it must face the future with a post-War mind, and not a pre-War mind, and that it must use every endeavour to attract to itself the young men, and—as the lesser includes the greater—the young women. Well, history will decide whether we have accomplished those two things in the last eight years. We have kept ourselves free from entangling alliances, and we have attracted to ourselves, I think, the best youth of the country. Witness the large number of our younger men in the House of Commons—men of whom any party might be proud; men whom other parties would rejoice to have; men in whose hands the future of our party will be assured. (Cheers.)

Mr. Baldwin went on to state that the party had plenty of old men, and plenty of young men, but it had a shortage, because of the War, of the men who ought to be coming on now in the leadership. Wherever one went was the man of 35 to 50 years of age who was trained, qualified and experienced that the country had need of. That was the generation which suffered most in the War, and they missed the men of that age more than ever. That was why many of the older men had got to carry on until the younger ones were ready. The sooner they were ready the better, he for one would be pleased. (Laughter.)

Speaking of the last General Election, Mr. Baldwin said that he had been blamed by many for it after it was all over, but, looking back, he was still convinced that the step was a right one to take for the future of the party. He made a declaration in 1923, to which he adhered to-day, that he saw no means of dealing with unemployment except by using the weapon of safeguarding. (Cheers.) Unemployment had dominated politics for the last eight years. In that election they failed to get help in quarters where they might not unreasonably have expected it. They were beaten, but not dishonoured. He did not mind confessing—and he did not in the least mind it going out—that the Conservative Party shone more in the hour of victory than in the hour of defeat. There were a lot of cold feet in the party in the winter of 1923. It might have been possible for one who had been longer in the saddle than he had been then to have rallied the party to fight on the programme a year after. It was beyond his power at that time. He might have broken it to pieces, and that was the reason for the very modified programme of safeguarding they drew up in 1923.

There might have been many causes for the defeat at the last election, but he thought the deepest cause lay in the fact that the dominant issue for eight years had been unemployment, and it was the great industrial Midlands and North that really suffered. It was not so much that the people in those districts hated the party, but it was that the long period of unemployment seemed to get no better, and they listened to the promises issued by their own fellows in the Socialist Party.

Mr. Baldwin continued:—

"Unemployment still dominates the situation. The Socialist promises boil down to this. In 12 months twice the number of women are out of work, and the total figures show an increase of 600,000. It has happened largely because they have done what I begged the electorate not to do. I asked them to leave industry alone. They have not done it. The danger of their Budget is great because the mere fact of our being the one country which has once more started an upward trend of taxation has knocked the remaining bit of hope and confidence out of the last business man who had it. That is the tragedy. It is hard lines on Mr. Thomas to be put up as the one scapegoat of the Government, to attempt a task difficult enough in all conscience at any time, and absolutely impossible so long as his Government pursue the policy they are pursuing at present. (Cheers.) So long as by their actions and words they throw the industrial community into a state of uncertainty, so long will they have to face this dreadful toll of unemployment, and, so far from our seeing it go down, it will go up, and up, and up. How do we propose to fight the evil of unemployment? First, by drastic economy; secondly, by safeguarding; and thirdly, by freer trade in the Empire. (Cheers.) All these things hang on one another; the British Empire has to visualize itself more and more and act more and more as a unit."

LORD INCHCAPE, replying to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. R. R. RUTHERFORD, said that the business men of this country were seriously perturbed by the way things were trending. The idea of the left wing of the present Government seemed to be to destroy all individualism, all incentive to brain work, and all who were industrious and frugal were to be ruthlessly despoiled by direct taxation while they lived, and by death and succession duties when they died. In this way industry would be deprived of all capital, and if the policy was carried out it would mean the downfall of the British Empire.

Those present included:—

Lady Goschen, Lord Kylsant, Lord Greenway, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Alderman Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Mrs. Greenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Hubbard, Mr. Vivian Smith, Sir Hamilton Benn, Sir Stanley Machin, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Mr. A. E. L. Stanyer, Sir Lullman and Lady Pound, Mr. and Mrs. Rush W. Reeves, Mr. Gerald H. Edwards, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., Sir William H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Sale, Sir Charles Campbell McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clifton-Brown, Major Guy M. Kindersley, Sir Percy Simmons, Captain Bertram W. Mills, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Stern, Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. Ian T. D. Kirkpatrick, Sir James Portescue-Flannery, Colonel Ben Bathurst, the Rev. W. H. Bayley, Sir Reginald and Lady Bennett, Captain Gerald and Mrs. Coningham, Major J. and Mrs. Cremlyn, Mr. Charles and Mrs. Crossingham, Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. N. Gamble, Captain C. K. Greenway, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Jack, the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Newsham-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Nordon, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Peters.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON FREE TRADE

REFERENDUM A "SMOKE SCREEN"

Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Dame Margaret Lloyd George, spoke at a Lancashire free trade demonstration in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, last night.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that he had come to examine certain proposals which had been submitted by the Conservative Party to the judgment of the country, dealing with trade, commerce, and industry. What did they mean? "We are invited as a nation," said Mr. Lloyd George, "to throw over a fiscal system to which our industries and commerce have adapted themselves for over 80 years. They are asking us to overthrow a fiscal system which had made us the richest country in Europe, given us the greatest international trade in the world, and which has built up the greatest international marine in the world. This enables us to pay better wages to our workmen even now than any of our rivals in Europe.

"The argument for free trade would be powerful if it were merely material. It is the first substantial contribution made by a great people to fraternity among nations. I say in all solemnity now that if the nations of Europe had been free-traders with each other in 1914 there would have been no war.

"M. Briand has launched a scheme for a European Federation. It is a great scheme. I venture to say that as long as the nations of Europe make, maintain, and multiply tariffs against each other that ideal of a European Federation will be futile and negative. This is a real parting of the ways. It means going back 85 years—a sad thing for the country that has been known throughout the world as the pioneers of three great causs.

"Once you put on tariffs it is not easy to get them off. It is not like growing a beard to put on a tariff. Tariffs get into your blood, into the bone, sinew, the heart of a nation, once you put them on. Let us reflect and consider before we take this very grave step. There are two ways of defending free trade, by argument and reason and by showing that the free-trade system is capable of dealing successfully and effectively with all the social and economic evils of the day and more effectively than any other system.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT IMPOTENCE

"I regret that the Labour Government is in danger of letting down free trade by impotence. I hope before it is too late that the Government will grip the situation. With the resources at our command we are in a better position to cope with those evils than any other country in the world."

At the General Election, Mr. Lloyd George proceeded, the Liberal proposals for dealing with unemployment met with a good deal of scoffing from Labour candidates. On Monday night in the House of Commons speaker after speaker said to the Government, "Why don't you try the Liberal proposals?" Now it was being realized that those schemes were practicable and the only schemes for dealing with the situation. Free trade was capable of dealing successfully and thoroughly with all the difficulties we were confronted with as a nation. He remembered four, if not five, attacks on free trade. Each time it was said that circumstances had changed. Nothing had changed except the name for protection. There were the names "reciprocity," "fair trade," "Imperial preference," "safeguarding," and now "Empire free trade." (Laughter.) There were three characteristics common to all the attacks on free trade. They were always started in a period of depression when the nation was in despair, seeking relief anyhow. When trade revived the agitation would wilt away. Each of those attacks had always sprung to life when there was electoral depression in the Tory Party. In 1923 Mr. Baldwin said he had the only cure for unemployment—protection. In 1924 there was the same unemployment, but nothing about the only cure. They had found the Zinovieff Letter. Nothing was heard of general tariffs, but unemployment ran up to 1,500,000 in one year. They had little things like gas mantles and silk stockings; the big industries were left out. In each case they would never tell them positively and definitely what they meant to do. There was no responsible leader who had made it clear what it was we were voting upon. If protection was a good thing, why all this secretiveness and slyness about it?

LORD BEAVERBROOK

Lord Beaverbrook was quite straightforward. He said that you could not have Empire free trade without taxing food and raw materials. He said he would tax iron and steel, wheat, and raw cotton. If they put up the price of iron and steel they could benefit an industry, but they hit others. "We know where we are with Lord Beaverbrook, but where is Mr. Baldwin? He is for a referendum. Lord Beaverbrook has said that a referendum should be a spear and not a shield. As a matter of fact it is neither. A referendum is a smoke screen."

It was said that the War had changed everything. In what respect had it changed everything? Was there any lack of unity in the Empire to be made up in the War? India was full of trouble to-day. If they gave her Empire free trade that trouble would be intensified a hundredfold.

Did free trade fail in the War? British shipping, industries, credit, and financial resources saved the Allies from shattering ruin and starvation. (Cheers.) They were all built up under free trade. After the War we were the only country in Europe that paid 20s. in the pound. We were liquidating our debts while the great protectionist countries were asking to be let off with paying half or a third of what they borrowed from us. Things are bad; it was always the case after a great war. We, with the greatest international trade in the world, were bound to suffer most, but we were pulling through. Our export trade now was 18 per cent. better than it was nine years ago. We needed a stout heart, a clear and cool head, and a clear vision. Let us see that our misfortunes were treated as opportunities. Let us reconstruct our industries, develop our national resources, and Great Britain would emerge from this crisis firmer and more potent for good among the nations than ever in her great story in the past.

TRADE WITH SOVIET

THE REQUIRED CREDITS STATED

Mr. S. Bron, the chairman of the trade delegation of Soviet Russia in Great Britain, made a statement at Bush House yesterday on trading relations between this country and the U.S.S.R.

He said that, owing to a "lack of mutual understanding" in the past, British firms had not hitherto benefited to the full extent from the "reconstruction work that is proceeding in the Soviet Union." There were excellent possibilities for a number of British industries to increase their trade. Russia recently bought a first consignment of tractors in Great Britain and the tests conducted had proved them to the entire satisfaction of the importing organizations. Orders had also been placed during the last few months for chemicals, electrical, and other machinery equipment which amounted to several million pounds in value.

The question of credits, Mr. Bron said, was of great importance. Considering that Russian purchases consisted largely of equipment for industry, which only paid for its own cost after several years work, more liberal terms and longer periods of credits were essential for the placing of such orders. Purchases were at the present time artificially restricted by the limits set to credit facilities. For the normal development of trading relations it was also essential to disperse the "mist and misunderstanding created in the minds of British manufacturers and business men by the anti-Soviet propaganda persistently carried on by interested parties."

Mr. Bron was asked whether he was buying armaments in this country. When he replied, "What do you mean by armaments?" it was suggested to him that he was seeking to purchase tanks. This he agreed was correct. In reply to other questions, Mr. Bron said that if credits could be arranged he could place orders for British machinery and other goods to the extent of £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 in the course of a year. For steel two years' credit was required, for agricultural machinery and equipment three years' credit, and for shipbuilding equipment four years' credit.

Asked whether he could give long-term credits in respect of purchases from Russia he indicated that the position was not analagous to the buying of machinery and equipment. Russia paid cash for raw materials.

ART IN THE DARK AGES

We understand that the statement that members of the National Art-Collections Fund are admitted to the Exhibition of Art in the Dark Ages in Europe, at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, is incorrect. Admission to the Exhibition is by invitation of the members of the Club only.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD ON ROADSIDE

BODY IDENTIFIED

The woman whose body was found by the side of the main road between Altrincham and Stockport on Sunday morning has been identified as Carrie Whitehouse, also known as Clarice Wilson, believed to be from London.

As was stated in *The Times* yesterday, the body when found was without shoes or stockings, and there were no marks of violence on the body, nor any signs of a struggle. Yesterday a pair of woman's shoes were discovered in a field near the place where the body was found.

No time was lost by the Cheshire police in calling in the aid of Scotland Yard, whose help was sought in the first instance with a view to getting the woman identified. The possibility of her having been murdered led the Chief Constable to ask for officers to be sent from London, and Chief-inspector Helby and Detective-sergeant Rees were at once instructed to go to Cheadle. Here they took charge of the investigations.

Among those who visited the mortuary to which the body was taken, was a Gorton dressmaker, who identified it as that of a woman for whom she recently made a dress. After looking at the body, the dressmaker, who was accompanied by another woman and a man, collapsed, and a considerable time elapsed before she was brought round. The party remained at the house of the mortuary keeper for some time while statements were made. The women and the man later went to Cheadle police station, where further statements were taken.

It was expected that the inquest would be opened to-day and adjourned after evidence had been given of the finding of the body, and that certain organs of the stomach have been sent for analysis. Difficulty has been found, however, in securing in the village of Sharston Green a room large enough for the inquiry, which may not be opened before to-morrow or Friday. The proceedings will be conducted by Mr. J. A. K. Ferns, coroner for the Stockport district.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TO AUSTRALIA

SERVICE EXTENDED

The wireless telephone service opened between London and Sydney at the beginning of this month has now been extended to six European countries on the one hand and to most parts of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales on the other. Several more countries are likely to arrange for the Australian service shortly.

The extension of the service on the Australian side is subject to tests. That is, a call for any Australian town with which connexion has not previously been made must await a trial call to that town for the purpose of proving that satisfactory communication can be established. On the European side the service is now available in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Denmark, and it will soon be extended to Sweden, Norway, Poland, Danzig, and Luxembourg. Facilities have also been given to the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland.

In all these cases communication is obtained through London, which connects the long-distance calls with the outward station at Rugby and the inward station at Baldock, Herts. The service so far has been very successful; the traffic, in either direction, has been at least as heavy as was expected.

SCIENTISTS' TALK BY WIRELESS

Sir Ernest Rutherford, President of the Royal Society of Great Britain, spoke by wireless telephone from his residence in Cambridge early last evening to the members of the Royal Society of Canada who were assembled for their annual meeting at Montreal.

His address, which lasted about 12 minutes, was conveyed by the all-British route, first by the Post Office line to Bodmin whence it was transmitted by the Marconi beam system direct to Montreal. At its conclusion Professor Eve, president of the Royal Society of Canada, Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, and Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, all spoke to Sir Ernest Rutherford, who learned that his remarks had been distinctly heard.

Sir Ernest in his address included greetings to the Montreal meeting and references to the growth of science in this country and Canada, and to his former association as a professor with McGill University. The speech was broadcast in Canada.

THE SALE ROOM

A HOLBEIN PORTRAIT

Hurcomb's picture sale at Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday, was noteworthy in that it contained a small portrait on panel, 19¼in. by 13¼in., of a gentleman in dark blue slashed dress, white collar and cuffs, a large jewelled black hat, by Holbein, which fetched £4,600, the purchaser being Mr. F. T. Sabin, of Bond-street. A small portrait of Mrs. Prior, 1785, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, an oval, 10in. by 8¼in., stated to have been formerly the property of Melton Prior, the famous artist and War correspondent—£330 (J. A. Lewis); A. Cooper, portrait of Tom Rounding, in scarlet coat, Master of the Epping Hunt, on his celebrated hunter Scaramouche, in a landscape with three foxhounds, 29in. by 29in. —£290 (Ellis and Smith); and J. M. Combette, interior and gentleman playing a spinet and a boy making a fishing net, 19¼in. by 22¼in.—£140 (Williams).

ANTIQUITIES AND BOOKS

Sotheby's held three sales yesterday, two of which, books and engravings, began on Monday. The third was the first of a two-days' sale of Egyptian and classical antiquities, the property of a collector, the total being £1,780. The more important lots were among the wooden objects, a panel of the Sixth Dynasty, 22in. by 7¼in., representing in low relief a stout, elderly man with wig and a long kilt, the left hand grasping a Kherp sceptre—£260; and a terminal in the form of a front part of a couchant lion—£98 (both bought by Cairn). An Egyptian bronze of a large cat's head, with a scarabeus on the forehead—£50 (Lincoln); and another of a large Ibis, 13in. from beak to tail—£102 (Carlyle).

Among the books from various sources were:—C. Bronte, "Villette," 1853, first edition in original cloth, £35; Montaigne, "Essayes," translated by J. Florio, 1603, with two leaves of errata at the end, but without the leaf of verses by S. Daniell, £128 (both bought by Quaritch); C. J. Apperley, "The Life of a Sportsman," 1842, wanting two plates, £47 (Maggs); Thackeray, "The Snob," 1829, a set made up of various editions, £56 (Spencer); Darwin, "Origin of Species," 1859, first edition, £53 (Quaritch); R. Ackermann, "The Microcosm of London," 1808-10, £70; and Lord Byron, "Don Juan," 1819, fine uncut copy of the first edition in the original boards, £36 (both bought by Messrs. Maggs).

The two days' sale of old engravings brought £1,463, and included "L'Amant surpris," after F. J. Schall by C. M. Descourtis, £95 (Birkett).

AIRMAN'S TROPHIES STOLEN

Captain C. D. Barnard, the airman, who recently flew with the Duchess of Bedford to South Africa, had his house in Monmouth-road, Bayswater, visited by thieves on Monday night. They took away a number of presentation articles given to Captain Barnard in connexion with his recent England-South Africa flight. Mrs. Barnard said that Captain Barnard and she were out dining and the house was empty. When they returned they found the front door forced open and their sheep-dog Dan doped. She added: "My husband is very upset about the loss of a gold cup presented to him by Lord Wakefield as a memento of his flight to India. The burglars also removed a gift from the Duchess of Bedford, a number of presentation articles in connexion with his various flights, and almost all my jewelry, amounting in all to well over £1,000."

HOMES FOR YOUTHS

The Dean of St. Paul's will speak at a meeting on behalf of a movement known as "H.Y.E.L.M.," to be held at the Mansion House on Friday, at 4 p.m., when the Lord Mayor will preside. "H.Y.E.L.M." (the letters of which stand for Hostels for Youthful Employees of Limited Means) is a movement founded some three years ago to provide inexpensive homes for youths forced at an early age to be solely dependent upon their generally small earnings without any possibility of help from their parents or other sources. It caters particularly for youths from public and secondary schools at charges varying from 15s. to 25s. a week for full board-residence. The president is Lord Ebbisham. The registered office of the movement is at 53, Carleton-road, London, N.7.

L.C.C. AND HOUSING

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AT BECONTREE

At yesterday's meeting of the London County Council Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the Improvements Committee, stated that he hoped to bring up a report on the Charing Cross and Waterloo Bridges question at the first meeting after the Whitsun recess. Major R. I. Tasker, the chairman of the Council, presided.

SIR PERCY SIMMONS submitted a report of the Improvements Committee (details of which appeared in *The Times* of May 19) recommending the adoption of a revised scheme drawn up by the Ministry of Transport for dealing with the traffic difficulties at the Elephant and Castle. Sir Percy Simmons said the Improvements Committee proposed to consider the matter further, and in particular to consider whether it would be possible to retain some of the most expensive properties while securing a lay-out of the area that would be reasonably satisfactory from the architectural point of view. Provision had been included in the estimated cost of the scheme for the formation of a system of subways so that pedestrians could reach the inner semi-circle. The Minister of Transport had stated that he was prepared, subject to Treasury approval, to contribute 75 per cent. of the cost of an agreed scheme on the understanding that it was proceeded with as early as possible. It was proposed to embody the scheme in a late Bill in the present Session of Parliament, which should go through before the House rose in July. He hoped there was no opposition—he had heard of none—because if there was there could be no possibility of the Bill passing.

The Council adopted the report.

BECONTREE SCHEME

The Housing Committee recommended an expenditure of £2,115,000 on the further development of Becontree by the erection of 4,500 houses and flats. The demand for fresh tenancies still greatly exceeded the supply of houses, there being some 2,700 names on the waiting list. Out of about 17,800 completed houses on the estate there were at present only 20 empty.

Mr. CULPIN, criticizing the report, said that by reason of the slowing up of development some time ago each house would cost the Council more. They would have to pay £470, whereas the figure should have been nearer £400, had the work gone on.

SIR CECIL LEVITA said that Becontree had suffered from "indigestion," and it was necessary and right to slow down at the time. For the last year before the slowing down commenced the Council had the greatest difficulty in getting tenants for the larger houses, with the result that people who were not Londoners were housed at the cost of London rates. He was delighted that the situation at Becontree was now such with regard to roads and drainage, about which there had been difficulty with the local authority, that the Council could go on again with a view to finishing off the estate. Industries were settling alongside the estate.

Mr. DENCE, the chairman, also said that the postponement was wise, and the Council adopted the report.

On another report of the Housing Committee, dealing with housing facilities north of the Thames, SIR WILLIAM RAY said that something more would be heard on the subject within the next few weeks. They were wanting to see whether the London and North Eastern Railway intended to electrify its lines. If proper facilities for electricity were available and there was a demand for working-class accommodation, the London County Council would be prepared to go forward. They must, however, find some place where there were such facilities. Traffic and housing were more interrelated than some people seemed to think.

Mr. DENCE said that the London and North Eastern system had five branch lines serving three London termini. It was of the greatest importance, if London's housing needs were to be met, that that sector of the Metropolis should have ample traffic facilities. He hoped to be able to tell the Council something on the subject before the summer recess.

NATIONAL SAFETY FIRST CONFERENCE

OPENING TO-DAY BY THE DUKE OF YORK

Lord Brentford, President of the National Safety First Association, last night received upwards of 300 representatives and guests at a dinner held in the Exchange Station Hotel, Liverpool, in connexion with the National Safety First Conference, which will be opened in Liverpool to-day by the Duke of York.

After the opening to-day Mr. G. Stevenson Taylor, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, will read a paper on "The Chief Causes of Industrial Accidents and the Value of Education as a Means of Prevention." At another session, to be presided over by Lord Brentford, Sir Henry Maybury will speak on "The Development of Roads and Road Transport, with Special Reference to the Prevention of Accidents."

To-morrow Sir Felix Pole will speak on "Organized Accident Prevention," and Mr. John Beard, chairman of the T.U.C. General Council, on "How to Secure the Cooperation of Operatives in Accident Prevention." Lord Ponsonby will preside at a public session, when papers will be read by Mr. R. Beveridge, of Edinburgh, and Mr. T. R. Howard Roberts, Town Clerk of Hull. A "Safety First" film will be shown to school children, and fire drill without previous rehearsal will take place in various parts of the city.

ENGLISH MAYORS' VISIT TO FRANCE

Seven Lord Mayors, 36 Mayors, and over 200 aldermen, councillors, town clerks, and sheriffs will arrive in Paris from different parts of England on May 28. They are taking part in the municipal visit organized by the United Associations of Great Britain and France, of which Lord Derby is president. It will be the largest assembly of its kind that has ever taken place in France.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow) and Lady Waterlow will head the London visitors, and other cities and towns and boroughs represented will be:—

Westminster, Manchester, Kensington, Winchester, York, Worthing, Gloucester, Paddington, Hove, Cambridge, Hastings, Leamington, Keighley, Derby, Rye, Inverness, Maidstone, Folkestone, Exeter, Birmingham, and Hornsey.

"Lord Derby is making the visit possible," said Captain Townroe, "and the whole thing is under his auspices."

EX-SERVICE MEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

The report of the Civil Service Commissioners on the year 1929 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d.) states that during the year the number of posts filled by the agency of the Commissioners was 13,884. For admission to the Home Civil Service either special recommendations or certificates not preceded by a special recommendation were issued in favour of 4,185 men who had served in the Forces; of that number 3,968 served during the Great War. The total includes 204 men who had already been certificated since their War service, so that the number of ex-Service men newly admitted to the established Civil Service was 3,981. The total also includes 68 men who had already been certificated, but as at the time of that certification they had no War service they are reckoned among the newly admitted ex-Service men. The fees for candidature paid in the year ended March 31, 1929, amounted to £27,625. In 1928 the fees amounted to £28,867.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond held a committee meeting at Mulberry House, Smith-square, yesterday in connexion with the dinner at the Mansion House on June 12 which she is organizing in aid of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital. The meeting was followed by tea. Among those present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond (chairman), the Countess of Pembroke (deputy-chairman), Lady Floyd (vice-chairman), Mrs. Ernald Ansom, the Hon. Denis Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sutcliffe, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Domville, the Hon. Mrs. John Gretton, Mrs. Herman Lebus, Mrs. Ormond Lawson-Johnston, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Lady Coxen, the Countess of Lisburne, Lady Diana Gibb, Mrs. H. H. Haldin, Mrs. D'Arcy Stevens, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Max Mayer, Lady Dunn, Mrs. Arthur Rye, Mrs. Cameron Head, Lady Hamond-Graeme, Lady Calefax, the Earl of Bective, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Lady Samson, Mr. and Mrs. John Drinkwater, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Lady Patricia Moore, Lady Ravensdale, and Sir Harry McGowan.

Mgr. Seipel, the late Chancellor of Austria, after having been received at noon in audience by the Regent of HUNGARY last night, addressed a distinguished audience at the Royal Hungarian Society of Foreign Affairs, presided over by Count Albert Apponyi. The subject of his lecture was "The League of Nations as the Starting-point of Peace Work."

OLYMPIC GAMES

BROKEN TIME PAYMENT REJECTED

BERLIN, May 20.—Great Britain's defence of amateurism in sport triumphed at this afternoon's meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, when the Swedish and Finnish motions seeking to establish the principle of broken time payment were rejected by 18 votes to 4. The minority consisted of Sweden, Finland, Holland, and Switzerland.

Twenty-three countries were represented by 50 delegates at the meeting, but each country had only one vote. That the Swedish and Finnish motions were rejected by such an unexpectedly large majority was undoubtedly due chiefly to the clear indication by Mr. Barnard in his speech on behalf of the Amateur Athletic Association of England that Great Britain would withdraw from the Federation if such proposals were carried, and that no compromise was possible in this matter. Mr. Barnard, in his speech, which followed those of Swedish and Finnish delegates, supporting their motion, declared that the Amateur Athletic Association of England was firmly of opinion that amateur sport must be carried on as sport for sport's sake, and that there must be no undermining of foundations on which amateur sport had been built up, and further that there must be no loosening of the scheme of statutes defining the amateur status.

The Amateur Athletic Association of England asked the Federation to assert and make clear for all time that in no circumstances whatsoever will the Federation permit or allow payment or compensation to any competitor in any Olympic Games or international matches for loss of time or wages, directly or indirectly, in any guise whatsoever. The Amateur Athletic Association of England asked the Federation to throw out the Swedish and Finnish proposals without the slightest concession in any shape or form, and, added Mr. Barnard, the Federation's decision was one which would decide its future, for no governing body of amateur athletic sport which desires to carry on and promote sport for sport's sake could possibly remain in affiliation if such proposals were carried.

Mr. Barnard's decisive stand was supported by American, French, Danish, German, and South African delegates.

The suggestion of a Dutch delegate that a committee should be appointed to examine the question, was opposed by Mr. Barnard, who said he could accept no compromise, and demanded a vote, which was then taken. On the result being announced the British motion was withdrawn, and the meeting passed on to other items on the agenda.—*Reuter.*

SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE

ATTITUDE OF THE AIR MINISTRY

The Air Ministry has informed the Royal Aero Club that it is willing to lend any of the seaplanes which took part in last year's Schneider Trophy race to the makers or to any other responsible organization for use in next year's Schneider Trophy race, provided that the machines are adequately insured. The letter also announces that the Ministry will not allow any Service pilots to take part in the race.

Until the end of July—up to which time challenges may be received—there can be no certainty as to whether or not the race will take place in 1931. The decision of the Air Ministry not to make itself responsible for the English team of next year means that either the aircraft constructors or the Royal Aero Club itself would have to arrange for the defence of the trophy should England be challenged. The long period of practice and the need to insure the machines would make this an expensive undertaking. So far there has been no definite announcement of a challenge from any country.

Captain Sidney Herbert, M.P. for Scarborough and Whitby, has decided not to seek re-election in consequence of his illness. The executive of the local Conservative Association will meet next Saturday, and it is expected that Mr. Paul Latham will be adopted as prospective candidate.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR, BUT CLOUDY

Meteorological Office, May 20

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—From an anticyclone off our south-west coasts a wedge of high pressure extends to Norway, while a complex low-pressure system on the Eastern Atlantic is moving north-eastwards. Weather will be cloudy generally, with drizzle or rain in the West and North.

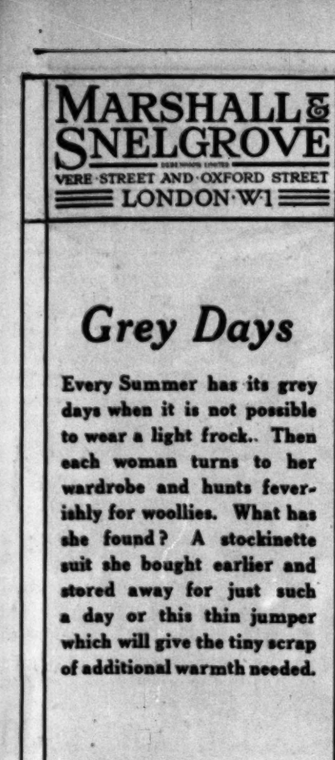
Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., AND N.E., MIDLANDS, E., W., AND N., S.E. SCOTLAND. —Wind north-westerly, light or moderate, backing; mainly fair, but probably considerable amount of cloud; moderate temperature.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

Grey Days

Every Summer has its grey days when it is not possible to wear a light frock. Then each woman turns to her wardrobe and hunts feverishly for woollies. What has she found? A stockinette suit she bought earlier and stored away for just such a day or this thin jumper which will give the tiny scrap of additional warmth needed.



INEXPENSIVE STOCKINETTE THREE-PIECE, with Milanese Jumper in contrasting colour, which can be worn inside skirt. In Navy/Natural, Black / White, Beige / Dawn, Shagreen / Lt. Natural, Paris Blue/Silver. Price 5½ gns

Sent on Approval.

LISLE JUMPER for wear in the tropics, with collar and vest opening or V neck. In pretty Pastel colours. Price 15/6

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 20

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) and Sir Percy Loraine, Bt. (High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan) had audiences of The King this morning.

Sir William Llewellyn (President of the Royal Academy of Arts) and Mr. Walter Lamb (Secretary) were received by His Majesty and submitted the business of the Institution.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, and attended by the Lady Ampthill and Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., visited the Spring Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, this afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 20

The Prince of Wales received this morning Sir Percy Loraine, Bt. (His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan), General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C., and Lieut.-Colonel K. A. Anderson (The Seaforth Highlanders).

His Royal Highness, attended by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter, was present at the Annual Luncheon given in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund at the Savoy Hotel to-day.

The Prince of Wales gave a Dinner Party this evening. The following is a list of His Royal Highness's guests:—

The Duchess of Norfolk, The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, The Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, The Lord and Lady Weir, The Right Hon. Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, The Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Sir James Barrie, Bt., Ethel Lady Pearson, The Dean of Windsor, Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Pulteney, Major-General G. S. and Mrs. Clive, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Elliot, and Mr. Hugh Lloyd Thomas (Asst. Private Secretary to His Royal Highness).

The Lord Thomson received an invitation but was unavoidably prevented from being present.

145, PICCADILLY, MAY 20

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, left London this morning for Liverpool.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn expect to return to 68, Mount-street from Ireland at the end of the month.

The Marquess of Hartington, who recently left for Ireland, expects to be away for about a month.

The Rev. the Marquess of Normanby and the Marchioness of Normanby will return to 90, Eaton-square on Monday from Mulgrave Castle, Whitby.

The Earl and Countess of Elgin, who have taken 115, Eaton-square, will arrive there on Thursday.

The Countess of Dunraven has arrived at 5, Seymour-street, W., from Ireland.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie will return this week to 5, Stafford-mansions, Buckingham-gate, for the summer.

Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell returned to 3, Cambridge-gate on Monday from Warren Wood, Crowborough.

Lord Forres returned from the United States yesterday.

Lord Shuttleworth and the Hon. Rachel Kaye-Shuttleworth have left the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, for Barbon Manor, Carnforth.

Lord and Lady Templemore expect to return to 26, Norfolk-crescent at the beginning of next month.

General the Hon. Sir Herbert and Lady Lawrence, who have been cruising in the Mediterranean, will return to 32, Rutland-gate on Friday.

Lady Leighton arrived in England from Basra on Monday, and has returned to Loton Park.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stewart Symes is arriving from Aden to-morrow, May 22, and will join Lady Symes at 6, Torgardens, W.8. (Telephone, Western 0521.)

Sir Seymour King, who has been on a Mediterranean cruise, will return to 25, Cornwall-gardens on Saturday.

Sir Frank and Lady Meyer have moved to 20, Portman-court, Portman-square, which will be their permanent address in future. (Telephone, Welbeck 1237.)

Sir Ian Malcolm returned to 57, Onslow-square yesterday from Paris.

Sir Harry Goschen will leave to-day for America.

Among recent arrivals at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, are Lord Justice and Mrs. Andrews, from Maxwell Court, Comber, Co. Down, and Bishop Frodsham and Mrs. Frodsham, from The Vicarage, Halifax.

Mme. Masaryk, who expected to return to London yesterday, has changed her plans and will return early next week.

A reception will be given for Dr. G. Claridge Druce, F.R.S., at the Grand Central Hotel, London, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, at 3 p.m. on Friday, May 23, when Viscount Grey of Fallodon will give an address.

Mrs. W. J. Locke is staying for some time with Lady Hulton, 50, Upper Brook-street, W.1.

Mrs. Louis Moriarty tenders heartfelt thanks to those good friends whose understanding letters and beautiful flowers have been so helpful in her sorrow.

The King has granted to Mr. Philip Sheehy Morris, authority for him and his issue to use the surname of Keating in addition to and after that of Morris, and to bear the arms of Keating quarterly in the first and fourth quarters with those of Morris.

The annual dinner of the Latin-American Society will take place on June 25. Names of guests, and other details, will be announced later.

We have to announce the death, at Viareggio, of Margherita Contessa Alliata, wife of Robert Charles Piercy, of Villino, Alliata, Viareggio, and Macomer, Sardinia.

LUNCHEONS

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress gave a luncheon party at the Mansion House to welcome Sir William J. M. Burton, the new Alderman of Tower Ward, and Lady Burton.

The company included:—

Alderman Sir George Truscott, Sir John Hindley, Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall, Sir Louis Newton, Mrs. Wheatley, Sir Alfred and Lady Bower, Sir William Pryce, Mrs. Norman Pryce, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Sir Charles and Lady Batho, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Jenks, Mr. Alderman Greenaway, Sir William and Lady Baddeley, Mr. Alderman and Miss Sandle, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Collett, Mr. Alderman and Miss Howell, Mr. Alderman Jacobs, Sir Percy and Lady Vincent, Sir Harold and Lady Downer, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs. Neal, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, Under-Sheriff Deighton, Under-Sheriff and Mrs. Champneys, the Chamberlain and the Hon. Lady Pollock, the Town Clerk, Janies and Mrs. Sherwell Cooper, Judge and Mrs. Hosman Gregory, Colonel Sir Hugh and Lady Turnbull, the Comptroller and Mrs. Crowther Smith, the Remembrancer and Mrs. Aspinall, the City Solicitor and Mrs. Pickford, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. Francis Fernan, Mr. W. G. Green, the Rev. T. Wellard, the Rev. J. H. J. and Mrs. Ellison, Colonel Cecil Prank, Mr. A. F. O. Holt, Mr. S. Richards, Major A. E. Wood, Captain D. F. Maxse, Mr. W. T. Boston, and Sir William Soulsby.

THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald entertained at luncheon at 10, Downing-street yesterday the following guests:—Herr Fritz Kreisler, Sir John and Lady Lavery, Sir Landon and Lady Ronald, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Mark Hambourg, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Morgan, Mr. Powell, Miss Powell, and Miss Byvoets.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY AND THE HON. MRS. ALEXANDER ERSKINE

A marriage has been arranged between the Right Rev. Frederic L. Deane, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, and Irene, widow of the Rev. the Hon. Alexander Erskine and daughter of the late Bishop of Glasgow and the Hon. Mrs. Campbell.

THE HON. A. B. MONEY-COUTTS AND MISS M. HOBHOUSE

The marriage arranged between the Hon. Alexander Burdett Money-Coutts and Miss Mary Hobhouse will take place at All Saints' Church, Oakhill, on Tuesday, June 24, at 2 o'clock.

THE HON. CHARLES RUSSELL AND MISS BAIRD

The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, of 7, Hyde Park-gate, S.W., and Mollie, elder daughter of Mr. M. P. Baird and the late Mrs. Baird, of Willaston (Wirral), Cheshire, and formerly of Calcutta.

MR. J. S. SCHREIBER AND MISS DENT

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Schreiber and Miss Maureen Dent will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, at 2.15 o'clock on Thursday, June 26.

CAPTAIN E. KING KING AND MISS M. U. HEYGATE

The marriage arranged between Captain E. King King and Miss M. U. Heygate will take place on July 4, at 2 p.m., at St. Mary's, Humber.

MR. R. H. DOWLER AND MISS HENEY

The engagement is announced between Reginald Hugh Dowler, elder son of the late Herbert George Dowler, of Shanghai, and Mrs. Dowler, 25, FitzGeorge-avenue, W.14, and Gladys Parr (Peg), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Parr Heney, of Orchardhead, Rosyth.

MR. B. STEVENS AND MISS WALLERS

The engagement is announced between Mr. Basil Stevens, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert William Stevens, of Shandon, Eaton-road, Sutton, and Miss Phyllis Rosemary Wallers, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wallers, of Abbotsford, Albion-road, Sutton.

MR. R. H. STACEY AND MISS HUTCHINSON

An engagement is announced between Reginald Howard Stacey, late King Edward's Horse and Royal Flying Corps, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stacey, of Washington, Sussex, and Margaret Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson, of Aldingham Hall, Ulverston.

MR. G. N. MASKELL AND MISS E. K. FORDE

The engagement is announced between Gerald Nye Maskell, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Maskell, of 4, Lyall-street, S.W.1, and Elisabeth Kathleen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Forde, of Budd's Burghclere, Newbury.

MR. G. S. COLLING AND MISS K. M. BARLING

The marriage arranged between Mr. George S. Colling and Miss Kathleen M. Barling will take place at St. Peter's Church, Snailwell, Newmarket, on Monday, June 16, at 2 o'clock. All friends will be welcome.

MARRIAGE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. E. WILLOUGHBY AND MISS M. E. FAULKNER-WILKINSON

The marriage took place yesterday at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, of Brigadier-General Michael Edward Willoughby, late 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), only son of the late Lieutenant-General Michael Weekes Willoughby, of Cheltenham, and the late Mrs. Willoughby, and Miss Muriel Ethel Faulkner-Wilkinson, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Faulkner-Wilkinson, 68th (Durham) Light Infantry, and the late Mrs. Wilkinson. The Rev. R. W. de la Poer Beresford-Peirse (the vicar) officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. Robert Clarke, wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin and georgette with a short train and long sleeves. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of pink-tinted sweet peas and lilies of the valley. She was attended by one little girl, Miss Jocelyn Gavin, who wore a short frock of pink crêpe de Chine patterned with tiny forget-me-nots, with a wide berthe collar caught in front with a small bunch of real forget-me-nots. She also wore a pink Victorian bonnet tied with pink ribbons. Major Algernon Willoughby (cousin of the bridegroom) was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the Palace Hotel, Lancaster-gate, when among the guests were:—

Lady Rees-Davies, Mrs. Bushe, General and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Cazalet Harrison, Miss Cazalet Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Cazalet Harrison, Colonel and Mrs. Edward Anderson, Mrs. Leggett Anderson, Miss Margot Anderson, Lady Bax-Ironside, Miss Willoughby, Miss Hyde Harrison, Colonel Phipps, Mr. E. H. Christian, Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Robert Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Winmill, Mrs. F. R. Burrow, Mrs. Lewthwaite, Miss J. Lewthwaite, Mrs. Osborne, Miss Bolton, Mrs. George Buchanan, Miss Neva Pane, Mrs. W. Clarke Fisher, Mrs. Herbert Higgin, Miss Ida Clark, Miss Steward, Mrs. W. F. Peel, Mr. A. T. Peel, and Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby West.

The honeymoon is being spent in Switzerland, and the bride wore a travelling suit of blue crêpe.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jennings took place at St. Mary's, Cadogan-street, yesterday. Father Sich officiated. The child received the names Kathleen Patricia. The godparents were Mrs. Percy Lea, Mrs. Archibald Hay, Mr. I. W. Killam, and Mr. Julian Sorsbie.

DANCES

MRS. GUY FEILDEN

The Hon. Mrs. Guy Feilden gave a dance last night for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Feilden, at 20, New Cavendish-street (lent by the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Brand). The house was decorated with roses, and the Clifford Essex Band played. Among those who gave dinner parties for the dance were:—

The Countess of Mexborough, Viscountess Hampden, Lady Theresa Fletcher, Lady Cynthia Sleeor, Lady Stephenson, the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Baring, Mrs. Randle Feilden, Mrs. Ulric Thynne, Mrs. John Buchan, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. W. Ellice, and Mrs. C. Phillimore.

Among those who accepted invitations to the dance were:—

The Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Angela Scott, Countess Buxton and Lady Alethea Buxton, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Brand, the Hon. Roger and Mrs. Brand, the Hon. Barbara Brand, the Hon. Elizabeth Brand, Mrs. Barnard, Miss Barnard, the Countess of Chichester and Lady Prudence Pelham, Miss Susan Ferguson, Miss Jane Ferguson, Miss Millicent Feilden, Miss Fiona Feilden, Lady Rachel Howard, the Hon. Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, Miss Hermon-Hodge.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Viscountess Lewisham, the Hon. Elizabeth Legge, the Hon. Diana Legge, the Hon. Lady Meade, Miss Meade, Mrs. Molloy, Miss Molloy, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Preston, Miss Preston, Lady Mary Pakenham, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Captain and Mrs. Andrew Ferguson, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hill-Wood, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson, Miss Susan Wilson, Mr. Steele, Mr. Gage, Mr. St. J. Forbes, Mr. Robin Stuart French, Mr. Pereira, the Hon. David Brand, Mr. Pembroke, Mr. R. Egerton, Lord Pentland, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Shreiber, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Mr. J. Ellice, Mr. Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. A. Head, Captain Heywood-Lonsdale, Lord Dormer, the Earl of Feversham, and Mr. Bailey.

THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR

The Earl and Countess of Ancaster lent Eresby House last night for a ball, organized by the Duchess of Rutland and the Marchioness of Carisbrooke, in aid of The Friends of the Poor.

The Earl and Countess of Ancaster's dinner party for the ball included:—

The Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Earl and Countess of Haddington, Viscount Cranborne, Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, Princess Obolensky, Lord Morven Bentinck, Sir Philip Sassoon, Sir Richard Sykes, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Count Pahl, the Hon. Irvonen Ormsfall, the Hon. Cynthia Colquhoun, the Hon. Niall Chaplin, Mr. Osmo Crawley, the Hon. Joan Mercier-banks, the Hon. Diana Skeffington, Miss Gretton, Mr. Edward James, Mr. R. Holland Martin, the Hon. James Smith, Miss Juneman, Miss Lindley, Captain Margesson, Mr. B. Bowan, Mr. G. Bowan, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Lady Catherine Willoughby and Lady Priscilla Willoughby.

Others who gave dinner parties for the ball were:—

The Portuguese Ambassador, Lady Violet Benson, Lady Mary Morrison, the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache, Lady Gaitry, Lady Fulton, Lady Dance, Mrs. Gerald Anson, Mrs. Victor Bonner, Mrs. H. R. Brownley Davenport, Mrs. Corrigan, Mrs. Philip Foster, Mrs. Egbert Goddard, Mrs. M-Burney, Mrs. Ogilvie Mathieson, Mrs. Pepe, Mrs. David Reid, Mrs. St. George, Mrs. Edwin Tate, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Yerburgh, the Hon. Dorothy Paget, the Hon. Mrs. John Gretton, Mrs. Robert Mathias, Lady Bird, and Mrs. Tree.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 22

RECEPTIONS

FRAU STHAMER

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise honoured the German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer with their company at a *soirée musicale* last night at the German Embassy.

The programme of music was provided by members of the German Opera Company now appearing at Covent Garden. The artists were Frau Maria Olczewska, Frau Lotte Lehmann, Herr Fritz Wolff, and Herr Bruno Walter at the piano.

LADY CORY

Lady Cory gave a small musical party at 28, Belgrave-square on Monday evening, when Mr. Kreisler played. Among those present were:—

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Italian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquess and Marchioness of Aibesbury, Lady Rosemary Brudenell-Bruce, the Dowager Countess of Antrim, Grace Countess of Wemyss, Mary Countess of Listowel, Lady Margaret Loder, Priscilla Countess Annesley, the Dowager Countess of Jersey.

Earl and Countess Peel, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Lady Muriel Willoughby, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Lady Howard de Walden, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, Evelyn Lady Alington, Lady Hayleigh, Lord and Lady Dynevor, the Hon. Imogen Rhys, Lady Newton and the Hon. Hilda Legh, Lord and Lady Dunsany, Lord and Lady Hawke, Lord and Lady Askwith, the Hon. Betty Askwith, Lord and Lady Wharton, the Hon. Elizabeth Kemys-Tynte, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, the Hon. Daisy Bigge, the Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, Captain the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Somerset, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne and Lady Milne, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Lady Worthington-Evans, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Miss Eyres-Monsell, Lady Steel-Maitland, General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Sir George and Lady Arthur, Sir Montague Barlow, Lord Monteagle, Major the Hon. Henry Lygon, the Hon. Lancelot Joynson-Hicks, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir Henry and Lady Wood, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt Smith, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. Lancelot Oliphant, Mr. Phillip Farrer, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cragie, and Mrs. de László.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN

Mrs. Philip Snowden held a reception for a number of students, and others, from various European countries and from the United States, at 11, Downing-street, yesterday. Among those present were:—

Mme. Berthe Zuckerkandl-Szeps, Herr Heinrich Andorff, Fräulein Marianne Pick (Austria), Miss Salme Rassa and Mr. J. Pullerits (Estonia), Miss Emmi Kurki-Suonio (Finland), Herr Wolfgang Dietrich, Herr Punke, Baron Berold Massenbach, Fräulein Gese Ortlipp, Fräulein Ziekurach, Fräulein Mischalles (Germany), Miss Stadheim, Miss Stenholt, Mr. Lovold, Mr. Holger Erdtman (Sweden), Mr. Julian Lewandowski, Mr. Stanislaw Skompski, Mr. Stephen Witaki (Poland), Herr Eugen Bosshard (Switzerland), Mr. A. G. McKeynes (South Africa), Señor Mariano Pena (South America), Mrs. Glendower Evans (United States), Miss Fried Kindler, Mr. Daniel Hopkins, M.P., and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Joseph King, Miss Peacock, the Rev. N. Peacock, Miss Bapsy Pavry (India), Lady Mabel Smith, Mrs. Harold Solomon, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. F. W. Hirst, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Unwin, Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. F. Shaw, Mrs. Harrison Bell, Mrs. Molden, Mrs. Lupton, Mrs. Derek Keppel, Mrs. Nichol, Miss Edwards, Miss Sansom, Miss Gertrude Wienen, and Miss Irene Zichursch.

THE WEDGWOOD BALL

The Prince of Wales has given his patronage to the Wedgwood ball, which will be held at the Park Lane Hotel on May 29, in aid of the village settlements of Enham and Papworth and the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution.

The Marchioness of Blandford is chairman of the ball committee, the other members of which are the Duchess of Portland, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Marchioness of Titchfield, Lady Kathleen Rollo, Lady Henry Bentinck, Viscountess Plumer, Lady Rolleston, Lady Wedgwood, Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Major Frank Wedgwood, and Mrs. Frank Wedgwood.

A series of Wedgwood tableaux reproduced from the original designs have been arranged by Miss Olga Lynn, and among those taking part are the Countess of Carlisle and Lady Diana Gibb, who will represent the designs on two Wedgwood candlesticks, the originals of which are in the British Museum. Lady Brownlow, Mr. Linley Messel, and Mrs. Armstrong-Jones will represent "The Apotheosis of Virgil," and Mrs. Arthur James, Lady Moira Combe, Mrs. Ronald Balfour, Lady Eleanor Smith, and Miss Teresa Jungman will take part in a representation of "Offering to Ceres."

Other famous models which will be seen in the tableaux are "The Dancing Hours" (for which Miss Elizabeth Maugham, Miss McDougall, Miss Chetwynd, and Miss Molly Mollop will pose), "The Nine Muses," and "The Eagle and Ganymede." Others taking part in the tableaux are Mrs. Walter Rubens, Lady Bridget Poulett, Mrs. Carl Bendix, Viscountess Scarsdale, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, and Miss Valerie French.

REQUIEM MASSES

MRS. HERBERT STUDD

A Low Requiem Mass for Mrs. Herbert Studd was said in the Holy Souls Chapel, Westminster Cathedral, yesterday morning. Mgr. Howlett officiated, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. Edward Lascelles, Lady Clifford, Mrs. Amstruther, Mrs. Denham Parker, Miss Pereira, Miss Anne Pereira, the Hon. Mrs. Sutton, Miss Sutton, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lady Codrington, Colonel Sir James Magill, Mme. Onou, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Pereira, Mary Lady Carbery, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Lady Blanche Girouard, the Hon. Mrs. Parish, Matilda Lady Williams, Lady Kelly, Lord Montcagle, Mr. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Bowes Daly, Mrs. Alfred Loder, Mrs. Anthony de Worms, Mrs. Hastings Brooke, Mr. P. J. Paley, Mrs. Charles Drummond, Mrs. McNeile, Captain McNeile, the Misses Percival, Mrs. Monahan, Miss J. D. Cole, Mrs. Neville Butler, Mrs. Gerald Wilson, Mrs. Ramsden, Mrs. Gaussen, Mrs. Windsor Clive, Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Grubb, Miss C. Adam, Colonel Maxwell, Miss Emily Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Hogan, Mr. Clarina Shaw, Mrs. Gilbert Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Friedlander, Mr. Shawe Taylor, Miss Shawe Taylor, Mr. W. Burke Teeling, Captain and Mrs. F. C. Shaw, Mr. Henry Norman, Mrs. Lloyd Thomas, Miss Lloyd Thomas, Mr. Hugh Lloyd Thomas, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Tatton Bower, and Colonel Cyril de Putron.

MRS. GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN

A Requiem Mass was said yesterday morning at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester-road, for Mrs. Griffith-Boscawen. Among those present were:—

Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Boscawen, Mrs. Archdale, Mrs. Howell, Brigadier-General Sir Henry and Lady Johnson, Lady Victor Seymour, Lady Nathan, Mrs. Lancelot Edwards, the Rev. J. B. Maul, Captain Sackville Caldbeck, Major E. H. Charlton, Mr. W. Dereham, Mr. T. Huwe-Davies, Mrs. Montesemerie, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Howell Evans, Mrs. Tilney, Mrs. Dean, Mr. F. R. S. Balfour, Mr. E. Ouvry, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Nield, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Alexander Tooth, Mrs. G. A. Sowerby, Miss Jessie Parry, Mrs. Rodney Mundy, Miss Edith M. Evans, Miss Griffiths Williams, Miss Violet Cole, Mr. H. Ewart, Miss Vansittart, Miss Violet Borrowdale, Mr. T. Yorke, Miss Aline Duff, Miss Scott, Mrs. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Duff, and Mrs. Thomas Benskin.

The Rev. Lord Victor Seymour was unavoidably prevented from being present.

"THE TIMES" SOCIAL BUREAU

For the convenience of readers of *The Times* a Social Bureau has been established at 72, Regent-street (one minute from Piccadilly-circus), the West End office of the paper. The purpose of the Bureau is to supply information to prospective hostesses, societies, dining clubs, and others about the dates which have been selected for social gatherings of every kind and to assist them in making their own arrangements.

A register of addresses of visitors from overseas and the temporary addresses of English travellers is compiled at this office, and is available for reference at any time either by telephone, or, preferably, by personal call. Will travellers, either leaving England or returning, kindly co-operate in this scheme by sending all news of their movements immediately on arrival or departure to the Manager, *The Times* Social Bureau, 72, Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1 (Telephone, Regent 2273)?

No charge will be made for services rendered in this way.

V.C. REMEMBRANCE FUND

Primarily as an offering of congratulation on the anniversary of the King's restoration to health, and secondly with the object of aiding the V.C. Remembrance Fund, a large number of writers and artists have combined, under the editorship of Mr. D. Mackenzie, to produce a volume of varied entertainment called "The Tribute" (John Horn, 3s. 6d. net). The proceeds of the sales will be devoted entirely to helping necessitous V.C.s and their dependents. Stories and articles are contributed by 30 popular authors. The artists whose pictures are reproduced number nearly 100, and they have presented the original paintings and drawings to be sold for the benefit of the fund. A committee to administer the fund has been formed, with Mr. John F. Horn as chairman, and Lord Meichett, Lord Leverhulme, and Lord Waring as patrons.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DR. NANSEN

A memorial service for Dr. Fridtjof Nansen was held yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The service was conducted by Dr. Perkins (for Canon W. H. Carnegie), assisted by the Dean of Chichester and the Rev. E. N. Porter Goff.

Owing to important official matters requiring his presence in Brussels, the Norwegian Minister was prevented from attending personally and was represented by the Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Meier. He was accompanied by Mr. Hans and Mrs. Nansen, and by Commander Askim, of the Royal Norwegian Navy, and Captain Stenersen, of the Royal Norwegian Army.

The Prime Minister was represented by Mr. Neville Butler, and others present included:—

The Brazilian Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador, the Danish Minister, the Czechoslovak Minister, the Estonian Minister, the Latvian Minister, the Hungarian Minister, Herr Dieckhoff (representing the German Ambassador) and Frau Dieckhoff; Mr. Y. A. Hori (representing the Japanese Ambassador), Mr. Gregoire G. Constantinesco (representing the Rumanian Minister), the Bulgarian Minister.

Mr. Laubestin (representing the Belgian Ambassador), Mr. Jacques Truelle (representing the French Ambassador), Dr. Wilhelmengerth (representing the Austrian Minister), Mr. Aaro Pakasahti (representing the Finnish Legation), Mr. Theoring de Sonnesberg (Counsellor to the Swiss Legation), a representative of the Albanian Minister, the Swedish Counsellor, the Swedish Naval Attaché, Mr. Lafeat (representing the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires), Mr. J. Missakian (representing the Armenian Republic), the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State, Mr. Alexander Crabb (representing the High Commissioner for New Zealand), Mr. J. Gorst Hubball (representing the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa), Mr. J. B. Monck (representing the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Viscount Cecil, Mr. Worsley and Miss E. Monroe (League of Nations Union), Sir Geoffrey Fry (representing Mr. Stanley Baldwin), Lady (Hilton) Young.

Lord and Lady Parmoor, Dame Rachel Crowdie, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Belfield (representing the British Prisoners of War), Sir Francis Lindley, Viscountess Gladstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John and Lady Leslie, Sir William and Lady Max-Muller, Commander F. C. Corbyn (general secretary of the Friends of Armenia Society) and Miss Redgrave (hon. secretary), General Christy, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Edward Keventer, Sir Charles Close (president of the Royal Geographical Society), Lord and Lady Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Vogt, Major A. J. C. Freshwater (League of Nations Union), Mrs. Coldham, Mrs. Noel Baker, Dr. C. J. J. Fox, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Royds, the Rev. Edward Shillito (representing the London Missionary Society), Mrs. Auss, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Mr. Howard Whitehouse (chairman of the Fram Preservation Committee), Mr. G. A. Innes, Mrs. Seymour Neville, Mrs. Hodder Williams, Captain Armitage, Mrs. Sam Guinness, Mrs. Kerrison Kiddle, Vice-Admiral Drury-Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Erling Monsen, Mrs. Ure, Mr. A. E. Backhouse (chairman of the Armenian (Lord Mayor's) Fund), Mr. John W. Wheeler-Bennett (representing the hon. secretary of the Information Service of International Affairs), Mr. F. Y. Maddison (secretary of the International Arbitration League), the Great Archimandrite of the Greek Cathedral, Moscow-road, Bayswater, Mr. Lucien Wolf, the Rev. Meroujan D. Khosrov (vicar of the Armenian Church), Mr. Harry R. Lewis, Mr. S. M. Gregory, Mr. A. Sairastian, and Mrs. Dreschfeld.

MR. W. J. LOCKE

A memorial service for Mr. William J. Locke was held yesterday at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Dr. W. D. Morrison (rector of Maryiebone Parish Church), Bishop Russell Wakefield, the Rev. Hornby Steer, and the Rev. P. G. McCormick were the officiating clergy, and Mr. John Brownlee sang the Ninety-first Psalm as a solo.

Among those present were:—

Mrs. Locke, Miss Sheila Locke, Mrs. J. W. Locke, Miss Cordelia Locke, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Major R. S. Taylor (representing the Garrick Club), Mr. G. H. Thring (representing the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers), Mr. Norman Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. George Grossmith, Major Creighton, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, Mr. Holford Knight, K.C., Captain and Mrs. Gilbert Frankau, Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, Sir John Simpson, Sir Hall and Lady Caine, Miss Caine, Sir Home Gordon, Mr. Norman McKinnel, Sir Anthony Hawkins, Captain Harry Graham, Lady Hulton, Miss Hulton, Mr. Charles Quartermaine, Mr. Henry Ainley, Dr. J. C. Carlile.

The Rani of Pudukota, Mr. Allan Lane, Mr. Louis Goodrich, Mr. Howard Wyndham, Mrs. George Chitty, Mr. G. H. Page, Mr. H. Morrison, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Leonard Stokes, Mrs. Owen Davies, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir John Astbury, Sir Frederick and Lady Willis, Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas, Miss Douglas, Miss Hendiker-Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Macpherson, Major Russell Finlay, Lady Butt, Colonel and Mrs. Cameron Todd, Lady Rhind, Mr. Lyn Harding, Lady Vernon, Miss Nina Vernon, Mr. John Henderson (secretary, the Omar Khayyam Club), Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Mr. F. S. A. Lowndes, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, Miss Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Birkmyre, Mr. Conyns Berkeley, Mr. Alfred W. S. Cross, Mrs. Meadows, Sir Tyrrell Beck, Mr. R. W. Willett, Mrs. G. Hope Macdonald, Mr. R. F. Burnand, Mr. Maurice B. Adams, Mr. R. G. Burnett, Mr. C. H. Freeman, Mrs. Somerville, the Misses Kirton, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Mabane, Mrs. A. E. Seaton, Mrs. E. W. Gilroy, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Pett Ridge, Mr. R. D. Roper, Mr. R. H. G. Roper, Miss M. H. Roper, Mr. H. P. Burke Downing, Mrs. Laurance, Mrs. A. Morrison, Mrs. Lawrence V. Phillips.

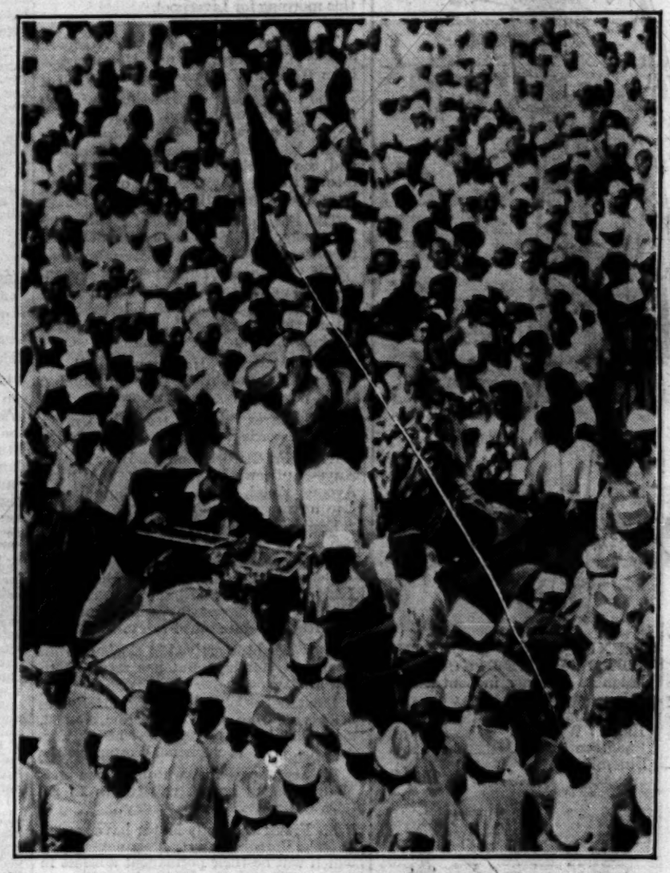
Mr. Charles Kingston, Mrs. Martin White, Miss Monro, Mrs. Charles Strutt, Mr. Richard Viner, Miss Farrell, Mr. Ernest Denny, Mr. Adrian Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Boisselier, Miss Boisselier, Flight-Lieutenant Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Mitchell, Mr. Bersi, Mr. Rupert Grayson, Mr. Bradley Birt, Mr. R. W. K. Edwards, Mrs. Dunsmure, Mr. C. M. Lowne, Mr. A. N. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Stewart, Mr. A. E. Whitty, Mr. Peter Binstead, Mr. and Mrs. George Curzon, Mr. Harwood, Miss Stella Tennyson Jesse, Mrs. Whitehead Reid, Mr. Cecil Phillips, Mr. C. M. Barber, Mr. H. J. C. Hodges, Mr. Aubrey Smith, Mr. H. J. A. Dunsmure, Mr. Gerald Duckworth, Mrs. N. Mann, Mr. Hubert Carr-Gomm, Mr. James Milne, Mr. A. Corney Grain, Mr. Anstey Guthrie, Mr. W. G. Curnick, Captain Cobell, Mr. and Mrs. William Gurney, Mrs. Macintyre, Mrs. J. W. S. Stewart, Mr. W. E. Watson, Mr. Bryant

THE RIOTING IN PESHAWAR: FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS

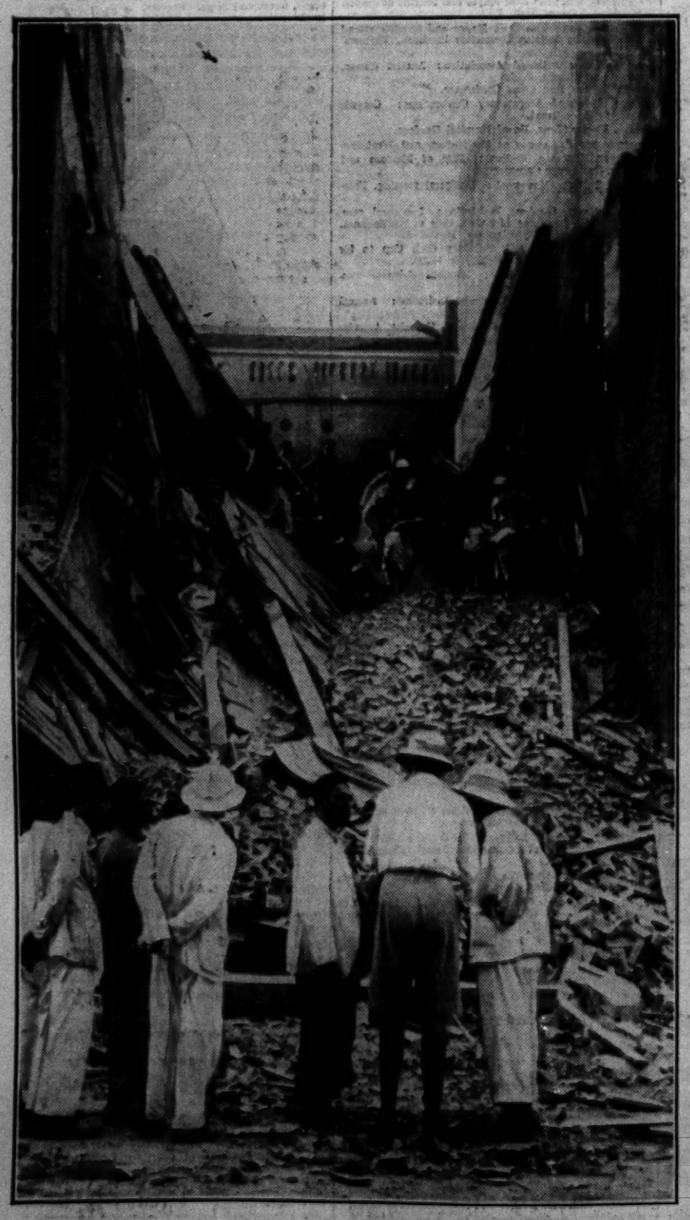
MOB VIOLENCE IN PESHAWAR.—To-day we publish the first pictures to reach this country of the riot in Peshawar on April 23. The above photograph shows the scene of the worst outrage. It was here that a dispatch rider was stoned to death and his body burned, and an armoured car was fired. The burning car is seen in the centre of the photograph, with the dispatch rider's wrecked machine on the ground just beyond. Strewn about the street are stones and bricks thrown at the troops by the mob.

ARREST OF THE CONGRESS LEADERS.—The mob's attack on the police and troops on April 23 was made after the arrest of 11 members of the Congress Party. This incident is illustrated above. The troops seen in the picture are the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR OF THE TROOPS.—Another scene in Peshawar on the day of the rioting. It was taken before the mob forced the troops to fire, and shows detachments of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (on the right) and the 2nd/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles (on the left) holding back the crowds while armoured cars were in reserve. The conduct of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and the Royal Tank Corps in trying circumstances was highly praised. The behaviour of two platoons of the Garhwal Rifles, however, was considered unsatisfactory, and the battalion was sent to Abbottabad for an inquiry to be held.



MR. V. J. PATEL, who resigned the office of President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, being escorted through Bombay on his arrival from Calcutta. Next to him in the car is Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.



EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN BURMA.—A wrecked house in China-street, Rangoon, where 40 persons were killed and much damage to property was caused by the recent earthquake. Pegu, the ancient capital, was almost completely destroyed.

ROYAL VISITORS TO CHELSEA.—The Chelsea Flower Show will be opened to the public to-day, and the King and Queen made a tour of the show yesterday afternoon. They are seen inspecting one of the attractive gardens. The Duke of Gloucester is to the left of, and behind, the Queen, with Lord Daresbury.

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Obituary

RAJAH SIR HARNAM SINGH

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN LEADER

The death of Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, at the age of 78, announced by our Simla Correspondent yesterday, deprives India of one of the most high-minded and attractive figures in her public life. By virtue of character no less than of ancestry he was one of the outstanding men in the Indian Christian community.

The younger son of his Highness Rajah Sir Randher Singh of Kapurthala, Harnam Singh Ahluwazia was born at the capital of that Sikh State on November 15, 1851. When he was nine years of age the late Rev. J. S. Woodside, of the American Presbyterian Mission, who had settled in Kapurthala, was appointed to be his tutor. In the four years they were together his mind was saturated with Christian teaching. His sympathy with Christianity led to his leaving the palace for Jullunder, where he was baptized by an Indian missionary friend named Golakanath. In 1875 he married the missionary's daughter, a lady of remarkable accomplishments, who shared his life and ideals of social and public service for more than half a century. These decisions meant a definite renunciation of any chance of succession to the State. The contingency did not arise. He was the uncle of the present Maharajah, and they were always on friendly terms.

The ruler of Kapurthala is also a Taluqdar of Oudh, and in 1877 the Punjab Government appointed Harnam Singh to the management of the Oudh estates. They were developed under his administration, and the Oudh Taluqdars selected him for the honorary secretaryship of their organization, later conferring the office upon him for life. He was also a life member of the Court of the Lucknow University. He was nominated many years ago to the Imperial Legislative Council, and later served in the Punjab Legislature. He was a member of the Hemp Drugs Commission of 1893-4. On the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward he was one of the nine representatives of British India who came to this country as the guests of His Majesty. He was created a K.C.I.E. at the close of 1898 and a Rajah in 1907. The latter titular honour was made hereditary in 1922. On the initiation of the Reforms 10 years ago he was nominated to the Council of State as an Indian Christian representative and held the position to the end. His speeches were comparatively rare, and were consistent with his steadfast adherence to the reasoned Nationalism which recognized the need for British and Indian cooperation.

The Rajah adhered to the simple habits and evangelical outlook he had imbibed in youth. He was eclectic in his view of the variety of denominational appeal in the Indian missionary field, and his influence was on the side of the upbuilding of a self-supporting Indian Church, based in its formularies and practice on Indian ideas rather than on reflections of differences imported from other lands. He gave his wife strong support in her work for the progress and education of Indian women. Their own large family was educated for the most part in England. An only daughter, Amrit Kaur Singh, was a great tennis player in her day, and was the companion and support of her parents in old age. Of the two sons who followed the medical profession, one, a member of the I.M.S., was killed in the War. The eldest son was in the Punjab Provincial Service; another son, Maharaj Singh, is a talented member of the I.C.S., United Provinces, and another is Mr. Justice Dalip Singh, of the Lahore High Court.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING

The death occurred at Altyre, Forres, Scotland, yesterday of Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming, fourth baronet, whose name came into unenviable notoriety in the year 1891 over a famous action for slander, which is still commonly known as the "Baccarat case." He was in his 82nd year.

Up to the time of the events which led to the Baccarat case Sir William Gordon-Cumming, who was a large Scottish landowner, a distinguished soldier, and a lieutenant-colonel in the Scots Guards, was one of the close personal friends of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. During Doncaster week, 1890, he was included, at the Prince of Wales's request, among the guests assembled at Tranby Croft, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson. In the evening the game of baccarat was played, and suspicions of dishonest play on the part of Sir William Gordon-Cumming were aroused; his behaviour therefore at the game was closely watched by the party, and so strong did the evidence against him appear that he agreed to sign a written undertaking never to play cards again as long as he lived. By the Prince and other members of the party it was undertaken that silence should be kept about the whole affair. The secret, however, soon leaked out, and Sir William Gordon-Cumming was forced in self-defence to bring an action for slander against those who had accused him of cheating at Tranby Croft. The case, which was heard before Lord Coleridge, occupied seven days in June, 1891; the defence was that the charge was true, and the verdict went in favour of the defendants. The Prince of Wales had to give evidence, and Sir William Gordon-Cumming was defended by Sir Edward Clarke, whose speech on his behalf was recognised as a masterpiece. In his reminiscences published in 1918 Sir Edward Clarke writes of this speech as one of the happiest he ever made, and he adds:—"I think I am able now to form an unbiased opinion, and I think I ought to leave that opinion on record. I believe the verdict was wrong, and that Sir William Gordon-Cumming was innocent of the offence charged against him." Though public opinion at the time did not dispute the verdict, it is fair to recall that it roundly condemned those who had taken part in the incident, recognizing that a gallant career had been tragically ruined.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming was born on July 20, 1848, was educated at Eton, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1866. In the Army he served in the Zulu War, 1879, when he was mentioned in dispatches and received the medal and clasp; in Egypt, 1882, when he received the medal and clasp and the Khedive's star; and with the Guards Camel Regiment in the Desert Column, 1884-5, when he received two clasps. He married on June 10, 1891—the day after the verdict was given against him—Florence Josephine, daughter of the late Commodore Garner, of the New York Yacht Club. She died in 1922. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Major Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, M.C., late Cameron Highlanders.

COMMANDER H. N. WATSON, R.N.

Commander Harold Newall Watson, R.N., retired, died on May 16 at Milan. The fifth son of the late Mr. W. Newall Watson, he entered the Britannia as a cadet in January, 1896, and in 1899-1901 served in H.M.S. Warspite, then flagship in the Pacific. He became lieutenant in December, 1903, and served as such in the battleship Prince of Wales, Captain R. G. O. Tupper, in the Mediterranean. He retired in September, 1907, but when the War broke out seven years later he rejoined and was appointed executive officer of the Fisgard, training establishment for boy artificers at Portsmouth. He was granted the acting rank of commander, and in recognition of his services throughout the War was confirmed in this rank from the date of the Armistice.

MR. W. J. LOCKE

Mr. Valentine Williams writes:—

Would you allow me to add a few words to your generous appreciation of the late Mr. William J. Locke in order to bring out an aspect of his character which all writers who came in contact with him will appreciate? I mean his immense interest, in letters and the profession of letters. To have published anything was in itself sufficient introduction to the Villa des Arcades at Cannes, where Mr. and Mrs. Locke dispensed such lavish hospitality. "W. J." liked nothing better than to "talk books," and he managed to keep himself fully abreast with the latest publications in England, the United States, and France, even of the more popular order. Not only was the novice in literature likely to discover that "W. J." had read everything his guest had published, but he also derived encouragement and real help from the zest with which this master of his craft would discuss construction and characterization. There was nothing petty about "The Beloved Vagabond." The humblest of men himself, he was incapable of literary jealousy, and sought only to praise the work of his contemporaries. The whole world of letters is the poorer for his loss, but particularly he has left a fragrant memory in the hearts of all the younger writers who were privileged to enjoy his friendship.

COLONEL OSMOND BARNES

A LINK WITH THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

Colonel Osmond Barnes, C.B., a Mutiny veteran and Chief Herald at the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India more than half a century ago, died at Ealing yesterday at the age of 95.

Colonel Barnes was born on December 23, 1834, at 7, Bryanston-square, where his mother was on a visit to London. He was the son of Mr. John Barnes, of Chorleywood House, and 45, Portland-place, who was High Sheriff of Hertfordshire at the time. Osmond gave immediate promise of the great stature he was to reach, for when he was baptized, a month old, the clergyman, noticing his size, whispered to the nurse, "Put him down and let him stand."

At the age of 11, in 1846, the boy was sent to Rugby, where he was in Mr. Anstey's house and under the headmastership of Dr. Tait. At school he won a prize for drawing, and he practised this gift all his life, becoming a good water-colourist. He also learned the habit of early rising. Shortly before his happy time at Rugby came to an end, a man named Tipler, a great Radical, claiming that the school close was common land, trespassed while a cricket match was being played. The brawny Barnes and a boy who afterwards became famous as Lord Bowen were asked to turn the intruder out, and though Barnes always declared that they used no violence, the man applied for a summons. The Chairman of the Bench, an old Rugbeian, told the complainant not to make a fool of himself by interfering with the boys. Tipler replied indignantly: "Boys or no boys, one of them was between 6ft. and 7ft. high."

Leaving Rugby in 1853, Barnes went to Paris, where he learnt French thoroughly, and also fencing at a famous school of arms. He passed an examination for the East India Company's military service without being entered at Addiscombe, sailed for Bombay on March 4, 1854, and was posted to the 13th Native Infantry. He was sent to Poona and passed in Hindustani as interpreter. In the Mutiny his regiment entered Rajputana from Hyderabad (Sind) by a route not previously known. Barnes was appointed adjutant of the 18th Cavalry under Colonel F. Smith for operations in Central India. He was at the siege of Kotah, and the actions of Sanganeer, Kotahia, Jowra, and Purawas, receiving the medal with clasp. Barnes was with Sir Robert Napier in the Abyssinian War in 1868, and received the medal. He was also in the second Afghan War in 1878-79, and was mentioned in dispatches; but an attack of cholera caused him to be invalided home, and stood in the way of the recognition his services might otherwise have won. His last experiences in the field were in the Zhob Valley campaign of 1884, when he was in command of the 10th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse), and was again mentioned.

The most picturesque event in the career of Colonel Barnes, and one of which his memory was vivid to extreme old age, was his service as Chief Herald at the great Durbar held at Delhi by Lord Lytton on January 1, 1877, for the proclamation of the new title of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The office was created for the occasion, and carried the rank of King of Arms. One reason for selecting him for it was his great height—6ft. 6in. in his stockings. In the brilliant procession out of Delhi to the camp where the Proclamation was made he rode, attended by 12 trumpeters—six of whom were English and six Punjabis—and a bodyguard, immediately before the Viceroy and Lady Lytton. He wore over his uniform a magnificent tabard of royal-blue and crimson satin and cloth of gold, emblazoned with the arms of England in gold thread, and a silver collar with the Imperial crown in enamel as pendant. While the trumpeters played a flourish in unison for a few seconds, the Viceroy ascended the dais, which was under a pagoda-like structure. Then the Chief Herald read the Act of Parliament (39 Vict. cap. 10) enabling her Majesty to take the style and title of Empress of India. The reading of this was immediately followed by that of the Royal Proclamation itself. A contemporary chronicler says, "The Chief Herald's voice was heard over the whole arena, and not a sound was heard except his own stentorian tones from the moment he opened his lips until the time he closed them with a wonderfully emphatic enunciation of the words, 'God Save the Queen.'" When Prinsep was painting his picture of the scene he depicted Barnes standing on the steps instead of on the dais, as otherwise his great height would have made the others, and especially the Viceroy, look ridiculously small.

Colonel Barnes was in command at Mooltan at the time of his retirement in 1888, and he was created C.B. in 1893. He had spent 34 happy years in India, where he was noted as a shikari, killing many tigers and deer of various kinds both in India and Tibet. He shot one of the biggest markhors ever bagged, and presented the head to the mess of his old corps, Hodson's Horse.

The long evening of his life was spent at Ealing. He took to carpentering as a hobby, and nearly all the furniture in his house was made with his own hands. During the Great War he turned this handicraft to account for the benefit of the soldiers. He married in 1862 Emily, daughter of General Edward R. Mainwaring, who died in 1912. His four sons found careers in South Africa, Melbourne, British Columbia, and India respectively, but his two daughters are in England. He had many descendants and was a great-grandfather.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. A. WOOD

Brigadier-General Edward Allan Wood, C.M.G., D.S.O. (three bars), died in London yesterday at the age of 55.

He had a distinguished record of service and was twice recommended for the Victoria Cross. He first saw service in Matabeleland and Mashonaland in 1896 and 1897, and was also in the South African War. During the Great War General Wood was Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 6th King's Shropshire Light Infantry and later became Brigade Commander of the 55th Infantry Brigade. He was made C.M.G. and was awarded the D.S.O. (and three bars) and the Croix de Guerre. From 1919 to 1922 he was Commandant of the Auxiliary Division, Royal Irish Constabulary, in Southern Ireland, where, as Major-General Sir H. H. Tudor wrote, "he showed himself, as in the War, fearless in the discharge of his duties." During his various campaigns General Wood was nine times mentioned in dispatches, wounded five times, twice gassed, and once buried. He married first, in 1898, Myra, daughter of Dr. Cotterell, of Bognor, and secondly, in 1916, Marguerite Dawson, daughter of James Birrell-Campbell, of Argyllshire and Petrograd, and widow of Joseph Henry Gillott, of Berry Hall, Warwickshire, who survives him. He also leaves a son by his first wife.

MR. HERBERT CROLY

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Herbert Croly, editor-in-chief of the *New Republic*, of New York, died on May 17, at Santa Barbara, California, after a long illness. He came of a well-known New York family, his mother being the most important member of a company of modern women who half a century ago started the national movement of women's clubs. Herbert Croly was for some years editor of the *Architectural Review*, and he wrote the official Life of Mark Hanna, most famous of Middle Western political "bosses." In 1914 he entered the field of progressive journalism, organising, with a group of like-minded friends, the weekly journal which he edited until he was stricken with paralysis last October. He made the *New Republic* the most independent of the high-class American weeklies, its influence being most noteworthy during the difficult years of the controversy over the Treaty and the League of Nations. Mr. Croly became a frequent visitor to London after the War and had a large circle of friends in this country.

MISS S. LILLIAN CLAYTON

A correspondent writes:—The sudden death of Miss S. Lillian Clayton, R.N., President of the American Nurses' Association (which has a membership of 75,000 nurses), will be deeply regretted by registered nurses throughout the world. Miss Clayton held the position of Superintendent of the School of Nursing at the Philadelphia General Hospital, U.S.A., where her strenuous devotion to duty has placed it in the forefront of nursing schools in the United States of America. Miss Clayton was a member of the Board of Directors of the International Council of Nurses and attended several of its congresses in Europe, where her outstanding personality commanded the respect of her colleagues of all nations.

A number of young men, presumably Communists, appeared before the British Consulate-General in Cologne on Monday night, shouted "Hands off India; down with MacDonald!" smashed two window panes, and rode off on bicycles before the police arrived.

THE RED CROSS IN PEACE

MINISTERS' TRIBUTES

BOOKS AND THE CURE OF THE SICK

The Empire Red Cross Conference was continued at St. James's Palace yesterday, when reports were received on the work of the British, Australian, Canadian, South African, Indian, New Zealand, and Kenya societies. In the afternoon Mr. Tom Shaw, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, attended and, on behalf of their Departments, expressed gratitude to the Red Cross movement for its valuable services in war and peace. Sir Arthur Stanley presided.

The various reports showed that increasing interest was being taken in the peace-time work of the organization. Among the more recent of the British society's activities, attention was specially drawn to the work of providing first-aid posts and patrols on the roads, the blood-transfusion service, and the campaign against rheumatism. The delegates have been invited to visit the clinic for the treatment of rheumatism, which was recently opened by the Queen.

An appeal on behalf of the Red Cross and St. John Hospital Library was made by Dr. C. Hagberg Wright, who said that the library was now run by a small staff and a number of volunteer workers at a minimum cost of £2,400 a year. During the War the library circulated 6,000,000 books to the hospitals. In 1920 500 hospitals appealed to them for books, and now they had 2,203 hospitals on their list. Last year they received 428,483 books and magazines from the public, and they dispatched 245,396 to hospitals at home and abroad. The public had been very generous. Strange to say, the hospitals themselves—the medical and nursing professions—had shown rather a disinclination to cooperate with them. He would like to see the Red Cross and the Order of St. John lead in this great work of occupational therapy and see the hospital library grow under their fostering care to a world-wide power of use and comfort to the sick and suffering of the Empire. The Queen, he said, had shown a great interest in the hospital library and had made many gifts of books.

A resolution was carried expressing the conference's approval of the principle of reading as a part of curative medicine and its desire to see it established in all hospitals in due course.

THANKS OF THE WAR OFFICE

Mr. Shaw expressed the profound thanks of the War Office to the Red Cross movement. Their services, he said, had been inestimable. Words could not paint the suffering that had been relieved, and words could not paint the gratitude of the thousands of soldiers to whom the Red Cross had been really a ministering angel. His Department was brought into contact with the organization in many ways. The Red Cross movement was originally intended to be a body that would be serviceable in times of war as an auxiliary to the Army Medical and Nursing Services. Since then its work had enormously increased, and all over the world the organization was branching out into a larger and larger endeavour and was making its presence felt as much in peace as in war. So far as his Department was concerned, it would welcome any proposal and respond to any suggestion that would strengthen the bonds between the Red Cross and the War Office. Speaking purely in his personal capacity, Mr. Shaw said he hoped to see the Red Cross work extend in the civil sphere more and more every day.

MR. GREENWOOD'S PLEA FOR COOPERATION

Mr. Greenwood said it was true that the Red Cross was born in war, but it lived in peace. The history of mankind had been a history of peace with interludes of war, and it was a matter of arithmetic that the world lived oftener at peace than at war. It was a sign of the progressive spirit of the Red Cross movement that it had realized that peace was the normal condition of mankind. Referring to the new clinic for the treatment of rheumatism, Mr. Greenwood said that the Queen, in opening that clinic a few months ago, inaugurated a movement which he believed was going to be of great advantage to the people of this country. One thing about disease was that it transcended all political frontiers. It was one of the magnificent things about that conference that they were now reaching out their hands to every part of the Dominions overseas. He believed more could be done for mankind by friendliness, by succouring the suffering, and by trying to prevent human suffering than by quarrelling about the rectification of frontiers. If they were to fight the battle for decent, healthy conditions of life and destroy the diseases which were not a normal part of decent existence, there must be cooperation. The State, local government authorities, and voluntary effort must all play their parts. He hoped the Red Cross movement would persist in its desire to cooperate with all agencies in the fight against human suffering. There was work as great in front of them as they had accomplished in the past. There were opportunities which perhaps none of them had fully realized yet. He wished to say how gladly the Government welcomed that conference. So far as he was concerned he would regard the Red Cross as a great ally in alleviating human suffering and in combating disease.

The Chairman, expressing the thanks of the conference to the two Ministers, said the speeches to which they had just listened were of the greatest possible encouragement to them to go on with the work they were trying to do.

IDEALS OF HEALTH

Miss Jean E. Browne, Canadian Red Cross, speaking of the Red Cross in education, said the Junior Red Cross had a great contribution to make. Their programme included the ideals of health, service to others, and international friendliness, and it could be adapted to any school system without adding an extra burden to the teachers.

Dame Maud McCarthy, who was matron-in-chief to the British Armies in France during the War, referred to the work of the Voluntary Aid Detachments, and paid a tribute to their services in the War.

Major-General Sir Percival Wilkinson said there was more personal voluntary service given in this country than in any other country in Europe. He referred to the danger of overlapping, and, with regard to the question of extending their work, emphasised the value of meeting those who were working on the same lines before actually getting down to development.

Brigadier-General W. F. S. Edwards advocated amalgamation of the Order of St. John and the Red Cross, but opposing views were expressed by those who favoured mutual cooperation.

The Queen will receive the overseas delegates at Buckingham Palace this morning.

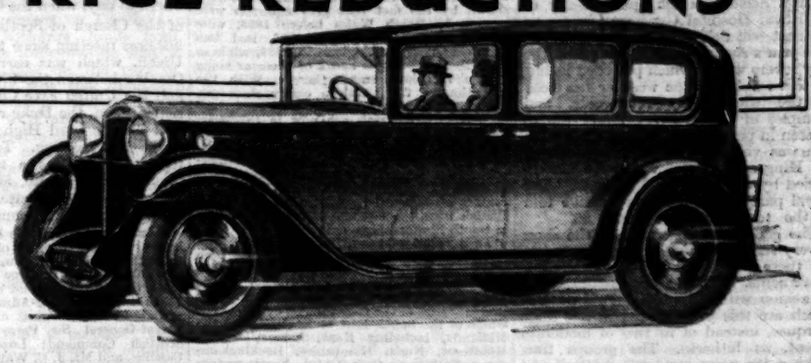
CONTROL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

At the Marylebone Police Court yesterday, William Herbert Allen, chemist, of High-road, Kilburn, was summoned for failing to enter in a register a quantity of dangerous drugs, including drugs received from a firm of wholesale druggists and drugs dispensed upon doctors' prescriptions. There were also summonses for supplying heroin upon a prescription which did not comply with the regulations, in that the prescribing doctor's address did not appear on it, and for failing to keep certain dangerous drugs in a locked receptacle. Mr. Glyn Jones, defending, urged that the offences were purely technical. The defendant had filed invoices for drugs and entered the purchases in the register at the end of the week instead of on the day of purchase, or the following day. Entries in the register had also got into arrear owing to the absence of one of the staff and excess of work. Mr. Bingley said that the allegation against the defendant was simply that he had failed to observe the regulations, and as it related to poisonous drugs he could not pass it over. He ordered the defendant to pay £17 in fines and £3 costs.

KING'S ROLL CLERKS

Prince Arthur of Connaught, patron of the King's Roll Clerks' Association, Limited, yesterday visited the association's headquarters, 13, Victoria-street, S.W., and watched the men, all disabled ex-soldiers, at work. He spoke to the men individually and in a short address before leaving expressed his interest in their work, by which, he hoped, they would improve in health and be able to take up permanent employment in the near future. Prince Arthur was received by Admiral Sir Henry Bruce, chairman of the association. There were at work 78 of the total of 180 severely disabled men who are being trained and employed by the association in all kinds of clerical work in three centres—two in London and one in Manchester. The men had suffered 50 per cent. disability through their War services.

SENSATIONAL HILLMAN PRICE REDUCTIONS



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Saloon	£325	£295
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Sunshine Roof on all closed models £10 extra. Triplex Glass on Safety Models. Dunlop tyres.

FOURTEEN FROM £275

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Model	Old Price	New Price
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Saloon	£445	£415
Safety Saloon	£485	£445
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Segrave Model	£495	£445
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STRAIGHT EIGHT FROM £395

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SPRING FLOWERS IN PERFECTION

THE CHELSEA SHOW TO-DAY

ROYAL VISIT

The spring show of the Royal Horticultural Society, which opens to-day in the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, is one that will delight every garden lover. Last year's show was handicapped by the very severe winter which preceded it, but for this exhibition the weather has been on the whole very favourable, and examples of almost every flower are to be seen in perfect condition. The exhibition was visited yesterday afternoon by the King and Queen, who were accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester. The Royal party made a comprehensive tour of the tents and grounds.

The general arrangement of the show is very similar to that of previous years, but there are one or two important improvements. Perhaps the greatest is in connexion with the main floral groups, which are this year housed in one huge marquee, instead of in two of moderate extent, as hitherto. The groups thus make a far more imposing display, and their inspection is facilitated. In this marquee will be found some magnificent displays of annuals, as well as groups of tulips, carnations, sweet peas, herbaceous plants, rhododendrons, and many other beautiful flowering trees and shrubs.

The rock gardens are always a very popular feature of the Chelsea Show, and extend for a considerable distance along the Embankment boundary. This year they are less disjointed and have rather more the appearance of one large rock garden than on previous occasions. Running water and rock pools are seen in most of them, and a fine show of alpine and other rock plants enhances their beauty. Many of the formal gardens which occupy the eastern side of the main avenue are no less attractive, and here are seen delightful garden houses, fountains, and other formal details in a setting of flowers and flowering shrubs which, if somewhat unpractical, provide a wealth of colour, rivalling the floral groups in the tents.

DOMINIONS FRUIT EXHIBITS

In addition to the large marquee for general exhibits of flowers, special tents will be found on the lawn for orchids and roses, while at the eastern end of the rose tent is one devoted to new plants of interest. As a result of a request from the organizers of the Imperial Fruit Show, an innovation this year is a special fruit and vegetable tent, in which are shown competitive exhibits of fruit from commercial growers in the Dominions.

The section for garden planning is a feature which has been increasing yearly in importance. It received a great stimulus from the recently held Exhibition of Garden Planning, and in the tent devoted to this subject are many excellent illustrations in the form of photographs, plans, and models of garden planning on broad lines which cannot be portrayed in the necessarily restricted space of the gardens shown out of doors. In the adjoining tent is an exhibition of garden and flower paintings, and it is gratifying to note that the general standard is very much higher than in previous years.

Visitors to the show should take advantage of the information bureau, from which they may obtain expert advice free, upon any matter in connexion with horticulture. This is to be found in the scientific tent, which also contains exhibits from scientific institutions illustrating some of the more recent developments in horticultural research.

Sundries are grouped in the avenue which runs from the main entrance to the Embankment, and a good selection of garden ornaments and garden furniture is to be found on the lawn, while various types of glass houses, garden frames, heating apparatus, and small garden houses are situated in Monument-road.

To-day there is a private view for Fellows and Associates from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. From noon the show is open to the public and closes at 8 p.m. It is also open to the public to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., and on Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CHURCH AND STATE

BISHOP OF COVENTRY'S REPLY TO DR. HENSON

The BISHOP of COVENTRY (Dr. Lisle Carr), presiding at Coventry Diocesan Conference yesterday, said he was glad to see that the Bishop of Durham's campaign for disestablishment was enlisting little sympathy and support. He believed that the basis from which the Bishop of Durham was working was wrong. The Bishop of Durham regarded the rejection of the revised Prayer-book by the House of Commons as a suitable ground for a complete rearrangement of the relations between Church and State. To his (the speaker's) mind that rejection was rather a call to the Church to reconcile its divisions, for the reason of the rejection of the Book was the fact that Churchmen were deeply divided. Who could doubt that if the revised Book had come to Parliament with an enthusiastic and unanimous Church behind it it would have been passed into law? He regarded the present relations of the Church and the State as constituting a trust placed in the providence of God in the hands of the Church. Any such trust must prove sometimes an inconvenience, but that did not justify them in breaking down the traditional relationship to suit their convenience. If the State desired, for good reason, to disestablish the Church, he thought it might be their part to bow to its will, but it was not for them to say that because this precious trust proved uncomfortable they would like to be released from the responsibility.

The BISHOP of GLOUCESTER spoke on the proposed South Indian Reunion Scheme, which, he said, could be wrecked by quite a small body of opponents. The subject should not be approached from any particular party point of view. They were not trying to build an Anglican Church in India, but an Indian Church.

WHEN AT THE
Royal Horticultural Society's Show at
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THE GREY SQUIRREL

NEED OF MEASURES FOR CONTROL

In a paper read last night before the Zoological Society of London on "The Grey Squirrel" Mr. A. D. Middleton said:—

The grey squirrel is generally supposed to be a comparatively recent addition to the fauna of the British Isles, but that this is not so is shown by the fact that grey squirrels were present in North Wales before 1828, were introduced in Cheshire in 1876, and two were shot near Nottingham in 1884, while in East Kent old people speak of them as being known by their grandfathers. With the exception of the Cheshire centre, however, it is uncertain whether any survivors of these ancient grey squirrels are now in existence, for it is certain that the large numbers now present have mainly arisen from the introductions since the most important mother-colony was started at Woburn, Bedfordshire, in 1890. Since that date at least 30 active centres of dispersal have been started in the British Isles, the last one as recently as 1929 in South Staffordshire.

As a result of these introductions a total area of about 13,350 square miles has been populated, and the distribution of the various centres now makes the colonization of the whole country merely a matter of time. The present range of the grey squirrel embraces the whole of the South East of England, and the Midlands, including Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, North Hampshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Bedfordshire, and parts of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, while separate and progressive centres are in existence at Exeter and Bournemouth; the grey squirrel has not reached the New Forest or South Wales, but its outposts at Winchester and near Gloucester are very near those areas. In Cheshire, four other introductions have been made since the very early one, and another over the border of North Wales, near Wrexham, with the result that an area about 30 miles square, south of the Mersey, has been populated, and another area on the borders of Wales has reached as far south as Oswestry, and will probably soon join forces with the main Cheshire colony by a northward extension.

In Yorkshire, from two active centres near Malton and Bedale, grey squirrels have now succeeded in populating large areas of all three Ridings, though mainly in the north and east. Their range extends from the Aire to the Tees, where an extension has recently been made into County Durham. They have reached the East Coast near Scarborough and Whitby, and a solitary specimen has been seen as far west as Settle. Scotland has two thriving centres near Loch Lomond and Dunfermline, as well as occasional escapes from the Edinburgh Zoo. In Ireland, only one centre has so far been established, in County Longford.

The grey squirrel seems to have a very strong colonizing instinct, which is more pronounced in some individuals than in others, causing a rapid extension of range in some areas and local concentration in others; it is certain that the extension of range is not dependent on over-population in areas already colonized. High ground appears to be avoided wherever possible, and even such apparently favourable situations as the tops of the Chilterns have a negligible grey squirrel population. The typical habitat is mixed deciduous woodland, and it is therefore improbable that the Northern conifer forests will ever become thickly populated with grey squirrels.

The food range is very wide, consisting of almost any tree shoots, fruit, birds' eggs, and even carrion. A great deal of damage is done to young beech and sycamores by the practice of peeling away patches of the entire outer and inner bark, and to young conifers by biting off the leading shoots. It is certain that in some cases the grey squirrel is a pernicious robber of birds' nests, but this habit is probably an individual rather than a general one.

In a few instances outbreaks of natural niscase have occurred among grey squirrels, and there are indications that a periodic fluctuation in numbers is beginning in those areas where grey squirrels have been established for a considerable time. The common red squirrel is subject to violent fluctuations of this kind, associated with epidemics of disease, and this, it is certain, has been the cause of the great reduction in the numbers of the native species from the beginning of the present century, which is not due to antagonism or competition with the grey squirrel.

The support of a heavy grey squirrel population will become a serious economic problem in this country, and it is essential that measures should be taken against it. A law controlling deliberate introductions of alien species would be of some protection against further trouble of this nature, and it is possible that several of the more recently started centres of the grey squirrel could be eliminated by determined action, but in the present position it is impracticable to exterminate them by direct methods.

There is a wide and sadly neglected field for research into the possibilities of biological control, and the use of natural diseases as combative measures against this and other rodent pests. As a more immediate measure a National Squirrel Club, on the lines of the Highland Squirrel Club in Scotland, might have beneficial results. If commercial interest could be stimulated in grey squirrels as fur-bearing animals, a powerful incentive for keeping down the numbers would be available; the winter coats of grey squirrels in this country are certainly of very fine quality and there is no reason why British squirrel furs should not become an important source of revenue.

MILITARY EDUCATION

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Major-General C. Bonham-Carter (Director of Staff Duties at the War Office) lectured on Monday evening at University College, Gower-street, on "Recent Developments in Military Education." FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE MILNE presided.

MAJOR-GENERAL BONHAM-CARTER said that lately they had been passing through a somewhat curious stage: the most popular books and plays were those in which the horrors of war were emphasized. But such books told them nothing as to the influence of the War on the lives of the British people. They all hated war, and he thought the uppermost idea in the mind of the average man who had experience in the field was that his successors should have the chance of avoiding the experiences he was called upon to face. The desire for better educational facilities had been widespread and was one of the results of the War.

Technical skill could only be based upon general education, and that had been adopted as the principle on which the whole educational organization was designed. A soldier's education began from the day he enlisted; he was at once classified according to the standard he had reached. Considering the strides that had been made in education in recent years, it was striking that there should be between 7,000 and 8,000 lads—over a quarter of the total number enlisted in 1929—who had gained no advantage from their schooling. It had been laid down that no soldier was qualified to draw his proficiency pay until he had reached a certain standard of education. It was essential to make full use of the officers and N.C.O.s at the regimental depôts; but the teaching of the men preparing for what was known as the second-class certificate was carried out by officers and N.C.O.s who had been through a special course of instruction. The teaching of the soldier by his own officers and N.C.O.s represented a discovery which they considered they had made in the Army. They believed at that point a man progressed more readily under the tuition of those with whom he was daily associated than those brought in for the purpose, no matter how superior they might be in teaching ability and academic knowledge.

The training of soldiers had become more complicated, as had the life of the citizen. The Army must learn to make the best use of the ordinary machinery of everyday life; for the purposes of fighting they had got to the stage that the unintelligent soldier was a nuisance. The work of the Army Educational Corps was of such interest and importance that it was hoped to attract from the universities some of the best men who intended adopting teaching as their profession.

WALPOLE OLD CHAPEL

The Congregational Chapel at Walpole, Suffolk, the oldest now in use in the county as a Nonconformist place of worship, is still used on Sundays, but is in such need of urgent repairs that the trustees are appealing for the £80 or £90 required for restoration work. Services have been held continuously in the chapel since it was built in 1647. The building in some other form probably existed more than 30 years before that date. The walls are of stud and plaster, and the roof is tiled. It is the intention to preserve the interior as far as possible in its original arrangement. The appeal is being organized by Mr. W. S. Webb, of Walpole, Halesworth, on behalf of the trustees.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

ROYAL MESSAGE TO THE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, MAY 20

A notable period in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland was begun in Edinburgh to-day, when the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland held its first business meeting since the formal Act of Union, which was carried through last October between the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church. The King sent his son, the Duke of York, to represent him as Lord High Commissioner at the Union meeting. To-day the King's representative was a miner of humble origin from Ayrshire, Mr. James Brown, M.P., who proved himself a dignified and worthy Lord High Commissioner.

A levée was held at the Palace of Holyroodhouse before the opening of the assembly, and there the Lord High Commissioner received in the Throne Room a large company of municipal, Church, naval, and military dignitaries. These included Rear-Admiral Hallett, Commander-in-Chief, Coast of Scotland; Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Radcliffe, G.O.C. Scottish Command; Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cassillis, and Mr. J. C. Watson, K.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland. The Lord High Commissioner wore the scarlet uniform of a lord-lieutenant. Mrs. Brown wore a black dress relieved with touches of silver.

After the levée the Commissioner's procession drove to St. Giles' Cathedral, where there was a service attended by a large and representative body of clergy and laity. The address was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. John White, the retiring Moderator, who took as his text, "Come unto Me, all ye who labour and are heavy laden."

THE KING'S LETTER

To the booming of saluting guns from Edinburgh Castle the Lord High Commissioner proceeded from the Cathedral to the Hall of Assembly, which before the union of the Churches was known as the United Free Church Assembly Hall. After the new Moderator (the Right Rev. Dr. A. N. Bogle, of Edinburgh) had taken the chair, the King's letter was read. In it his Majesty stated that on the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, now happily reunited, he desired to assure them of his unfailing interest in the work which the Church was doing for the spiritual welfare of the people in Scotland and the advancement of Christ's Kingdom throughout the world. He referred to the association of the Duke of York with the rejoicings which accompanied the proceedings of the Assembly in October, and proceeded:—

"We trust that the historic and memorable scenes then enacted in our ancient city of Edinburgh may mark the beginning of a new era in the religious life of the nation, and that, freed from the anxieties and distress which of necessity occupied the minds of the leaders for well nigh a quarter of a century, the Church may go forward with renewed hope and faith to the task which lies before her. Being unable in our own person to be present at your Assembly, we have made choice of our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor James Brown to be our representative, being well satisfied that his appointment will be acceptable to you."

The LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, addressing the Assembly, said that the King had commanded him to assure them of his great sense of their steady and firm zeal for his service, and of his determination to maintain Presbyterian Church government in Scotland. It was but a few short months since the whole Christian world watched with sympathy and good will the solemn Act of Union to which they all stood pledged. He thought that, while some things caused anxiety, they had much to encourage them.

Staying at the Palace of Holyroodhouse as the guests of the Lord High Commissioner and Mrs. Brown are the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Phoebe Poore, and Lord Ailsa. The following dined at the Palace last evening:—

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Mrs. Whitson, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Duchess of Hamilton, Lord Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Glasgow, Lord and Lady Younger of Leckie, Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Lord Kinnaird, Lord and Lady Inverforth, Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Radcliffe, Rear-Admiral T. J. Hallett and Mrs. Hallett.

SIN AGAINST BEAUTY

BISHOP ON BAD TASTE IN CHURCHES

In the Southwark Diocesan festival yesterday was observed as the "day of art and music."

At a service in the Cathedral in the afternoon, the BISHOP (Dr. Garbett) gave an address, in the course of which he referred to the influence of Ruskin, William Morris, and others in creating a conscience in matters of art. He said that, although the movement which began with them still grew in strength, the forces which made for ugliness were still powerful. Commercialism was destroying the countryside with jerry-built bungalows, with blatantly vulgar petrol stations, with monstrous advertisements. The demand for swift traffic had ruined hundreds of wooded lanes and turned them into broad and featureless roadways. Pylons were in contemplation which would disfigure country downs, electric power stations were rising which threatened to increase the pall of smoke over our great cities. Local authorities still felt it quite natural that one of the fairest stretches of the Thames bank should be suggested as a suitable site for a sewage farm.

The Church had an unrivalled opportunity of taking the lead in setting a high standard of artistic excellence. Zealous but ill-instructed restorers had sometimes worked more fatal havoc than the deliberate iconoclast. The interiors of some of the best of their churches were damaged, sometimes half ruined, by tasteless colour and inartistic ornaments and furniture. Clumsy and heavy reredoses, garish tiles and carpets, pretentious pulpits and ridiculous lecterns, hangings and curtains, drab in colour, stamped by machine-made ecclesiastical designs, windows with insipid and unreal figures, colours on the walls and floors which were in violent discord, cheap and conventional vases and lamps were found in many of our churches and made persistent progress against the worship of God in beauty as well as in holiness. For their sins against beauty they should sometimes have litanies of penitence.

In the evening, a service arranged by the Diocesan Choral Association was addressed by the BISHOP of WINCHESTER.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. E. T. ALLEN, Mus.Bac., curate of St. John Baptist (in charge of St. Edmund's), Felixstowe, has been appointed to the vicarage of King's Bromley, Staffordshire—patrons, Sir Ronald Lane and the Rev. W. V. Chilwell jointly. Mr. Allen has also been appointed priest-vicar in Lichfield Cathedral.

The Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral have appointed CANON A. E. JERRAM (secretary of the Worcester Diocesan Board of Finance) to be Chaplain of St. Oswald's Hospital (Worcester Almshouses), in the place of Canon Hooper, who has resigned because of ill-health.

The Bishop of Llandaff has instituted the REV. CHRISTMAS JOHN GRIFFITH to the vicarage of St. Gwladys, Bargoed, Glamorganshire.

NOTES

The Bishop of Lichfield will preside at the annual meeting of the Industrial Christian Fellowship in the Church House, Westminster, on Wednesday, May 28, at 3 o'clock. Sir Oliver Lodge will speak on "Christianity and Science." No tickets are required.

The Rev. A. E. McCaig, who was appointed to the rectory of S. Philleigh, Ruan High Lanes, Cornwall, last year, writes that the old parish church had been neglected for many years. The tower roof had to be re-roofed completely. The bells are all cracked and the wood frame holding them is split. The church has an early arcading of nine bays and an embattled Norman tower. The rector is trying to raise £1,000 for the restoration work.

The annual meeting of the Bloemfontein, Kimberley and Kuruman, and Damaraland Association will be held in the Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, May 27. Bishop Chandler will preside and the Bishops of Bloemfontein and Kimberley and Kuruman will speak.

Miss A. M. L. Gillespie, M.A., has succeeded Miss Pallister as Principal of the Church of England Deaconess Institution in Sydney, N.S.W. Miss Gillespie was formerly general secretary of the Ranyard Mission and a member of the Southwark Diocesan Board of Women's Work.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LADY MARY STEWART

LADY MARY CATHERINE STEWART, of Eccleston-square, S.W., of Barcaldine House, Ledaig, Argyllshire, and of Rockhill, Letterkenney, Co. Donegal, who died on February 5, wife of Sir Charles John Stewart, K.B.E., and eldest daughter of the third Earl of Norbury, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £15,217, with net personalty £14,523.

CAPTAIN CHARLES IVOR PHIPSON SMITH-RYLAND, J.P., late Coldstream Guards, of Barford Hill, Warwick, who died on December 27, aged 31, left unsettled property of the gross value of £28,091, with net personalty nil, while a further grant of probate has also been issued in respect of settled land which is sworn as of the gross value of £384,300, making the total gross value of the property passing at his death £412,391. He left:—

£50 per annum each to his late butler, Frederick Arthur Andrews, and his bailiff, Richard Jones.

Mr. JOHN MCNAB, of Comely Bank, Edinburgh, wine and spirit merchant, of Messrs. P. and J. McNab, who died on March 11, left personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £181,853. Included in this valuation are interests in Messrs. P. and J. McNab valued for probate at £72,460.

Mrs. MARY FENWICK STOKES, of Tregurrian, St. Columb Minor, Cornwall, and of Wilfred-street, London, S.W., who died on April 4, widow of P. F. Stokes, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £75,467, with net personalty £63,909. She left:—

One hundred Ordinary shares in Ransomes and Rapier, Limited (free of duty), to the Prior for the time being of the Canons Regular, Bodmin, for the education of a priest.

The Hon. BEATRIX MARY LESLIE SOPWITH, of Green-street, Mayfair, W., who died on March 24, daughter of the eighth Baron Ruthven, and wife of T. O. M. Sopwith, C.B.E., left estate (unsettled) of the gross value of £651, with net personalty £344.

Miss EMMA BARRON, of Keseys, Great Holland, Essex, who died on March 1, aged 93, left £59,375, with net personalty £52,804. She gives:—

£100 to Tabitha Jane Miles and £100 to Frederick L. Miles if still in her service; £50 to Harry William Eldred; £50 and £10 a year to Walter Biggs, cowman; and £50 to her late servant, Ethel Corpe.

£50 each to Miss Weston's Sailors' Rests at Portsmouth and Devonport, the British Sailors' Society, the Railway Servants' Orphanage, Derby, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. FREDERIC JOHN GARDINER, J.P., of Trevordale, Alexandra-road, Wisbech St. Peter, Ely, Cambs, late editor and proprietor of the *Isle of Ely and Wisbech Advertiser*, died on February 7, aged 80, leaving estate of the value of £56,784, with net personalty £48,242. He gives:—

£200 to the Hill-street Baptist Chapel and £50 for their Poor Relief Fund; £100 to North Cambridge Hospital, Wisbech; £50 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Wisbech Nursing Association, the Baptist Sustentation Fund, the Wisbech Working Men's Club, and the Wisbech Museum and Literary Society.

£150 to Olive Dawburn, formerly his housekeeper; £100 to Albert Holman, chauffeur; £20 to Arthur James Pegge, foreman; £10 each to L. Crouse, C. Staton, F. Brown, A. Holman, and J. Young; £3 to — Best; £10 each to W. Beaklev, — Beaumont, and — Cope, reporters; and £5 each to Mabel Richardson and Elsie Cooke. All the above legacies to be on condition that the legatees are still in his employ.

Miss KATHARINE WALLACE, of Hope-terrace, Edinburgh, who died on February 19, aged 81, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £31,358. She left:—

£3,000 to the Edinburgh Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, to be devoted to the maintenance or extension of their work in Edinburgh; £1,000 each to the Church of Scotland for its Kikuyu Mission and the Foreign Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY KITCHING, of The Manor House, Barrow-on-Humber, Lincs, formerly an architect in Hull, who died on March 5, aged 90, left £15,669, with net personalty £8,231. He gives:—

A sum not exceeding £2,000 for a stained-glass window in Holy Trinity Church, Kingston-on-Hull; and £200 each to the Young People's Christian and Literary Institution, Hull, and the Friends' School at Ackworth.

Mr. HENRY JOSEPH SELINE, of Ffynone-terrace, Swansea, dentist, who died on January 28, left estate of the gross value of £10,940, with net personalty £9,048. He gives:—

£1,000 to the Swansea General and Eye Hospital, to endow a bed to be known as the Seline Family Bed; £500 to the Swansea Hebrew Congregation, and his brother, David, the income thereof each year to be paid to a Jewish couple intending to intermarry, the trustee to advertise the intended distribution each year in the *Jewish World* and the *Jewish Chronicle*; £500 to the Swansea Hebrew Congregation for the benefit of the Jewish poor during the Jewish New Year's Festivals; £250 to the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind for their Christmas festivities; £250 to the Swansea Orphanage Home for Children, for the Christmas festivities; £250 to the Swansea Board of Guardians for the children of the Cottage Home at Cockett during the Christmas festivities; £250 in trust for the annual outing of the old folks who participate in the "Swansea Mothers' Day"; £250 towards the annual outing of the Children's Home at Llangennith, Gower; £200 to the Swansea Board of Guardians for the benefit of the inmates of the Swansea Workhouse during their Christmas festivities; and £100 each to the Swansea Hebrew Congregation, the National Institute for the Blind, London, and the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.

£100 each to Rita Goldwain and Leonard Ramsey, if still in his service.

The residue of his property between certain pecuniary legatees and the Jewish Benevolent Society.

Mr. GEORGE ROWLAND, of Speedwell-road, Edgbaston, who died on February 27, aged 84, left £10,580, with net personalty £10,481. He left:—

£1,250 to the General Hospital, Birmingham, for a "George Rowland" Bed; £500 to the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; £250 to the Birmingham Young Men's Christian Association; and £100 to the Middlemore Home for Boys.

Mr. FRANCIS PERCY HUDSON, of Eltisley-avenue, Cambridge, who died on March 4, aged 55, left £9,585, with net personalty £9,493. He gives:—

£78 a year to his former housekeeper, Sarah Charlotte Leeds.

Mr. GERARD STORR, of Mexican House, Loose, Kent, a member of the firm of Messrs. Storr and Co., cake and manure merchants and wharfingers, of Maidstone, who died on February 28, aged 70, left estate of the gross value of £7,350, with net personalty nil. He left:—

£50 to Mr. and Mrs. Vinson, "my housekeeper," and £50 to "Loose Cottage Gardeners."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
CAMPBELL, Miss Mary Gray, of Cumin-place, Edinburgh (personal estate)	£6,380
CASSON, the Rev. George Harry (54), of Church-crescent, St. Albans (net personalty £2,971)	3,048
COATE, Mr. John Martin, M.P.S. (58), of Beech Holme, Tonbridge-road, Maidstone, a director of Corfe and Sons, Limited, chemists (net personalty £7,508)	8,791
COURTIER, Mr. Herbert (55), of Thorpe Lodge, Chessel-avenue, Boscombe, Hants, a director of Ford, Shepland, and Co., Limited, printers, of Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C. (net personalty £26,337)	32,535
DUKES, Mr. Edwin Joshua (83), of Bethune-avenue, Friern Barnet, Congregational Minister, for 50 years one of the chief figures in the fight against the opium and drug traffic, for some years editor of the *Free Christian of France* (net personalty £1,529)	1,644
ELLIS, Commander Gerald Arthur, R.N., retd. (85), of Old Hall, Halton, near Spilsby, Lincs (net personalty £11,449)	13,284
EVANS, the Rev. Gruffydd, of The Vicarage, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthen (net personalty £1,088)	1,121
HOOD, Mr. Thomas Simpson, of Ormeau-road, Belfast, medical practitioner (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	3,189
JORDAN, Mr. George Robert Leslie, M.B., B.Ch., (T.C.D.) (34), of High-street, Halstead, Essex (net personalty £9,127)	5,606
LANSDALE, Dr. William, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (68), of Sunnydene, Grove Park, Lee, S.E. (net personalty £3,330)	4,413
LEWIS, Mr. Albert James, of Little Lea, Strandtown, Belfast, solicitor (personal estate in England and Northern Ireland)	5,573
LILLEY, Mr. Harry Lenton, of Bethune-road, Stoke Newington, N., solicitor (net personalty £1,343)	1,372
PINTO, Miss Esther (80), of Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale, W., daughter of the late Henry Pinto (net personalty £5,008)	5,755
SAVAGE, Mr. Victor Laurent, of Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxford, British Consul in China (retired) (net personalty £2,348)	2,483
SCHWIND, Mrs. Frances (77), of Heatherleigh, The Avenue, Totland, Isle of Wight, draper (net personalty £7,239)	8,618
SCRYMGEOUR, Mr. Charles Taylor (61), of Waterloo-road, Hillside, Southport, a director of Beecham's Pills, Limited, Manchester (net personalty £14,223)	14,683
SHIRES, Mr. Fred, of Reynard-road, Charlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, for over 50 years with Messrs. Baxendale and Co., Limited (net personalty £2,638)	4,048
TAYLOR, Mr. Alexander, of Burnside, Forres, Morayshire, woollen manufacturer (personal estate)	4,015
THOMSON, Mr. John (73), of Grand-avenue, Muswell Hill, N., accountant, for over 50 years associated with the firm of H. G. Porter and Co. (net personalty £5,903)	6,124
TYLER, Mr. John (90), of Hill House, Fryerning, Ingatestone, Essex (net personalty £17,013)	19,829
WALKER, Mr. William, of West Graham-street, Garnethill, Glasgow, sole partner in the firm of J. Macdonald and Sons, drapers (personal estate)	8,744

ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. JACOB EPSTEIN

As might be expected the interpretation of the subject in Mr. Jacob Epstein's bronze group of "The Madonna and Child" at Messrs. Knoedler's, 15, Old Bond-street, is humanistic rather than religious. The distinction is made, not to relegate the work to a lower plane, but because the two ideals are often confused, with injustice to the artists concerned and the obscuring of some rather interesting artistic consequences. In typically religious art, such as Egyptian statues and Byzantine mosaics, the form is decided partly by ritual but largely by the nature of the materials employed; whereas in humanistic art—such as the paintings of Rembrandt—the form is decided by human character and expression. We might almost say that it is only in religious art that the rights of materials are fully recognized, because the tendency of humanism is to subdue materials to the purposes of man.

Mr. Epstein's group, which shows the Madonna seated with the Child standing between her knees, is over life-size and Indian in physical type. Though in the round it is essentially a front view composition, the side views showing some very awkward lines and proportions. Even in front view the composition is not perfect, the free right arm and hand of the Child breaking away in a trivial form. One may surmise that this work was conceived when the mind of the artist was occupied with the "Night" and "Day" on the Underground Building, and it is superior to them—partly because modelling lends itself better to humanistic interpretations than carving. It owes its dignity—and it has great dignity—less to formal qualities than to the expression of human character and emotion.

Shown with the group is a large collection of drawings, under the general titles of "The Sisters" and "Mother and Son." Here, again, Indian models have been employed, and the artistic motive is to follow out the relations, in line and tone, between two nude or semi-nude figures in a great variety of postures. It is a very interesting collection, less remarkable for sculptural qualities than for the inclusion of light and movement in the designs. Nos. 3, 29, 37, and 38 are drawings of special artistic interest.

DR. ERICH MENDELSOHN

Two things strike one at once in looking at the exhibition of drawings, photographs, and sketches representing the work of the distinguished German architect Dr. Erich Mendelsohn, at the Architectural Association, 36, Bedford-square. One is the boldly functional character of the buildings, their whole-hearted expression of what they are for in terms decided by the character of the materials employed in them, and the other is a complete disregard of the question of architectural context. It is this last that makes one hesitate before greeting the new architecture with a cheer. Most of us could—and would—lead more severely practical and individually expressive lives than we do if it were not for the susceptibilities of our immediate neighbours, and pretty much the same applies to architecture. The problem of the modern architect, at any rate in cities, is not so much how to get down to "brass tacks" as how to do so without disturbing the street.

Much, of course, depends upon site, and in one respect the work of Dr. Mendelsohn lends itself to orderly street-planning. It is markedly horizontal in style, with continuous bands of glazing; concrete, with its comparative independence of vertical supports, lending itself logically to this form of construction. Where vertical features are introduced their function is clearly apparent—as to contain a lift shaft or staircase.

On the whole the most satisfying of the buildings represented is the Universum Cinema in Berlin, at any rate so far as the interior is concerned. For this building Dr. Mendelsohn has swept aside all considerations but that of directing attention from a comfortably disposed auditorium upon the screen. All the lines of the building conduce to that end, and there is nothing to distract the attention anywhere. The auditorium is top-lit from a flat ceiling and hung with curtains of a dull reddish purple, other surfaces being finished in glass and metal. The exterior of the building is not quite so pleasing, but a block of flats, continuous with the cinema, shows how the style can be carried along a street frontage.

Another interesting building is the Schocken Shops in Stuttgart. This rounds off a corner site, and has for its principal feature a spiral staircase round a central pillar, screened from the street only by a skin of glass and steel.

That Dr. Mendelsohn has gone a long way towards creating a contemporary style, based upon the conditions, needs, materials, and constructional methods of the present day, cannot be denied. In such buildings as factories and warehouses it can be pushed to extremity and still produce a new and characteristic beauty; but one cannot help feeling that, for civic purposes, the logic of construction must be tempered with mercy.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY

The second exhibition of the British Empire Academy at the New Burlington Galleries, Burlington-gardens, shows a second selection of pictures. The large gallery is filled with pictures by artists from the Dominions, and perhaps these form the chief interest of the exhibition. It is curious that these pictures should so much resemble English pictures. Any given picture is much more like a picture of the same kind and style executed in England than, for example, one executed in France or Germany. Even the subjects are much the same, for it is a custom among many English artists to travel to remote parts and bring back their impressions. Certainly the countries represented are a little more remote than usual, and one cannot count upon finding such a subject as "Coral Strand at Levuka, Fiji," by Mr. R. S. Hellaby, in every exhibition. Incidentally this picture has an interesting harmony of colour. But apart from such exceptionally tropical subjects, or again such a picture as Mr. Alfred Coffey's "Gold Miner using a primitive cradle," there is nothing to tell one that the exhibition is not English. "Storm Clouds, Sydney Harbour," by Mr. Charles Bryant, a very pleasant and coherent picture in the Impressionist manner, is obviously not French but English Impressionism. This, of course, is what one would expect, though so extreme a uniformity of style in so many and remote countries is worth remarking. One has the opportunity of seeing a number of English pictures besides those from the Dominions, and the latter come out of the contrast very well. Among the English pictures may be noticed Mr. J. L. Wace's "Marguerita Vaccard," a really carefully worked-out and interesting colour scheme, though the drawing may be a little stiff, and a sensitive if simple head in plaster by Miss Erica White, "A Chinese Impression."

MISS F. L. HENSLEY

Though they must be classed with amateur sketching—in kind if not in fact—the water-colour drawings of the Italian Lakes, Corsica, and Cornwall by Miss F. L. Hensley at the Graham Gallery, 72, New Bond-street, are much above the average of the kind in certain particulars, chiefly in restrained colour. The upright "Castle of Vezio, near Varenna, Lake Como," is not perfect in composition, but it is seen freshly and with an eye to relations in tone, and "Boscastle, Cornwall," a cottage at the turn of a descending road, is an excellent little picture of its kind. When it is said that "San Vigilio, Lake Garda," makes one think of an early Corot no ridiculous compliment is intended, but only that Miss Hensley has observed that properly adjusted greys in a considered scheme go farther than colour splashed at random on the paper.

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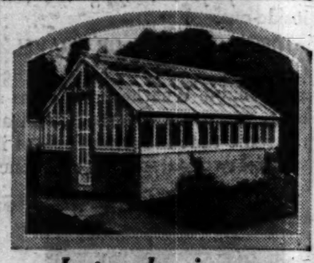

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CITY NOTES

SUCCESS OF THE INDIA LOAN

ANOTHER OIL DIVIDEND RAISED

A good reception was given by the City to the £7,000,000 India Government loan, and, as a consequence of over-subscription, the subscription lists were closed yesterday at 3.15 p.m. This early success was not due to applications on the part of "stags," but is understood to represent the response made by genuine investors to whom the issue of a short-dated India bond to pay over 6 per cent. made an appeal. Efforts are, it is understood, being made to post the letters of allotment to-night, in which case dealings in the scrip should be possible to-morrow morning. The previous issue of India Six per Cent. bonds, redeemable in 1932-33, was quoted yesterday at 101¼, and just before the latest loan was announced stood at 102. After making allowance for the fact that this quotation includes the first dividend of £1 15s. 9d. due on June 15, the net price is sufficiently high to make the new issue look cheap by comparison, and hence a premium on the scrip at the outset would not be surprising. The favourable result attending the issue of the India loan gave a fillip to the gilt-edged market yesterday afternoon. Sentiment was also affected by the fresh recovery to 123.95⅛f. that took place in the French exchange, a rate that removes still farther the possibility of further withdrawals of gold being made from the Bank of England on account of France.

Repayment of Treasury Bonds

The Revenue Returns for the week to Saturday last reflect the large displacements caused by the payment of the final instalment on the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and the repayment of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds. Receipts on account of the former amounted to £16,500,000, while the redemption of Treasury Bonds required £24,568,113. Ordinary revenue for the week amounted to £12,652,699 and exceeded ordinary expenditure by £1,387,863. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of repayments yielded £9,655,000, and the Treasury reduced by £3,000,000 Ways and Means advances previously obtained from Public Departments. As the following table shows, the floating debt was increased on the week by £6,655,000.

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	May 17, 1930	May 10, 1930	May 18, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Public Departments	42,150	45,150	40,800
Treasury Bills outstanding	585,055	575,400	702,240
Total	£627,185	£620,530	£742,840

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt shows a reduction of £115,655,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been a decrease of £10,230,000.

Lobitos Oilfields Dividend

Market expectations of better results by the Lobitos Oilfields have been fulfilled. The directors yesterday announced a dividend of 12½ per cent. for the year 1929, as compared with 10 per cent. for each of the two preceding years. They have also resumed the process of adding to reserves, which had been in abeyance for two years. The sum appropriated is £50,000, and there remains £211,583 to be carried forward, as compared with £233,453. The Lobitos for many years down to and including 1926 was able to pay generous dividends, but the severe fall that occurred subsequently in oil prices has compelled the distribution of more modest sums. It is not unlikely that the partial recovery in earnings that took place last year—amounting to approximately £50,000—was due to the economies connected with a restricted programme of oil production and to the improvement that took place in the market for tanker freights. The company, as an outcome of a long period of favourable trading, combined with sound finance, is in a strong financial position. The issued capital is £1,000,000, and there are reserves, including the capital reserve of £1,000,000, the general reserve now raised to £700,000, and the "carry-forward," £211,000, of a total of no less than £1,911,000. The oil market is now awaiting the final dividend for 1929 of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Last year the declaration was made on June 10, but it would not be surprising if it were a little earlier this time, possibly before the end of the present month.

Two Young Trust Companies

Reports for the year ended March 31 published by the Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust and the Nineteen Twenty Nine Investment Trust are of interest for what they show on the score of the relationship between the book values and market values of the investments. Both companies were formed, under the auspices of M. Samuel and Co., in January of the years named in their titles. The earlier formed trust owns securities of a book value of £1,377,000, and the report states that after crediting reserves there is a depreciation of less than £9,000, which is below 1 per cent. In the case of the Nineteen Twenty-Nine company, whose investments amount to £1,009,000, the report states that the market values of such of the investments as are quoted and the estimated values of the remaining investments show the aggregate amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet to be fully represented. Considered in the light of recent market conditions these statements point to shrewd selection in the employment of the companies' resources. Both companies are paying 5 per cent. on their Ordinary capital, the Nineteen Twenty-Eight company having earned that rate with a margin of more than 2 per cent. While the companies are alike in being trusts of the orthodox type, which implies that the world is their field of investment, the later formed company was established more particularly with a view to giving an opportunity to Irish investors to participate in an investment trust company. This fact explains the presence on the board of three Irish directors, one of whom is Captain Arthur Ronald S. Nutting, Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

United Sua Betong Report

Favourable results are disclosed by the accounts of the United Sua Betong Rubber Estates for 1929. Profits, after making depreciation allowances, increased from £87,765 to £92,012, and, although a larger capital ranked for dividend owing to the purchase early last year of another estate, the directors are able to maintain the dividend at 15 per cent., and again to transfer £20,000 to reserve. The "carry-forward" is a few thousands smaller at £43,982. The rubber crop was 6,598,005lb., by far the largest total recorded by the company, the crop for 1928 having been only 4,337,855lb., while it is noteworthy that the crop estimate for 1929 was only 5,749,500lb. As the estimate presumably covered any additional crop from the new estate already mentioned the outcome of the year provides a remarkable example of the potentialities of the better-managed estates in a period of free tapping. The crop actually sold realized an average price of 9.69d. per lb., against 10.89d. per lb. in 1928. No particulars of costs are given, but it is fairly clear that the large increase in output permitted an appreciable reduction in costs. The shares issued in payment for the new estate were apparently issued at a substantial premium, for the share premium account has risen from £622,446 to £675,853, the issued capital having only increased from £433,455 to £461,455. A corresponding expansion is shown among the assets in the estates, the value of which has advanced from £919,109 to £1,095,639. Floating assets amount to £237,000, against which current liabilities are £67,000. In all the company's reserves (including share premium account) now amount to £910,000.

Oil Palm Estate Amalgamation

The negotiations for joint cultivation of oil palms by some of the largest British rubber estates in Malaya have resulted in a conditional agreement being reached between the three companies concerned. These companies—namely, United Sua Betong Rubber Estates, Linggi Plantations, and Malacca Rubber Plantations—have agreed to sell their adjoining oil palm interests in Central Johore to a new company to be formed with an authorized capital of £600,000, which will develop and work the joint area as one unit. The basis for the sale is the expenditure on the estates by each of the three companies to an agreed date, with, in addition, an allowance for interest in the case of the more mature areas. Apart from a small sum payable in cash to the Malacca Company, the purchase price will be taken in fully-paid shares of the new company. By this arrangement the companies concerned, while retaining their individual interests in the properties, should obtain the benefits accruing from large-scale operations. The present planted area of the estates to be amalgamated is 5,967 acres, and it is intended to extend it to 8,300 acres, the United Sua Betong and Linggi having undertaken to provide in equal shares the necessary working capital by subscription from time to time of additional shares in the new company.

Marine Underwriting Conditions

Mr. Evelyn Parker, presiding yesterday at the meeting of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company at Liverpool, called attention, like the chairmen of other marine insurance companies, to the large number of fires that occurred at sea, saying that last year these showed an "unhappy increase" over the number of the past few years, and that they must continue until their causes had been established. Some of these causes have been examined carefully, and yet expensive fires have still been frequent. After commenting on an upward tendency in the rates on certain classes of hull risks, Mr. Parker had to admit that there was no general improvement in cargo rates, and that the selection of remunerative business needed unremitting attention on the part of underwriters. Presumably, the question of what is remunerative business depends largely on the rates.

Baltic Conference on Shipping

The annual report of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference, to be presented at the general meeting at Copenhagen on May 30, marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association and includes a review of outstanding features of the conference during the last quarter of a century. The meeting next week will be held at a time of severe depression in shipping; indeed, the report states that "the position is probably more gloomy than at any other time in the annals of shipping, and it may truthfully be said that at the present moment there is not anywhere in the world any cargo to be obtained for any size of vessel at rates which cover expenses." It is, therefore, especially noteworthy that the association was called into being as the result of the depression in the Baltic and North Sea trades "which began in 1901 and gradually brought freights to such a low level that it was well-nigh impossible to make both ends meet." It is recalled that the competition between owners became so keen that the decision was taken by certain far-seeing men to call a meeting in Copenhagen of interested shipowners to discuss the practicability of coming to some understanding for the sake of the common interest. The two pioneers who conceived the idea of the conference were the late Mr. Thomas Cairns, of Newcastle, and Consul-General Johan Hansen, of Copenhagen, and tribute is paid in the report to the work of these men in laying the foundation of the body which gradually took shape in the form of the Baltic and White Sea Conference. Recently the title of the association was changed to the present designation in view of the widespread activities of the Conference.

Discussions of Laying-Up Schemes

The report of the Conference recounts the annual meetings which have been held at various Continental and British ports since 1905. The last meeting before the War was in London in 1914, and the series was resumed at Copenhagen in 1920. More than once conditions in shipping were so unsatisfactory that general laying-up schemes for tonnage were discussed, and notably at Hamburg in 1907 and 1909 and at Oslo in 1925. It was at The Hague in 1924 that "the long-standing complaints against British ports for inadequate facilities and accommodation were brought up for consideration," and, as a result of representations by foreign owners, an investigation was carried out later under the auspices of the Chamber of Shipping. Among the subjects on the agenda for the meeting next week is the "regulation of tonnage," sub-headings of which are subsidies to shipbuilding, the limitation of the output of shipping, and the scrapping and laying-up of tonnage.

COPPER PRODUCERS' POLICY

DISCUSSION IN AMERICA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 20

Representatives of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga were in conference here yesterday with representatives of several of the large American producing companies, and it was circumstantially reported that the future policy of Copper Exporters Incorporated, the American export combination, was under discussion.

It is understood there is now under discussion the advisability of admitting to the exporters' association the Noranda Mines, Limited, of Ontario.

STOCK EXCHANGE

RISE IN BRITISH FUNDS

BRAZILIAN BONDS HIGHER

The prompt closing of the subscription lists for the India Loan yesterday had a good effect on British Funds, which moved upwards under the lead of the War Loan and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. The Foreign Market also had a good tone; Brazilian loans were very firm, and a higher premium was quoted on the new Japanese scrip. In most other markets, however, a rather easier tendency prevailed. Home Railway stocks weakened, and Argentine railway securities lost ground, both being affected by the fear of poor traffic returns. Oil shares as a rule closed lower, but Canadian Eagle was a good feature. Rubber touched the new low record price of 6 11-16d., and the shares were dull. In the Miscellaneous market international shares were easier, Brazilian Traction and International Nickel being weak. A number of Australian bank shares advanced. There was a rally in the securities of Cables and Wireless.

A generally firmer tendency prevailed among Gilt-edged securities. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose 3-16 to 102½, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan gained ⅛ to 78¼. Four per Cent. Consols rose to 88, and Local Loans were ⅛ higher at 64⅛. India loans advanced, several rises of a point being recorded. Australian stocks remained out of favour. Among the new scrips, L.C.C., after being ⅛ discount, hardened to ⅛ discount, and New Zealand was in demand, rising to 9-16 premium. Home Railway stocks were again dull; the market expects the traffic returns published to-day to make a poor showing in comparison with those for the corresponding week of last year, which were exceptionally good, owing to the fact that they covered the week before Whitsun. London Midland and Scottish closed a fraction lower at 48½, but were rather buyers at that figure, after having been sellers. Great Western fell to 83¾, and most of the other stocks, junior and senior, were fractionally lower.

In the Foreign market the new Japanese loan was bought, and rose to 1½ premium. Brazilian bonds were very firm; the Four per Cent. Rescission rose over a point to 62⅞, and the Four per Cents. of 1889 (52⅝) and Six-and-a-Half per Cents. of 1927 both gained a point. The new San Paulo scrip was harder at 1½ discount. A further general rise occurred in the French railway sterling bonds. Foreign Railway securities were a poor market. Cordoba Central remained weak on a traffic decrease of £24,000. B.A. Great Southern closed 1¼ lower at 89½, and the other leading Argentine issues fell ½. Leopoldina was easier.

CANADIAN EAGLE HIGHER

A feature in the Oil market was a rise in Canadian Eagle shares which carried their price above that of Mexican Eagle. They closed 7½d. higher on the day at 13s. 7½d., after touching 13s. 9d., Paris being a buyer. Mexican Eagle, after being 13s. 6d., closed without net change at 13s. 4½d. Anglo-Persian finished 1-16 higher at 4½, but Burmah, Royal Dutch, and Shell all showed small falls, and Leaseholds weakened to 3 3-32.

The price of Rubber touched 6 11-16d., a low record, closing slightly lower on balance at 6¾d., and the shares were easier where changed. Rubber Trust declined further to 33s. 3d. Tea shares mostly remained dull, though the Finlay group rallied partially, the full reports creating better impressions than the dividend statements. James Finlay rose to 82s. 6d., Amalgamated to 19½, and Consolidated Tea and Lands to 20.

There was a rally in Cables and Wireless stocks, the "B" rising from 22½ to 24, and the "A" showing a net rise of ½ to 50½, after being 49½. International shares were dull. Brazilian Traction closed substantially lower at about 49, and Hydro Electric fell a point to 46½. International Nickel weakened to 33½. Barcelona Traction rose 1½ to 34. Associated Electrical and General Electric both declined. The leading gramophone shares receded. Kreuger and Toll weakened to 31½, and Swedish Match "B" closed 3-16 lower at 16¼. There was an investment inquiry for Australian bank shares, a number of which showed fair rises. Fine Spinners rose 6d. to 22s. 6d., but a number of other cotton textile shares were rather lower, Calico Printers falling to 10s. 9d. Imperial Chemical was easier at 24s. 6d. The engineering group was dull, and Harland and Wolff Preference fell to 8s. 9d. Royal Mail closed a point lower at 25½. Unilever lost further ground, the old shares falling to 3 3-32 and the new to 2s. discount. In the motor group Dennis declined to 44s., but Leyland was firm at 74s. 6d. Brewery shares were quiet, but Distillers advanced to 70s. 3d. Sudan Plantations weakened. Nersag was again higher.

South African Mining shares were dull. Brakpan fell 3-32 to 2 13-16. Rhodesian shares were lower where changed, N'Changa falling to 4½ and Bwana M'Kubwa to 18s. Tin further declined £1 10s. 3d., and the shares were dull, London Tin falling to 21s.

INTERNATIONAL BANK ISSUE

HEAVY FRENCH SUBSCRIPTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 20

The subscription lists of the Bank of France for the French share of the capital of the Bank of International Settlements, amounting to 16,000 shares, were opened this morning and closed at noon. According to a preliminary estimate the amount was over-subscribed about 150 times. It is expected that the superfluous money tendered by disappointed subscribers will have been returned by the end of the week.

Brussels, May 20.—The Belgian share in the capital of the Bank of International Settlements was offered for subscription to-day and was covered more than 12 times.—*Reuter.*

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MAY 20

The opening was easy, practically all the market leaders showing losses, with Montreal Light and Power down 1¼. The easiness at New York, less optimistic trade reports from various directions and the absence of outside interest were adverse factors. The market steadied later under covering, but closed dull.

Reuter's Quotations

	May 20	May 19		May 20	May 19
Abitibi	32	31¾	Cons. Mining	216	218
Alberta Pac. Grain	18½	18¾	Dom. Bridge	63¼	63⅞
Asbestos ..	1⅜	1¼	Dom. Textile	69	69⅛
Do. Pref. ..	No bid	No bid	Fam. Players	53	No bid
B.C. Packers	7⅜	7⅜	Fraser Cos. ..	13¼	13½
Bras. Tract.	48¾	49⅛	Hollinger ..	6⅛	6¼
B.C. Pwr., A	41⅜	41¼	Int. Nickel ..	32	32⅛
Do., B ..	20½	20½	Massey, H. ..	32¾	33
Brit. Emp. Steel	2	2	Montreal Lt.	122¾	124
Do., 1st Pf.	36	35	Nat. Brew. ..	32⅛	32
Do., 2nd Pf.	5½	5½	Nat. Steel Car	66	67
Brompton ..	28	27	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Calgary ..	152½	152½	Power Corp.	81	81
Can. Car ..	23½	23	Price Bros. ..	74	74
Do., Pref. ..	27	27	Quebec Pwr.	62	No bid
C. Cement ..	17	18	Shawinigan ..	75	75
Do., Pref. ..	97	97	S. Canada Power ..	32	32
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada ..	46½	46½
Indust. Alcohol, A ..	71⅛	75⅜	Wayagamack	43½	44¼
Do., B ..	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	305	305
C. Power ..	19	18	Can. Bank of Com. ..	No bid	258
C. Steamship	17	17	Royal Bank	300½	301
Do., Prefd.	60¼	65			
Cockshutt ..	19¼	19¼			

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅞-2⅞	3-2½
New York	3	2½-2⅝	3
Paris	2½	2¼	3
Berlin	4½	3¾	2½-4
Swiss Bank places	2	2½	—
Milan	5½	6¼	—
Amsterdam ..	3	2½	1
Brussels	3	2⅞	2¾

Reports of the meetings of the following companies will be found on page 25.

Brush Electrical Engineering.
Canadian & Foreign Investment Trust.
Klabang Rubber.
Montevideo Gas & Dry Dock.
Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance.

MONEY MARKET

CREDITS IN DEMAND

FRENCH EXCHANGE AGAIN HIGHER

In Lombard-street yesterday money was in decidedly keener demand. Large lenders were evidently by no means too well supplied with loanable funds, for in addition to the clearing bank, which usually calls money on Tuesdays, other institutions withdrew funds from the market, while there was no sign of any demand for bills on the part of the home banks. For this diminution in supplies of loanable cash the large gold withdrawals to France are presumably chiefly responsible. In one or two instances 3 per cent. was paid for fresh accommodation for the night, the more general charge being 2½-2¾ per cent.; towards the close the rate declined to 2½ per cent., and this was the rate usually quoted for the renewal of day-to-day advances from lenders other than the clearing banks. Notwithstanding the keen demand for money, discount rates were by no means firm; in fact, discount brokers frequently found it necessary to quote 25_{32} per cent. in order to obtain three months' fine bank bills, which were reported in short supply. The rise in the French exchange following the public issue in Paris of the shares of the Bank for International Settlements has encouraged the belief that the drain of gold to France has now ended and is not likely to be resumed for the present, and this view has rendered holders of bills less ready sellers. France did not obtain any portion of the £824,000 of bar gold in the bullion market yesterday, Germany taking £400,000 and an undisclosed buyer £306,000 at the lower price of 84s. 11d. per oz.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2—2½	2	2⅛	2 3/32—2 5/16	2 5/16—2⅜	2⅛—2⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
⅞	⅞	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅛	3⅛—4
2⅛	2⅛			

Bank of Italy
(000's omitted)

—	May 10	Inc. or dec.
Assets	Lire	Lire
Gold in hand	5,203,600	Unchanged
Balances abroad ..	3,535,800	+ 47,200
Foreign Treasury Bills ..	1,536,700	Unchanged
Total reserve	10,275,900	+ 47,200
Gold deposited abroad due to the State	1,799,700	Unchanged
Cash in hand	226,300	— 16,000
Inland bills	2,911,500	— 63,300
Advances	1,181,000	— 202,000
Government securities ..	1,062,800	— 400
Credit with the Istituto di Liquidazioni	755,400	Unchanged
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	15,854,200	— 208,200
Public deposits	300,000	Unchanged
Other deposits	1,068,000	+ 25,500
Demand drafts	224,800	— 141,900

Ratio of reserve to notes and other sight liabilities combined, 58·56 per cent.—*Reuter.*

Bank of Poland

—	May 10	Inc. or Dec.
Assets:	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	702,233,589	+ 49,001
Foreign currencies and balances abroad ..	416,068,062	+ 8,479,134
Silver and other coin ..	273,197	— 10,288
Bills discounted	593,136,635	+ 2,571,306
Advances	80,060,976	— 6,898,464
Bank reserve bills	83,162,437	— 8,845
Advances to the State ..	25,000,000	Unchanged
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	120,880,735	— 19,892,152
Liabilities:		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation ..	1,254,980,740	— 70,123,930
Current accounts	854,376,467	+ 52,838,992
Government accounts ..	75,000,000	Unchanged
Other liabilities	95,567,423	— 25,266

—*Reuter.*

Bank of Portugal

—	April 30	Inc. or dec.
Assets	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion	8,577,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad	167,668,307	+ 10,088,371
Discounts	328,870,647	— 3,165,037
Government loan	1,540,973,863	Unchanged
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	1,888,055,874	+ 8,097,227
Deposits	61,626,098	— 22,841,586

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The recovery in the Paris rate made further progress and, after being 123.97f., it closed at 123.95⅛f., compared with 123.93f. on Monday. The New York rate was also inclined to move in favour of London, being finally $4.86, a rise of $_{32}$c. Forward dollars were in demand, one month being wanted at $_{32}$c., discount, and three months' at $^{9}_{32}$c. discount. Both the Swedish and Swiss rates were inclined to move in favour of London, the Stockholm rate rising to 18.12½kr. The German exchange remained at 20.37m. Spanish pesetas were finally offered, the Madrid rate closing at 39.80p., compared with 39.73p. on Monday. Of the Eastern silver exchange the Hongkong rate recovered ¼d. to 1s. 5½d. The Argentine exchange was slightly lower, at 42^{31}_{32}d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	May 20	May 19
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.85 15/16—86 1/16	4.85 15/16—86
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.86⅞	4.86 1/16—86 1/8	4.86 1/16—86⅛
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.91-97	123.87-94
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81¼-81¾	34.81¼-82¼
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.70-92.74	92.69-92.75
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12½-13½	25.12½-13½
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	198.23	192⅞-193¼	192⅞-193¼
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.70-39.85	39.68-39.75
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅝	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅛-09¼	12.08⅛-09
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36⅛-37½	20.36⅛-37½
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.45-34.49	34.43-34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-27.84	27.79-27.84
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	163⅞-164	163⅞-164⅛
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.38	43.32-43.37	43.33-43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	274½-275½	274⅞-275½
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	668-673	668-673
Royal	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.22-18.27	18.22-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16½	18.16-16⅛
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11½-12½	18.11⅜-11¾
Copenh'g'n ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16½	18.16-16⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 1/16-97⅛	97 1/16-97⅛
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 13/16-5 7/32	1/5 13/16-5 7/32
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 13/16-5 7/32	1/5 13/16-5 7/32
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 13/16-5 7/32	1/5 13/16-5 7/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5¼-1/5⅜	1/5¼-1/5⅜
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 11/32-0 7/16	2/0 11/32-0 7/16
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	1/9¼-10¼	1/9¼-10⅛
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2/32 15/32-2 7/32	2/32 15/32-2 7/32
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅛-09	12.08⅛-08⅞
Manila	Per dol.	24.086d.	2 0/16	2 0/16
Rio de Jan.	Per mfl.	5.899d.	5 59/64-6 1/64	5 59/64-6 1/64
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 15/16-43	42 15/16-43 1/16
V'paraiso†	8 to £	40	39.94	39.92
M'rideo ..	Per dol.	51d.	45 1/4-45 3/4	45 1/4-45 1/2
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.186	12.77½	12.73¼
Mexico ..	Pesosto £	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on leg

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER SELLING

SHARP RALLY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, May 20.—During the greater part of the day the stock market was under pressure, but in the last hour rallied sharply on the appearance of support. Sales were returned at 3,522,000 shares.

Although trading was more active at the opening, it was mostly selling, including a certain amount of liquidation resulting from overnight margin calls. There was no particular news to affect the market, but the easiness encouraged the resumption of bear drives against the speculative leaders, professionals working to force out stop-loss orders. After a further decline the market was steadied by the appearance of investment buying, apparently encouraged by the optimism in official quarters over the business outlook. This resulted in sharp rebounds in a number of directions, but the rally proved short-lived, the market soon reacting on the continuance of professional selling pressure. Several prominent operators recently bullish were reported to be liquidating their holdings and resuming bear tactics.

The market continued easy in the early part of the afternoon, the persistent weakness of Steel Common, due to reports of a further curtailment of mill operations, encouraging pressure against other industrials, most of which dipped sharply with a further impairment of margins contributing to the weakness. Later, the publication of the Government's survey of employment in 13 industrial groups, showing a slight increase during April as compared with March, prompted the reappearance of investment accumulation, causing sharp rallies in stocks prominent in the earlier decline. Motor issues were one of the firmest groups in the late trading, helped by reports that the regulation of the output in the past few months was causing a better outlook for the industry. The close was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 20	May 19
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.862⅝	4.86$^{5}_{16}$	4.86¼
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85$^{15}_{16}$	4.85$^{25}_{32}$
Cables	£1	4.862⅝	4.86	4.85$^{25}_{32}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85$^{25}_{32}$
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85$^{15}_{16}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85$^{15}_{16}$
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅛	3.92¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24¼	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.15¾	40.15½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82½	26.83
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.76
Prague	100cz.	—	2.95⅛	2.95½
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86¼	23.86
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.34	19.33$^{7}_{8}$
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.20	12.24
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10⅜	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48	17.48
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅝	1.76⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29$^{7}_{8}$	1.29$^{7}_{8}$
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.42	38.37
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.90	11.90

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
	May 20	May 19	—	May 20	May 19
Atchison	226¼	226	Int.C.Amer.	28	28
Atl. Coast	166	166	KansasCity	72	73½
B. & O.	113¾	114½	Louisville	133	133
Do., Pref.	85	85	Minn. St. P.	25	25
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	17⅝	18
M. T'slt	69¼	69½	Do., Pref.	131¾	132¼
Can. Pac.	207	206½	N. Mex. 1 Pf	—	1¾
Cent., N.J.	251	251	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	¾
Ches. & O.	215	214	N.Y. Cent.	176	175
Chi. G.W.	14⅜	14½	N.Y. Chi.	255½	256
Do., Pref.	48⅞	49	N. Pacific	82½	83
Chi. N.W.	82½	82½	Pennsylv'a	77⅝	78
Chi.Mil.St.P.	20⅜	21¼	Reading	113	111
Ch.Rock Is.	111	111½	St. L. & S.F.	115¼	115¾
Del. & Hud.	172¼	172¾	Del. & S.W.	72	72
Del., Lack.	125	126½	S. Pacific	121½	121¼
Erie	47¼	47½	Southern	112	112¼
Do., 1st Pf.	62	63	Do., Pref.	98½	98¾
G. N., Pref.	91⅞	91¾	U. Pacific	229	224½
Ill. Cent.	128¼	128	Do., Pref.	85⅞	86
Interboro'			Wabash	51	51
Rapid Tr.	31	30½	Do., Pf. A	84	84½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	141	141	Int. Nickel	32	32½
Allied Chem.	305½	302¾	Int. Papers	264¾	262½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30	30	Int. Tele...	62½	62
Am. and F. Pwr.	79⅝	80	Kennecott	46	45⅞
Am. Can.	142	140¼	Liggett&M.	107	107
Am. Loco.	64⅞	63½	Loose. Wile	63¾	62⅝
Am. Rolling Mills	72¼	73⅛	MackTrcks.	69½	67¾
Am. Smelt.	70¼	70½	Mont'gy W.	42¾	42½
Am. Sug. R.	61	61⅞	Nash M'trs	43¾	43¾
Am. Tel.	244¾	244⅝	Nat. Bisct.	86⅞	86½
Am. Tob.	258	254	Nat. Cash R.	55½	54½
Am. Woo'n	14	12⅝	Nat. Dairy	56¾	57⅛
Anaconda	39⅜	39⅝	N. Amer...	115½	116
Armour D.	76	76⅛	Packard	17⅝	17⅝
As. Dry Gds.	42¾	43	Pan.A. Pet.	62⅞	62½
Atl'tic Ref.	41¾	42½	Pub. Ser. N.J.	111	112
Baldwins	27½	27¾	Pullman	76⅝	77
Barnsdall A	26⅝	26¾	Radio Corp.	48¾	48
Beth. Steel	95⅛	95¾	Ry. Steel	34⅞	35⅛
Cde Pascc	55	55	Ryl. Dutch	53¼	53⅛
Chile Copp.	50	50	Sears R'b'k	84½	84½
Chrysler	35¾	33⅞	Shell Trans.	45⅝	45⅞
Col. Fuel	60	60¼	Shell Un.	21½	21⅝
Colum. Gas	35¾	36⅛	Simms M.	26	26
Col. Graph.	27⅝	27	Std. Brands	22⅛	22¼
Cons. Gas	124⅜	126	Std. Gas	114½	113¼
Cont. Can.	63¾	64¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	69⅞	69¼
Cont. Oil	26⅛	26	Do., N.J.	76	76¼
Corn. Prod.	103	102	Do., N.Y.	35⅜	35¼
Crucible	75½	76¼	Studebaker	37	36¼
DavisonCh.	34½	35	TexasCorp.	57	57¼
Drug. Inc.	80	81	Tex. G. Sul.	58¾	59
Du Pont	123	126¾	Timken R.	16	16
Eastman K.	241	240	Tri-ContCp.	14⅞	15¼
Elec. P. & L.	85	85	Un. Carbide	85	83¾
Electric Storage	68¼	67	Un. Fruit	91	91
Fox Films	49½	49⅜	United Gas	44⅝	44⅝
Gen. Elec.	80¼	80	U.S. Ind'r	111⅜	111
Gen. Foods	67⅞	67¾	U.S. Rbr.	27¼	28
Gen. Motors	49¾	49⅞	U.S. Steel	170	168
Gillette	85⅜	85½	Do., Pref.	145⅛	145
Goodrich	40	39⅝	W.Un. Tel.	182	181½
Goodyear	82	82	Whse Mtg.	172¼	172¾
Hudson Mtr.	43½	94¼	Woolworth	624	624
Hud. Mtrs.	44¾	42½	Worth'n Pump	143	139½
Ind. Rayon	102	102	Youngst'n Sheet	115	118
Int. Harv'r	102½	102¼			
Int. Match	80⅛	80¾			

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am.Oil	18⅛	18⅜	Mid. West Utilities	33	33
Assoc. Gas	38	38½	Pennroad	12⅞	13¼
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	25¼	25⅞	Silica Gel.	23¼	24
Celanese	22	21½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53⅝	53½
Elec. Bond	99⅝	99	Swift Int.	37	36¼
Gulf Oil	147	147⅜	VacuumOil	86	87½
Hydro Elec	45	45⅜			
Int. Pet.	20⅛	20			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100$^{12}_{32}$	100$^{10}_{32}$	Finl., 6% 1945	96½	96½
Do., 4¼%	101$^{18}_{32}$	101$^{18}_{32}$	Fren., 7% 1941	122⅛	122⅛
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102$^{4}_{32}$	102$^{4}_{32}$	Do., 7% 49	117⅜	117⅜
U.K., 5½% 1937	104¼	104¼	Ger., 7% 49	108¼	108⅜
Do., 4% 1960-90	87	87	Greek, 7% 1964	101	101
Arg., 6% 1959	98⅛	98	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	96	96¼
Aust., 5% 1957	89¾	89¼	Ital., 7% 1951	98¼	98½
Austria, 7% 1943	104⅝	104⅝	Jap., 6½% 1954	103¼	103¼
Belg., 6% 1955	103	103	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	104	104
Do., 7% 1955	112⅛	112⅝	Norway, 6% 1952	102	102
Bordeaux, 6% '56	103½	103½	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103⅛	102¾
Brazil, 7% 1952	100	100	Do., 7% 1958	103⅜	104¼
Bulg., 7, '67	82⅝	82⅝	Poland, 7% 1947	85	84⅞
Canada, 5% 1951	100⅛	100½	Do., 8% 1950	94⅛	94⅜
Chile, 7, '42	101⅛	101½	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	98⅛	98¼
Do., 6, '60	91¼	91¼	San P., 8% 1950	97¼	97¼
Czech., 8% 1951	110¼	110	Serbs, 7% 1962	101¼	101¼
Denm'k, 6% 1952	105½	105½	Swed., 5½% 1954	104⅛	104⅜
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	101⅜	101⅜	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	90	90¼
Do., 5½% 1958	102¼	102¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	May 20	May 19
Atchison, Pref.	105½	105½
Lehigh Valley	74¼	76
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	12½	13½
New York, Ontario and Western ..	12½	13½
Reading, 1st Preid.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	132	133
National Lead	146½	146½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Money continued easy, call loans ruling at 3 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2⅝ to 2¾ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange was steady at 4.86 for cable transfers.

Gold to the value of $1,000,000 has arrived at San Francisco from Japan.

Silver fell ⅛c. to 40½c. for foreign bullion.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,607,900 barrels against 2,595,100 barrels in the previous week and 2,642,660 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

BONDS.—The market was more active and firmer. Sales reached $10,843,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT AGAIN LOWER

NEW YORK, May 20.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy at 1½c. to 1¾c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 121½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 110¼c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 117½c. MAIZE easy at 1c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 89¼c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy, 1½c. lower. White clipped, 49½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy, 1½c. down. No. 2 Western, 71½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted. FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 11,416,000 bushels smaller on the week at 293,526,000 bushels, which compares with 260,077,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 3,173,000 bushels smaller at 15,296,000 bushels, against 21,469,000 bushels; and that of oats is 1,743,000 bushels lower on the week at 26,246,000 bushels, compared with 30,248,000 bushels a year ago.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	596	729	1,617	397,212	481,979
Do., Atlantic ..	199	261	553	76,657	114,064
*Exports, ditto ..	121	24	596	75,437	96,123
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	438	302	1,062	224,497	255,302
Do., Atlantic ..	15	11	28	4,555	20,708
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	10	17,852
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	86	88	175	24,436	24,625
Receipts, Atlantic	119	115	215	19,203	21,375
*Exports, ditto ..	14	15	44	3,733	5,133
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	311	263	830	125,607	124,815
Do., Atlantic ..	—	46	18	5,617	11,781
*Exports, ditto ..	—	20	—	187	4,278

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $10.85; Middle West, spot, $10.75.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed easy, 4 to 32 points lower. May, 8.50c.; July, 8.05c.; Sept., 7.78c.; Dec., 7.53c.; Jan., 7.50c.; March, 7.39c. Sales, 32,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed easy and 14 to 40 points lower. Sales, 40,000 bags. May, 13.00c.; July, 12.15c.; Sept., 11.56c.; Dec., 11.20c.; Jan., 11.10c.; March, 11.00c. Sales, 40,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 9¾c. Santos, No. 4, 13¾c. to 14¼c.

COCOA futures closed easy and 7 to 13 points lower. Sales, 12,000 bags. Closing prices:—May, 7.53; July, 7.77; Sept., 8.02; Dec., 8.04; Jan., 8.11; March, 8.27.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady, 2 points higher to 3 points lower. Sales, 17,000 tons. Closing prices :—May, 1.40; July, 1.45; Sept., 1.53; Dec., 1.62; Jan., 1.64; March, 1.72. No. 2 contract, duty free, May, 3.20; July, 3.33; Sept., 3.42; Dec., 3.52.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.21c. per lb. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 116,000 tons, against 101,000 tons last year, and stocks to 1,705,000 tons, against 1,524,000 tons a year ago.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points higher at 16.40c. The futures market opened with values unchanged to 7 points advance, but afterwards declined owing to better weather news and continued unfavourable reports from spot and dry goods markets. Local coverings on expectations of an unfavourable weekly weather report to-morrow caused a rally later, and the close was steady at 5 to 12 points advance on the day. New Orleans spot middling closed 5 points higher at 15.58c., and the futures market ended steady at net gains ranging from 1 point to 9 points.

New York	Closing Range

Futures	To-day		Prev. day.	
May	16.22	16.22	16.10	16.10
June	16.22	16.22	16.10	16.10
July	16.34	16.30	16.23	16.22
August	15.40	15.40	15.35	15.35
September	15.15	15.15	15.10	15.10
October	15.18	15.16	15.10	15.09
November	15.18	15.18	15.10	15.10
December	15.23	15.23	15.17	15.15
January	15.22	15.22	15.17	15.17
	New Contract			
October	14.90	14.87	14.81	14.79
November	14.88	14.88	14.80	14.80
December	14.96	14.95	14.90	14.89
January	14.95	14.95	14.88	14.88
February	15.05	15.05	14.99	14.99
March	15.16	15.16	15.10	15.10

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	18,000	42,000	8,360,000	9,177,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	Nil	6,000	1,223,000	1,789,000
Exports Cont., &c.	Nil	6,000	5,174,000	1,780,000

COPPER was steady and unaltered for domestic spot and export spot and June delivery at 13c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were May and June, 12.50c.; July, 12.75c. TIN easy and ¼c. down for both Straits spot and June delivery at 31½c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—May, 31.25c.; July, 31.40c.; Sept., 31.70c. Sales, 27 lots. SPELTER steady without change for East St. Louis spot and June delivery at 4.65c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot quoted 10 points lower at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady and unaltered for No. 2 foundry at $19 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were unchanged. Spot and May, 14c.; May-June, 14¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were unaltered. Spot and May, 14¼c.; May-June, 14¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 30 points lower. May, 13.70; July, 13.80; Sept., 14.20; Dec., 14.60; March, 14.90. Sales, 180 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady. Crude, spot, 7.37½c. bid; yellow, spot, 8.95c. bid; futures (refined), unchanged to 7 points lower. May, 9.00c.; July, 8.84c.; Sept., 9.04c.; Dec., 9.00c.

TALLOW steady. Extra, loose, 6c.; extra, in tierces, 6¼c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unaltered at $2.25 to $2.30 per barrel.

TURPENTINE closed easy and ¼c. lower at 48¼c. to 49¼c.

JACKSONVILLE, May 20.—TURPENTINE was easy at 43c. to 43½c.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—TURPENTINE closed firm at 43c. to 43½c. ROSIN.—Grade F, $6.07½; Grade K, $6.15; Grade WW, $7.15.

DULUTH, May 20.—LINSEED futures closed easy at ¼c. to 3c. lower. May, 264c.; July, 263c.

KANSAS CITY, May 20.—WHEAT futures closed easy and 1¼c. to 1¾c. lower. May, 95½c.; July, 96¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—WHEAT futures closed easy and 1¼c. to 1¾c. lower. May, 102c.; July, 103¼c.

TOLEDO, May 20.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.75; Oct., 12.60.

WINNIPEG, May 20.—WHEAT opened easy at ¼c. to ⅜c. decline owing to disappointing Liverpool advices and less outside demand. The fall was increased afterwards owing to general selling pressure influenced by beneficial showers and reports that seeding was practically completed. Covering was influenced later by reports of frost in sections of the American North-West, but the absence of export inquiries, together with reports of cheap Argentine offers, led to a renewal of bear pressure later in the session, and the close was easy at a fall of 1¾c. May, 107½c.; July, 108¼c.; Oct., 111¼c. OATS closed easy at 2c. to 1¾c. decline. May, 49¾c.; July, 50½c.; Oct., 46¾c. BARLEY futures easy and 1¾c. lower. July, 45¾c.; Oct., 49¼c.

LINSEED closed weak at 8c. to 8¼c. decline. May, 2.16; July, 2.16¾.

CHICAGO, May 20.—WHEAT opened ¼c. to ⅜c. lower, reflecting the easiness of outside markets, including Liverpool. Liberal offerings were influenced by favourable weather reports from both wheat belts. A rally occurred afterwards owing to less favourable foreign crop advices with talk of an increase in foreign requirements, reports of black rust in sections of Kansas, and scattered crop complaints from the South-west, but upturns attracted fresh realizing and the market fell back again. Covering resulting from the large reduction in *Bradstreets* visible supply figures was offset by commission houses selling, and the close was easy at a fall of 1¼c. to 1⅝c. May, 103¼c.; July, 103⅜c.; Sept., 106¼c.; Dec., 111c.

MAIZE closed barely steady at 1c. to 1¼c. decline. May, 78¾c.; July, 80¼c.; Sept., 81c.; Dec., 74¼c. OATS closed barely steady at a fall of 1¼c. to 1¾c. May, 40½c.; July, 39¼c.; Sept., 38¾c.; Dec., 41¼c. RYE.—No. 2, cash, nominal. Futures easy and 1¼c. to 2c. lower. July, 61¼c.; Sept., 65½c.; Dec., 70c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 2½ points higher to 2½ points lower, and pork unchanged to 2½ points down. Closing prices:—Lard.—May, 10.25; July, 10.30; Sept., 10.50. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—May, 13.70; July, 13.50; Sept., 13.57½.

BACON closed easy at 12½ points decline. HOGS easy, with light 10 points and heavy sorts 10 to 5 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 5,854,000, against 5,902,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day ..	9.87½	9.75 to 10.50	9.65 to 10.15
Previous day ..	10.00	9.85 to 10.40	9.75 to 10.25
Last year ..	11.25	10.15 to 11.10	10.35 to 10.90
Receipts—		Western.	Chicago
To-day		96,000	24,000
Previous day		101,000	38,000
Last year		107,000	15,000

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), May 20.—WHEAT.—The cargo market had a quiet tone and in sympathy with easier North and South American advices. Sellers were willing to make further concessions. For No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), May 16-June 15, 39s. 6d. was asked; and 39s. for Pacific, May-June 15; Rosafe, 62½lb. (old), May 16-June 15, offered at 38s. 6d., and 62½lb. (new) at 38s. For Australian, on the way and loading, 41s. 3d. was required and 40s. 3d. for choice white Karachi, June. Parcels were in small demand at 2d. to 6d. per quarter decline. French (on sample), May, sold at 32s. 6d.: No. 2 hard winter (Pacific), end June, 38s. 9d. to Glasgow; soft white Pacific, per Gracia, June, 38s. 10½d. West Coast port paid 35s. 3d. to 35s. 6d., for Persian (on sample), June. The wheat futures market closed dull and 4d. under yesterday's level.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Manitoba Grade				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	38 9	38 9	38 8	38 8	39 0
July	38 9	38 9	38 8	38 8	39 0
Nov.	39 8	39 8	39 7	39 7	39 11
	London Grade				
May	36 5	36 5	36 4	36 4	36 8
July	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 5	36 9

MAIZE was quiet and rather lower on more favourable Argentine weather advices. For La Plata, afloat, 26s. was asked, 25s. 6d. for shipping-shipped, 25s. 3d. for May-June, and 24s. 9d. for June-July. Parcels were in poor demand at mostly 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, April-May, sold at 25s.; May-June, 24s. 11½d.; and June-July, 23s. 6d. and 23s. 7½d. Liverpool paid 23s. for Danube-Galatz-Foxanian, June-July and July.

BARLEY ruled quiet but steady. Danubian, May-June, 18s. 3d.; Algerian-Tunisian, July-Aug., 19s.; Persian, May-June, 17s. 6d.

OATS were quiet, with La Plata offered at 3d. decline. June, 12s. 9d.; July, 13s. German (on sample), June, sold at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 20.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were neglected and nominally 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. No. 1 N. Manitoba, May-early June, quoted 41s. 3d.; No. 1 ditto, 40s. 9d.; No. 3 ditto, 40s. 1½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, early June, 38s. 6d.; No. 5, 36s. 6d.; No. 6, 36s.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, May, 39s.; No. 2, 38s. 3d.; Rosafe 62½lb., afloat, 38s.; Baril, 62lb., loading-loaded, 37s. 3d.; Barusso, 62½lb., June, 37s. 3d.; South Australian, afloat, 41s.; West Australian, afloat, 41s. 3d.; choice white Karachi, early June, 40s. 3d.; soft white Pacific, June, 39s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, June, 35s. 6d. Spot parcels were in moderate demand at 1½d. to 1d. decline. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to 1½d. lower, in sympathy with easy closing American markets and favourable crop reports from Canada and America. A rally followed, on short covering and speculative buying, but in the afternoon values eased again, following lower overseas advices, and the market closed easy 1½d. to 1½d. per cental lower on the day. Sales amounted to 200 loads. Tenders against the current month, making a total of 964,000 bushels, original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 168,000 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	—	—	—	7 11	7 9½	7 10¾
*July ..	7 10½	7 10⅝	7 10¼	7 11	7 10	7 11¼
*Oct...	7 11½	7 11¾	7 11	8 0	7 11	8 0¼
*Dec...	8 0¼	8 0¼	8 0	8 1	8 0	8 1½

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were quiet and easier. Dan.-Gal.-Fox, July, sold at 23s.; sellers of La Plata, afloat, 26s. to 25s. 3d., according to position; May-June, 24s. 4½d.; June-July, 23s. 9d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox, afloat, 25s.; July, 23s. Maize on the spot was in quiet demand with prices favouring buyers.

BARLEY was dull and unchanged.

OATS.—Shipment parcels dull, with sellers of Chilean, tawny, June-July, 13s., and River Plate, f.a.q., June, 12s. 6d.

FLOUR met a moderate trade with English grades maintaining late rates and imported sorts were 6d. per sack, cheaper. BRANS were quiet and easier. PEAS slow. OATMEAL ruled quiet at previous rates. WHEATFEED was a slow and easy market.

HUTCHIN, May 20.—Wheat was sparingly offered at 38s. per qr. Oats were quiet at 19s. to 20s. per qr. Barley, 26s. to 28s. per qr. Beans unchanged.

IPSWICH, May 20.—Wheat was steady at about 32s. Barley was in small supply and about unchanged at 28s. to 32s. for grinding and low quality malting. Beans and peas were about 40s. Oats, 20s.

LONDON, May 20.—POTATOES (The Borough).—There were ample supplies of all grades, and the demand was quiet at rather weaker prices. Best sample siltland King Edward, £3 15s. to £4 5s.; second-grade siltland King Edward and Scotch King Edward, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; light-soil Majestic and siltland King Edward, £2 10s. to £3 per ton. Spanish Malaga were quoted, 10s.; Cherbourg, 17s.; and Jersey, 20s. per cwt., all ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Trade was fairly good with ample supplies on offer. Quotations:—English Hambro grapes, 2s. 6d. to 6d. 4s.; Belgian ditto grapes, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Royal grapes, 2s. to 3s. per lb.; Australian grapes, 14s. to 18s. per case; South African grapes, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per box; Australian apples, 12s. to 15s.; Tasmanian apples, 10s. to 12s.; New Zealand apples, 12s. to 15s.; American Newtown apples, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per box; English peaches, 8s. to 30s.; Belgian peaches, 6s. to 18s.; Guernsey green figs, 8s. to 18s. per dozen; Canary bananas, 15s. to 25s. per crate; French cherries, 9s. to 12s. per crate; South African pears, 3s. to 8s. per box; Tasmanian pears, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per tray; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. each; Porto Rico grape fruit, 22s. to 32s. 6d.; Florida grape fruit, 30s. to 40s. per case; Messina lemons, 10s. to 12s. per box; Tasmanian pears, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per tray; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. each; Porto Rico grape fruit, 22s. to 32s. 6d.; Florida grape fruit, 30s. to 40s. per case; Messina lemons, 10s. to 12s. per box; Sicily oranges, 14s. to 40s. per case; gooseberries, 6d. to 7s. 6d. per 12lb.; English and Guernsey tomatoes, 9s. to 12s. per 12lb.; rhubarb, 4s. to 5s. 6d. per dozen bundles; Evesham asparagus, 2s. to 5s. per flat bundle; French asparagus, 9d. to 2s. per bundle; spinach, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel; Egyptian onions, 8s. to 9s. per bag; English lettuce, 1d. to 2s. 3d. per box; new carrots, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; new turnips, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; mint, 3s. to 4s. per dozen bunches; cabbage, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; cauliflowers, 3s. to 5s. per dozen.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—The spot market remained dull with no incentive from trade advices to stimulate buying. Only a retail business was reported in American, although quotations were lowered 11 points: Middling, 8.52d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 11 points lower; Pernam fair, 7.85d.; G.F. Smooth, 8.92d.; G.F. Tanguis, 9.17d. Egyptian declined 5 to 10 points; F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 13.90d., and F.G.F. Upper, 10.16d. African were reduced 11 points: middling West, 8.42d., and G.F. East, 9.07d. East Indian 10 points lower; fine M.G. Broach, 6.15d., and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.50d.

American futures, following the sharp decline in America overnight, opened at a fall of 13 to 15 points under liquidation and short selling. Some trade and Continental buying was attracted by the lower prices, but rallies were quickly lost owing to further selling influenced by forecasts of better weather and at midday values showed a loss of 15 to 18 points. The downward movement was checked in the afternoon by a cessation of selling pressure and a slight recovery occurred on steadier opening advices from New York, together with trade calling. The close was steady but 13 to 18 points lower on the day. Tenders, 450 bales on spot dockets. Liverpool closing prices:—May, 8.04d.; July, 7.99; Oct., 7.85; Jan., 7.88. New York 11 a.m. prices:—May, 16.15; July, 16.25; Oct., 15.07; Jan., 15.14.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 10 points lower, and after a further recession due to general liquidation rallied slightly near the end on covering, and closed quiet with October 5 points lower and other positions 10 to 13 points down. Closing prices:—May, 12.97; June, 12.71; July, to Sept., 12.72; Oct., 12.47; Nov., 12.42; Dec., 12.43; Jan., 12.51; Feb., 12.64; March, 12.82; April, 12.85; May, 12.70. Upper contracts closed quiet but steady at 10 to 11 points decline. Closing values:—May, 9.90; June, 9.86; Aug., 9.80; Sept., 9.60; Oct., 9.43; Nov., 9.44; Dec., 9.51; Jan., 9.56; Feb., 9.61; March, 9.68; April, 9.73; May, 9.78.

Empire futures finished steady, but 14 to 15 points lower on the day. Closing prices:—May, 7.92; June, 7.91; July, 7.88; Aug., 7.87; Sept., 7.86; Oct. and Nov., 7.78; Dec. and Jan., 7.76; Feb., 7.74; March and April, 7.82; May, 7.83.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,200	4,850	100	300	1,084	2,034
Brazilian, &c. ..	120	620	—	—	—	84
Peruvian, &c. ..	100	300	—	—	—	222
African, &c.	150	400	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c. ..	110	470	—	—	1,534	6,388
E. Indies, &c. ..	240	360	—	—	—	594
Totals— This week	2,000	7,000	100

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY

REASONS FOR LESS FAVOURABLE RESULTS

THE BOARD'S BUSINESS POLICY

REFUSAL OF UNPROFITABLE CONTRACTS

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

MR. E. GARCKE ON INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

The FORTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.

Mr. E. GARCKE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. G. Healey) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the accounts for the year 1929 have been circulated to the stockholders. May I assume that you will take them as read? (Agreed.)

The credit on the profit and loss account shows £140,529, compared with £153,857, and after deducting all expenses—which show a reduction on nearly all the items—there is a surplus of £58,988, compared with £67,406. After making the agreed reserve and paying the standard dividend of 10 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary stock, the net surplus distributable under the Co-partnership Scheme is £2,787 for 1929, compared with £11,711 for 1928; and with £10,764 for 1927, £8,835 for 1926, £8,751 for 1925.

COMPANY'S GENERAL CONDITION SATISFACTORY

I will explain in a moment why this set-back has taken place. Speaking generally, the business of the company has not undergone any change for the worse. The general condition of the company is satisfactory and the financial position is strong, our liquid assets—not counting stock of goods and material—being 45 per cent. of our total capital in Debentures and Ordinary stock. The products of our manufactures continue to enjoy the high reputation of previous years.

The reason for the decline in profits is due to the policy, based on sound business principles which I have explained to the stockholders on previous occasions, that we decline to do business at a loss. During the past year the trend of competition has still further reduced the low price level that prevailed already in 1928 and previous years, and we have deliberately declined to take orders which, if we had accepted, would, I feel sure, have still further reduced our net profits.

The relatively small set-back, which I sincerely hope is only temporary, if the general conditions of industry in the country can be improved, does not at present hit the stockholders. They receive, if you approve, the same dividend which they have received for many years past; but the reduction of the co-partnership surplus from £11,700 to £2,700 is a great disappointment to the employees of the company, especially as the co-partnership surplus has been an increasing one for each year since the inauguration of the Co-partnership Scheme. About 25 per cent. of the stockholders are employees of the company: therefore I am addressing, in a large measure, the employee-investors in the company.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Those of you who have read my speeches in previous years will have no difficulty in realizing that the reduction of profits is entirely attributable to the one reason I have mentioned, and, therefore, the chief thing we have to consider is the general outside conditions of industry, which make it so increasingly difficult to obtain a reasonable profit for good work done. So much has lately been written and spoken on the general industrial conditions of the country that it may seem presumptuous for anyone in my position, not able to speak with the same authority as responsible statesmen, leading bankers, and learned economists; but we are all electors now, and it behoves us to try to understand the general position, and I am going to make an effort to explain the general situation to the co-partners in this company. It is not easy, but I will try.

"THE TIMES" ARTICLES

During the past week *The Times* has published, in addition to two leading articles on the subject, half a dozen exceedingly illuminating statements which I recommend for perusal to every one who is able to make a careful study of the meaning of what is now called "the new way in industry."

For the purpose of this talk I have no hesitation in exposing myself to the charge of trying over-simplification of what are undoubtedly very complex facts. I would like to say that I agree with Mr. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, that the problems in question are now much more international in character than formerly. Before the War we were able to deal with prices, wages, imports and exports on a national basis, but that is not so now; consequently, the problems are much more complex than they were.

WORLD'S INCREASED PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

The fall in prices, trade depression, and unemployment are now all-world problems; but they are more accentuated in this country than in most other industrial countries of the world—probably because of our past successes, producing stability in plant, conservatism in methods, and, therefore, less adaptability to changed conditions. The reasons for the general depression are various, but a prominent reason is that the productive capacity of the world has been increased enormously since the War, owing to the inclusion of women as wage-earners and other similar causes. While population is increasing more slowly now than formerly—especially in the wealthier countries and among the well-to-do people—the improved technical efficiency in other countries, able to restart on modern lines, has largely increased the production of raw materials, foodstuffs, and of commodities generally, in excess of the reduced demand for necessaries in proportion to the increased demand for luxuries.

WAGE-EARNERS BETTER OFF

The wage-earners are better off and are enjoying more leisure. Consequently, there is more luxury expenditure and relatively less demand for necessaries. The world is spending more on travel, more on light literature, movie pictures, and in other suchlike directions, and less on solid works of a permanently reproductive character; in stabilized countries machinery is becoming obsolescent at a more rapid rate. These, and other changes which I cannot dwell on adequately on this occasion, are world-wide in their scope; and the readiness of particular countries to adapt themselves to the new order is largely dependent upon the degree of their commitment to the old-fashioned methods. In these respects the old and hitherto successful countries have most to fear, but several of these have passed through financial liquidation and reconstruction, while Great Britain is still carrying the heavy load of War debt, even on behalf of Allies who are in a better position now to share the burden; and for many reasons we in this country are less able to adapt ourselves to new terms of competition.

As the *Westminster Bank Review* of last month pointed out, it is impossible to be complacent in the face of a drop between 1913 and 1928 in Great Britain's share of the world's exports from 13·9 per cent. to 10·9 per cent.; in her share in the world's coal production from 24 per cent. to 19 per cent.; in the world's output of new shipping tonnage from 58 per cent. to 54 per cent.; and in that of pig-iron and steel from 13 per cent. to less than 8 per cent. Such serious declines in volume of trade impel us to look around for explanations.

FREE TRADE VERSUS PROTECTION

I have no desire to enter into controversial politics, such as appeared in the Parliamentary debate yesterday; but why should we have politics on such questions and make them controversial? When we look around for causes we must recognize that Great Britain occupies a unique position in regard to tariff policy. Many of the foreign countries are now adopting tariffs with a new purpose. They find that by imposing a high tariff they have bargaining weapons in making reciprocal arrangements with other countries, and it is disconcerting to find that foreign nations are extending this policy with the view of establishing business relations with British Dominions. Meanwhile, the British Parliament is unable to settle the old-fashioned dispute of Free Trade versus Protection. We do not use these terms now, for we use new veils to hide old faces. I think universal free trade is the right solution for the world at large, but if the majority of industrial countries insist on having tariff walls it is sheer pedantry for one country to claim superiority for a doctrine which is rejected by all the others, especially now when industry has become thoroughly international.

I am trying to state the issues in simple terms, and I would like to express this disputed question in this way: If four bridge players come together and three of them decide to follow conventions while the fourth insists that he can do better without conventions, it is pretty certain that, however good his cards or play may be, he will, in the long run, lose in competition with the others, change of partners and of new deals notwithstanding. By letting the majority combine against us we handicap ourselves in the competition.

MR. THOMAS'S VIEWS

Mr. Thomas says that this country to-day is in a curious situation which seems a contradiction of everything he had been taught to believe in. It has a tremendous difficulty in unemployment, yet no country in the world is better off. . . . There is no short cut or simple remedy for the present troubles; the one thing we have to avoid is panic. . . . His greatest hope is that Capital and Labour in this country will be compelled, by the force of economic circumstances, to realize that they are not enemies but partners, and that, instead of talking at each other, they have got to talk to each other. The unemployment figures are going against him because of the world situation, yet most people are beginning to understand that there is less suffering in this country than in any other nation.

Other authorities, besides the Lord Privy Seal, have pointed out the apparent paradox that, while our basic industries are in a depressed condition, the general standard of living in the country is higher than ever before. The curious thing, as recognized by many, is that while our exports are falling we still seem able to pay for our imports from foreign countries, and that furthermore money is cheap; and that while we are earning less than before and are paying rates and taxes to a crushing extent we still seem able to enjoy many luxuries and comforts withheld from people in other countries.

EFFECTS OF REDISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

In dealing with economic questions we must understand that the obvious is not always true, and that there are many invisible facts and figures to be taken into account. I will not dwell on this point unduly, but I must show the undoubted fact that by our fiscal legislation, and in other ways, we are making the rich poor without making the poor rich. The denudation of wealth and capital from the upper levels is allowed to run into the vast ocean of waste, instead of being allowed to irrigate and fertilize the lower strata; and thus we have the paradox of improving standard of living side by side with declining industry. This redistribution of wealth has raised the standard of living, but it has reduced the capital reserves of the country, and if we do not change the method and raise the economy of our productions there will be disillusion some day.

Soon after the War, about 10 years ago, when most people thought we had entered permanent Utopia, I said in addressing the shareholders in another company: "We have still the War to pay for. We must work harder and save more if we wish to avert the very unfavourable conditions with which we are confronted." I can now only repeat this formula with greater emphasis and with the addition that we must work more efficiently. There is no contradiction in what I say, for what I mean is that we must export more if we wish to continue to import as much as we do.

IMPORTS MUST BE PAID FOR

When we buy goods from abroad we must pay for them. It is mainly true that we can do so only by exporting goods, but that does not explain the situation. America has, during recent years, invested large portions of her surplus capital in buying businesses in Europe. Let us put it hypothetically and assume that the stockholders in this company sold their capital interests at a profit to one of the big foreign electrical combines. The individual stockholders would obtain cash for their interest in the company, but in the complex arrangements of international exchanges it would mean merely neutralizing a debt that this country owes to foreign countries for goods they have supplied to us. If our imports were paid for in the old way we should be sending gold abroad in order to adjust the adverse balance.

It does not require very much economic knowledge or vision to see that these financial processes of living on capital realizations cannot continue indefinitely. It is quite possible, of course, that these transactions may have enormous advantages to the ultimate development of industries in this country, but I am only concerned at the moment with the paradox I have mentioned. Mr. Thomas says:—"There is no short cut or simple remedy for the present troubles." Does this mean that we are to go on drifting with the political swing of the pendulum and be no better for a change in Government?

A SUGGESTION

In my simplicity I would like to make one suggestion of an immediate and important step towards amelioration. Would it not be both a practical and a wise thing for every elector to tell his representative in Parliament, of whatever party, that taxes on capital, such as death duties, estate duties, and a considerable portion of surtax, should no longer be used for current revenue purposes? The most important and immediate effect would be that Government would be compelled to retrench wasteful expenditure, and consequently would set an excellent example to the whole community to economize.

Then Mr. Thomas expresses "his greatest hope that Capital and Labour will cease to talk at each other and begin to talk to each other." The Industrial Co-partnership Association, of which I am chairman of the executive, is trying to do this, and we are doing our utmost to get away from the platitudes that pass between some of the representatives of employers and of the trade unions. There are undoubtedly considerable difficulties on both sides. The first thing necessary for successful collaboration is removal of mutual suspicion and lack of confidence.

BENEFITS OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

We have demonstrated in this company the considerable benefits that result from a well-thought-out co-partnership scheme. The relations between the management and the works are excellent by reason of the collaborations that take place from time to time and of mutual interests that have been established. The co-partners have had the benefit, during several years, of seeing the surplus increase. This year they have an adverse experience, but they have taken it in good spirit and we are all working hard by conjoint efforts to make good, and I hope we shall succeed; but what I want to say quite generally, and not with any reference to particular undertakings, is that the most serious barriers to successful co-partnership are the rigid trade union regulations which prevent the man who does more or better than another from being paid better, and the converse by which a slacker is paid as much as one who does his best. We all have experience of people who unfortunately are not able to do as well as others, but under trade union regulations a dead level of uniformity has to be maintained.

Then there are the absurd restrictions as to output and the resistance to labour-saving machinery. We must all, however, recognize—and sympathize—that the fear of unemployment on the part of men who see the volume of work diminishing is only natural, and this fear of unemployment is going to be a serious obstacle to rationalization of industry, by reason of the displacement of labour and consequent temporary unemployment that may follow on the adoption of the new policy.

RATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY

"Rationalization" is a clumsy word and has many technical definitions. Broadly it is best understood as working and carrying on industry in a rational way. Therefore, if rationalization means displacement of labour, something must be done to deal rationally with this problem. Platitudes will not suffice; but why have any unemployment at all? This is a commonsense question which very few seem willing to tackle. Under our present system we are asking for it. Nature is appealing to our senses and our reason to be put to service by men for the welfare of man, and yet man is encouraged to stand by idly clamouring for employment.

I have touched only the fringe of large and intricate subjects which are made unnecessarily difficult for the plain man, and I have done no more than indicate direct approaches to their consideration, but I must emphasize a few safeguards. In our approach to the solution of these difficulties we should recognize no class distinctions in regard to the common rights and duties of humanity. We cannot have equality either in physique or in intellect, but we can have justice, by which I mean no more than reward in due proportion to ability applied and to beneficent service rendered.

ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES

I set my face against general reduction of wages because I feel convinced there is no remedy that way, but only more trouble. Under present conditions our principles should, I submit, be:—

(1) Greater economy by elimination of waste.

(2) Higher efficiency by elimination of inefficient machinery and methods.

(3) Larger output to neutralize low prices by removal of trade union restrictions.

(4) Better relations between all concerned in industry by adoption of well-thought-out schemes of co-partnership appropriate to such industry.

(5) Nationally and internationally, that is to say politically, we must revise our general outlook by taking off our personal blinkers.

The consumer wants free trade; the producer wants protection; neither can have the whole loaf.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. JOHNSTONE (managing director) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

KLABANG RUBBER COMPANY

LOWER COSTS

SIR JOHN BARLOW ON NATIVE COMPETITION

The TENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Klabang Rubber Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 49 and 51, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN E. BARLOW, Bt. (the chairman), in the course of his speech, said:—Eastern expenditure, including depreciation, is not much more than £2,000 higher than in 1928, whereas the crop is over 300,000lb. greater. The reason is that costs are over a penny a pound lower than they were last year. London administration expenditure, after allowing for directors' fees, is reduced by about £1,100 because we had no interest to pay for bank loans. While this is perhaps a matter for congratulation, we must thank our friends the Royal Bank of Scotland for their cooperation during the past few years, which has been mutually advantageous. Although the year's profit is only some £2,000 more than last year it must be remembered that with rubber at just over 10d. we made £21,000, whereas a year ago £9,500 of our profit of £19,000 came from accumulated stocks and was really a reserve which we cashed.

Turning now to the balance-sheet you will see that reserve account stands at £20,000, and a further £10,000 has been appropriated from profit and loss account. Last year there was a bank loan of £15,000 and a reserve of £10,000; this is a fair indication of the company's earning capacity.

THE KARAI ESTATE

In the report you will find brief particulars of the Karai Estate, which after prolonged negotiations was bought from the Nellmay Company. A large proportion of the estate, consisting of 516 acres of mature rubber, is gently undulating and drainage is natural. The soil is ideal for cultivation of rubber and capable of very high yields. During the past year it has yielded over 500lb. per acre, and we see no reason why this should not be maintained and increased. Tapping has been good and there has been very little wounding. Bark renewal is good. As is natural on such fertile soil, pests and diseases require attention, but they should provide no real difficulty. The health of Tamil coolies has not been uniformly good, but there is reason to believe that this is largely owing to insufficient supervision and the matter is already receiving attention. By this acquisition there will be further economies in European supervision, and even at present prices profits should be earned on all three divisions.

The estates are maintained in first-class order. Labour has been plentiful, and, thanks to careful supervision, health has been good. We are fortunate in owning first-class properties and your board make it their business to see that the European staff is thoroughly efficient. In this matter I am pleased to acknowledge the help which we receive from our local agents and visiting agents.

IMPORTANCE OF EFFICIENCY

The subject of efficiency has now become the question of the moment not only in the rubber industry but throughout the commercial world. It is vital to the company because, as I suggested in 1926 would soon be the case, we are up against native competition. For 12 years European estate owners have been concerned with schemes to reduce output and maintain prices. To-day the native is producing more than half the world's rubber at a lower cost than European estates. The output per acre for Asiatic-owned estates in Malaya averages over 100lb. more than that of the European-owned estates. Whether the native can continue his drastic tapping indefinitely remains to be seen, but this is the real cause of our trouble. While for 12 years we have tried to bargain with our customers a competitor has grown up and spoilt our market. Fortunately this is being generally recognized, and by means of bud-grafting and manuring we are likely to be able to turn the tables on our competitor. Neither booms nor slumps last for ever, and the natural fluctuations of trade are likely to turn in our favour again.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a first and final dividend of 7½ per cent. was declared. It was also unanimously resolved that the capital of the company should be increased to £250,000 by the creation of 50,000 shares of £1 each.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and to the staff in the East terminated the proceedings.

SHEFFIELD STEEL MERGER

JOHN BROWN AND THOMAS FIRTH

Shareholders of the two big Sheffield steel firms of John Brown and Co. and Thomas Firth and Sons are to consider a scheme of amalgamation at a meeting to be held shortly. The two companies have worked in close co-operation for some years, and John Brown and Co. hold the majority of the Ordinary shares in Thomas Firth.

Negotiations have been going on for some time, and recently discussions took place between Vickers, Limited, Cammell Laird, and Thomas Firth and Sons and John Brown and Co. The last-named two companies are not however, entering into an agreement with Vickers or Cammell Laird, but shareholders will be asked shortly to approve a scheme for amalgamating the resources of John Brown and Co. and Thomas Firth and Sons. The paid-up capital of Thomas Firth and Sons is £2,000,000, and of John Brown and Co. £4,187,500.

LONDON FUR SALES

At the continuation of the London fur auctions Sections I. and II. fine furs and foxes were offered, and, with the exception of lynx, wolverine, and cross and blue fox, most skins showed declines in value in sympathy with the Hudson's Bay Company's sale. Advances compared with the January auctions, according to Messrs. Blatspiel, Stamp, and Heacock, Limited, comprised Russian lynx, Russian ermine, and cross fox 15 per cent., and wolverine and blue fox 10 per cent. Fisher and Russian sable were unchanged, while declines included white fox 20 per cent., baum marten 15 per cent., red fox 10 to 15 per cent., and beaver, otter, marten, and stone marten 10 per cent.

Prices for Sections VII., mink, and VIII., Russian goods and Persian lamb, also showed irregularity. The last named advanced 5 to 10 per cent. for best quality, but Shiraz and Moire were 20 per cent. under January, while Russian kit fox also fell 20 per cent., and kolinsky 15 per cent. Pestchanikiki sold well at a slight decline, and there was a fair demand for pony at lower prices, but marmot sold slowly even at a decline. Prices for the following were unchanged: mink, squirrel skins and backs, also squirrel sacs and tails, and fitch and white hare.

THE THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

YEAR'S EXCELLENT RESULT

DIFFICULTIES OF MARINE OPERATIONS

MR. E. S. PARKER'S SURVEY

The SEVENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited, was held in Liverpool on Monday last.

Mr. EVELYN S. PARKER (the chairman of the company) presided and in the course of his speech said:—Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year I desire to say how much we regret the loss of Mr. J. Bruce Ismay from our board. To meet the general convenience of the directors a change in the day of our board meeting was necessary, and Mr. Ismay found it inconvenient to be in Liverpool when the board now meets, and, therefore, tendered his resignation. This we accepted, with regret, for Mr. Ismay took deep interest in the company and in marine insurance, and we miss his advice and assistance in our deliberations.

INCREASED PROFIT

With regard to the accounts themselves, you will see that the result of the year's working shows a profit of £26,817 on a premium income of £280,394, as compared with a profit of £19,894 on a premium income of £288,332 last year.

The interest on investments yielded £53,323. For some years we have paid the whole of our dividend in May, but we have decided to pay an interim dividend each November, and this year the profit and loss account has been debited with the full dividend for 1928 and the interim dividend for 1929, but still shows a balance of £194,804, out of which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, less income-tax, thus maintaining the dividend at 13s. per share to which it was raised last year.

INVESTMENT APPRECIATION

The only other item to which I need refer is the valuation of the investments, which are carried into the balance-sheet at their book value, which is at or under cost price. The difference between the market value of these investments at December 31, 1929, and the valuation appearing in the balance-sheet is more than covered by the amount retained in the investment reserve fund, and as a result of the recovery in values since the close of the year the market value now considerably exceeds the amount shown in the balance-sheet.

MARINE UNDERWRITING CONDITIONS

The general conditions of marine underwriting show little change since our last meeting. The hull business continues to show steadiness in rating with an upward tendency in certain classes of risks. The necessity for maintaining the position was shown in the closing months of 1929, when fierce and almost continuous gales brought in numerous claims for loss and damage. With regard to cargo business, there is no general improvement to report, and the selection of remunerative business needs unremitting attention on the part of underwriters.

Fires at sea have again shown an unhappy increase over those of the past few years, and inquiries must continue until their causes have been established, so that this danger to life and property can be prevented wherever possible.

I know that you all appreciate the good services rendered by our branches and agencies at all times, and especially during the past year, despite the difficulties encountered in their various localities, and I particularly wish to say how pleased we are at the excellent results obtained in the United States and Australasia.

NEW YORK CHANGES

Mr. Frank H. Cauty, our manager in New York, retired from our service on December 31, 1929. Coming to this office in 1884, he has thus been associated with us for 45 years, of which 30 years were spent in New York, where his work has been of the utmost advantage both to this company and to marine insurance generally, while his personality and character had the happiest results in promoting and consolidating the most friendly relations between British and American offices. We wish him great happiness in his retirement.

Mr. Cauty has been succeeded by Mr. H. W. Spicer, who, joining the head office staff in 1895, has been in the United States since 1898, and our assistant manager in New York from September, 1919: while the position vacated by Mr. Spicer has been filled by Mr. A. B. Grant, who, after 21 years' able service in the head office, has been in the New York office for over 10 years and deputy assistant manager since 1921. We are confident that in Messrs. Spicer and Grant, together with our good friend Mr. Louis Rosenthal on the Pacific Slope, our interests in the United States will be well cared for and extended.

"VERY EXCELLENT RESULT"

In conclusion I should like to say a few words about our home staff, particularly our underwriter and our secretary. I think the very excellent result, for it is an excellent result in these hard times, of our underwriting account, with an increased profit on a diminished premium income, reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Krell, and I am sure you wish to join me in congratulating him on the success which he has achieved.

SECRETARY'S APPROACHING RETIREMENT

With regard to Mr. Martindale, I am sorry to say that the time is approaching when he is about to give up active service with the company. I understand that he is to celebrate his sixty-sixth birthday shortly, and, having already remained with us a year beyond the ordinary time under our superannuation scheme, he will retire at the end of July. He joined the staff in 1892, was appointed accountant in 1895, assistant secretary in 1904, and secretary to the Liverpool board in 1905 and to the company in 1912.

Mr. Martindale has set a standard to secretaries of marine companies which it will be very difficult to follow; not only has he been of great assistance to us in the company, but also outside, both in the Liverpool and Glasgow Salvage Association, the Average Adjusters' Association, and wherever he represented this company. I know that you will wish to join me in wishing him many years of happiness in his very well-earned retirement.

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: "That the report and statement of accounts which have been presented to the meeting and previously circulated among the shareholders be adopted, and that a final dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, less tax, be now declared for the year ended December 31, 1929, payable on the 20th instant, and making, with the interim dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, less tax, paid on November 15, 1929, 13s. per share for the year."

Mr. REGINALD Q. WILSON seconded the resolution and, in a few words, associated himself with all that the chairman had said about the underwriter and secretary.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. G. B. Heyworth and Mr. W. F. Moore, were re-elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. E. S. Parker was re-elected chairman and Mr. R. Q. Wilson deputy-chairman of the company for the ensuing year.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

REVISED RETURNS FOR 1929

NEW YORK, May 20.—The United States Department of Agriculture to-day issued revised figures for the acreage planted and harvested and the yield of cotton in the United States for 1929. The area planted is returned at 47,067,000 acres, against 46,946,000 acres in the previous year. The area picked is given as 45,793,000 acres, against 45,341,000 acres in the previous season. Yield per acre is returned at 153lb. against 152.9lb. in 1928, with the total production at 14,828,000 bales, against 14,919,000 bales, the December estimate, and 14,478,000 bales, the revised estimate for the crop grown in 1928.

Not included in the United States totals are 151,000 acres planted in Lower California, from which 75,000 bales were harvested, against 160,000 acres planted and 80,000 bales picked in the previous season.

MONTEVIDEO GAS & DRY DOCK COMPANY

CONTINUED PROGRESS

RELIABLE SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY

LARGER PLANT NEEDED

CAPITAL BONUS APPROVED

The FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of stockholders of the Montevideo Gas and Dry Dock Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. FRANK H. JONES, M.Inst.C.E., chairman of the company, presided.

The LONDON MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. Henry Kearns) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—You will observe from the report that this is our 58th annual meeting, and I hope you will regard our working during the last year as satisfactory and consider that the figures before you indicate that our business continues to be a prosperous one, and is controlled on perhaps more progressive lines than when I was elected to the board over 20 years ago.

As mentioned to you last year, we then proposed to issue at par the unissued Ordinary shares amounting to £58,080. This was duly carried out, and most of our stockholders took up the allotment of £1 for every £10 held, but, owing to there being several deceased accounts, the trustees for which were unable to add to their holdings, and fractions arising from the division, we gave the stockholders the opportunity of applying for any excess number of shares. These were so considerably oversubscribed for that we were only able to allot about 8½ per cent. to the largest applicants, but applicants up to £25 were allotted in full.

To bring the accounts into line with the Companies Act, 1929, the capital expenditure has been stated more fully than hitherto. We wrote off from the expenditure in 1906 £50,240, representing the £20 Five per Cent. Debentures redeemed, because at that time our business and profits had been so adversely affected that we were only able to pay a dividend of 3½ per cent., less tax.

PROVISION OF UP-TO-DATE PLANT

We now feel that the amount should be re-transferred to reserve account, from which it had been taken, especially as our gas sales show an increase of no less than 360 per cent. compared with the year 1906, when the capital expenditure was £543,150, and it is to-day £749,515, including the addition of £50,240, an increase of only 38 per cent. In the meantime most of the old plant has been superseded and replaced by up-to-date and more scientific plant, but further extensions of plant will be required within the next few years. Any such additions, you may be assured, will be carried out at the minimum of cost, and with the highest efficiency in results, and at the same time maintain and improve our reliable service to the community.

This transfer of £50,240, plus £9,760 which we are able to transfer from the undivided profits, brings the reserve account up to the figure of £140,000, while the pension fund is increased by £3,000 to a total of £12,000.

Provision is fully made for our staff and employees in Montevideo by the company's contributions to the Government pension fund, but some provision we have felt should be made, and is being made, for our staff in London who have served us for many years, Mr. Kearns, our London manager, as an instance, having been with us for 46 years, for 30 of which he has acted as our secretary.

The amount required for the redemption of the 6 per Cent. Debenture Stock has also been provided out of the profits and now amounts to £18,169, which is in advance of the amount required to redeem it in the 15 years for which the stock was issued.

On the credit side of the balance-sheet you will observe that our investments have been priced below cost and below market value and they show an increase of £20,833, whilst bills receivable appear at £20,813. £15,000 of this has since become due for payment and has been collected, and cash shows an increase of £9,083, giving us, you will agree, a very sound financial position.

INCREASED SALES OF GAS

Our sales of gas show an increase of 4.25 per cent., notwithstanding that the meter readings were taken one to ten days earlier during the year under review. Had the same number of days been taken into account in 1929 the sales, we estimate, would have shown an increase of 6½ per cent. and would have been more had the laying of mains and connexion of services not been held up for more than six months. For the four months of this year to April, a satisfactory increase is being maintained.

Only one other item in the accounts calls for comment, and that is loss on exchange, over which we have no control and which, unfortunately, in the year under review amounted to £6,043.

During last year our general manager, Mr. Whyte, visited England and made himself familiar in a practical way with the latest methods of gas manufacture and modern plant, and it is largely due to his capable management that the satisfactory position of the company has been attained and to his readiness at all times to support and put into operation the policy of the board.

Most of the materials for the new gasholder to be erected owing to the removal of the holders to enable the South Coast Embankment to be proceeded with have been shipped. The foundations are nearing completion, and we are hopeful that the holder will be fully completed by the time we meet you next year.

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts now presented be received and adopted, and that a dividend be and the same is hereby declared on the Ordinary stock of the company for the half-year ended December 31, 1929, of 4 per cent., free of income-tax, payable on May 21, and making, with the interim dividend previously paid, 7 per cent., free of income-tax, for the year 1929."

SIR EDGAR HORNE, Bt., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. E. B. READ, the retiring director, Mr. C. C. Mallet, was re-elected.

Sir Laurence Halsey and Mr. William C. Sneath, partners in the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed auditors.

The CHAIRMAN moved the thanks of the meeting to the whole of the staff of the company for their services during the past year. He said he desired to pay a tribute to the very excellent service the company had received both in London and Montevideo. He knew something about the working of both English and foreign gas companies and he fully appreciated some of the difficulties that had to be overcome in a company such as theirs.

Mr. C. C. MALLET seconded the resolution, which was cordially supported by Mr. W. W. PARRISH and unanimously adopted.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING was next held at which resolutions were passed to adopt a new set of articles of association, framed in conformity with recent legislation, to increase the capital from £600,000 to £675,000, and to approve the distribution of a capital bonus of 12½ per cent.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and directors and the proceedings terminated.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, May 20.—The offerings consisted of 7,950 bales at the wool sale held here to-day. There was a good average selection. Competition was keen, all sections of buyers operating freely. Recent prices were fully maintained. A full clearance was made.

SYDNEY, May 20.—At the wool sale held here to-day 8,576 bales were offered, of which 8,362 were sold. Private sales consisted of 921 bales. There was a good selection and the market was very active, with keen competition from the Continental and Japanese sections and good support from Yorkshire. Average to good wools continued to show a hardening tendency and the finer descriptions were at times 5 per cent. above last week's rates. Greasy merino fetched up to 19d., come-back 14½d., and crossbred 13½d.—*Reuter.*

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT TRUST

SATISFACTORY REVENUE POSITION

PROPOSED EARLY ISSUE OF FURTHER CAPITAL

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Canadian and Foreign Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. R. H. COLLIS (chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—The course of market values during the past year has tested the merits of the investment trust company and its claims to provide, through the diversification of its holdings, a desirable medium for the investment of capital, particularly that of the small investor.

It is, of course, one of the essentials in the conduct of an investment trust company to watch carefully its various investments and to see that such changes are made as from time to time seem advisable—owing to changing conditions. Fortunately, before the break in the market generally, we were able to sell a number of our holdings at prices which we considered to be in excess of their intrinsic value. Out of the profits from such sales we have applied £10,000 towards increasing the capital reserve to £60,000, while the balance has been used to write down the book cost of the investments.

VALUE OF THE ASSETS

To summarize the capital position of the company, the value of its assets at March 31 last, after providing for all liabilities—including the share capital—showed the substantial surplus of £124,773 19s. 4d. The corresponding figure at March 31, 1929, was £131,987 1s. 2d., so that there has been a depreciation during the year of £27,213 1s. 10d., or slightly over 5½ per cent., on the market value of the assets.

In view of the severity of the general decline in market prices, I do not think this depreciation is in any way serious and is, in fact, a good testimony to the stability and soundness of the company's holdings.

Now, as regards the revenue of the company, you will notice that the net profit, after payment of income-tax, amounts to £19,447 17s. 3d., as compared with £17,745 7s. for the previous year, an increase of £1,702 10s. 3d. This, I think, is a satisfactory showing and has enabled the board to recommend a slight increase in the dividend to 7½ per cent., as compared with 7 per cent., which has been paid for the past few years; after providing for which we are left with a sum of £10,094 12s. 8d. to carry forward, as compared with £7,671 15s. 5d. brought forward from last year.

In case it may be of interest to you, I have also had a classification made of the percentages invested in bonds, preference stocks, and ordinary stocks respectively. This shows as follows:—

Bonds and debentures	..	17.37 per cent.
Preference stocks and shares		27.12 „ „
Ordinary stocks and shares	..	55.51 „ „

Many investors pay considerable attention to a classification of this nature, though, personally, I do not think it is of any great value, because there are preference shares which are a better security than many bonds, and ordinary shares which are a better security than many preference shares.

QUESTION OF PUBLICATION OF LISTS

The advisability, or otherwise, of publishing detailed particulars of our investments has been discussed on many occasions by your board, and we have considered the reasons for and against advanced by leading authorities in the investment trust company world. We have not thought it necessary to adopt this procedure up to the present, and in not doing so we are following the example of many of the older and most successful companies. Shareholders have, however, been informed that they may, by application to the secretary, see a list of the investments, and any shareholder can—if he so desires—do so after the meeting. The investments are well diversified and have been selected after very careful consideration.

At the last annual general meeting I stated that the board had in mind the issue of further capital when the time was opportune. During the past twelve months we have not deemed it advisable to make this issue, but unless something very unforeseen occurs we propose doing so at an early date.

Many investment securities are now obtainable on a satisfactory yield basis, and whilst the industrial situation is not likely to show real improvement until the general fall in raw commodities is checked there are signs that this fall is hardly likely to go much farther. A period of steadiness in raw commodity prices should tend to restore confidence and facilitate the flow of international trade, which, in its turn, should make for more stability and confidence.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. MALCOLM HUBBARD seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

JOHN BRIGHT AND BROTHERS

SCHEME APPROVED

A general meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Debenture stock of John Bright and Brothers, Limited, was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering a scheme of arrangement.

Mr. H. G. BROWN, who presided, stated that the Debenture holders had two options. They could have the existing stock redeemed at 98½ per cent., or exchange it for new stock to be issued by the company. The new stock, however, would not be guaranteed by Crosses and Winkworth Consolidated Mills, Limited. The existing stock was part of an authorized issue of £1,000,000, which had been reduced to £600,000. The total amount of new stock would be limited to £450,000, or such amount as might be required to provide the Debentures in exchange, and would be secured on the company's freehold and leasehold properties, which appeared in the balance-sheet at £770,000, and other assets totalling £1,423,000. One of the biggest issuing houses in the City was underwriting the new issue at 98½ per cent. Proxies had been received from 561 holders of stock amounting to £399,764 in favour of the scheme. No proxies had been received against the scheme.

On the motion of Mr. H. C. HOLDEN, seconded by the representative of Lloyds Bank, a resolution was unanimously passed approving the scheme.

DELAYED COMPANY ACCOUNTS

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Bertram Falle asked Mr. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, two questions in regard to public companies who have omitted to file their balance-sheets and annual accounts. Sir Bertram Falle's questions were:—

"If the President of the Board of Trade will state how many of the public companies reported, as at April 30 last, as having failed to lodge balance-sheets and annual accounts four months after the date required by law continued to disregard the Act as at May 17, and what he now proposes to do about those public companies still in default?"—and

"Whether the President of the Board of Trade will, in future, compile in July as well as in January of each year a list of public companies in default in their statutory obligation to lodge annual accounts and balance-sheets, so that those companies which have finished their financial year between January 1 and June 30 and have not conformed with the Act may be dealt with by the Board of Trade without the necessity of a delay until after the end of the following January."

Mr. Graham's reply to the first question was that "The number of public companies whose annual returns for 1929 were still outstanding on May 17 was about 330. The necessary action to secure compliance with the law is being taken, including legal proceedings where necessary." His answer to the second question was: "The hon. and gallant member's suggestion has been noted; for the rest I can only refer him for the time being to the full answer I gave on May 6 to the questions asked on this subject by the hon. member for Ilford and the hon. and learned member for East Grinstead."

In the course of his reply on May 6 referred to, Mr. Graham said he was considering whether the system of securing compliance with the law could be improved. At the same time he reminded the investing public that shareholders in any case in which they have cause to complain of delay in filing the annual return may take police-court proceedings themselves or bring the matter to the notice of the Board of Trade.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, May 20.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.70 (previous closing, 88.05); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 100.90 (100.95); 4% Rentes, 1917,

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	June 3	June 24
Pay-day ..	To-morrow	June 5	June 26

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55 55¼	..
88⅝ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	87⅞ 88⅛	+⅛
105¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅛ 102⅜	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅝ 101¾	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	89¾ 90	..
95⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94 94¼	..
95⅝ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	94⅛ 94⅜	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	78 78¼	+¼
100 ⅞ 93	Do., 4½% ..	93½ 98¾	..
	Do., 5% ..	102⅝ 102⅞	..
101⅜ 97⅜	Treas., 5% '33-35 ..	102⅜ 102⅝	+⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅜ 101	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅜ 101⅝	+⅛
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100 100¼	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	58¼ 59¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63⅞ 64⅞	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64½ 64¾	+⅛
84⅜ 80	T'vasl.5% '23-53	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	249 252	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81 83	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	61 62	+1
61⅜ 50½	Do., 5% ..	52 53	+1
51⅞ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101 101¼	..
92⅜ 80¼	Do.,4½%'50-55	82 83	+1
109 105⅝	Sudan, 5½% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65 66	..
76¼ 70	Met. Wat., 3% ..	73¾ 75¾	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101 102	..
104¼ 100	Corp.of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
63⅝ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 66½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	64¾ 65¾	..
85¼ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	85¼ 86¼	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70 71	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	61¼ 62¼	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	80½ 81½	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96¼ 97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¼ 99¾	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90½ 91	..
91⅜ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90½ 91	..
83¾ 79⅝	Do.,3½% '50-55	83 83¼	..
95¼ 91⅜	Cape, 4% '16-36	94¼ 94¾	..
88⅝ 78¼	Do.,3½% '29-49	82¾ 83¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82¼ 82¾	+¼
113¾ 108½	G.Cst.,6% '45-70	109½ 110	..
104¾ 99	Kenya,5½% '48-58	101½ 102	..
85½ 81⅝	N.Zeal., 5% '44-64	101½ 102	+⅛
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '55	84¾ 85¼	..
77 69¼	Do.,5½% '30-50	69¾ 70¼	..
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	94 94½	..
92¼ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	89 89½	..
102 92	Do.,5¼%'47-57	93¼ 93¾	..
104 98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	101½ 102	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	95¼ 95¾	..
89⅜ 82⅛	Do., 4% '33-63	85½ 86	..
89⅜ 84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	89 89½	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1940-60	79 79½	..
104⅜ 98⅛	Nig. 5% '47-57	102⅝ 103	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	85¾ 87¼	..
84 73¾	Do.,4% '40-50	74¾ 75¼	..
104¼ 98⅜	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101¼ 101¾	+¼
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85 86¼	..
99⅝ 89	S.Aust.,4½%'43-63	89 89	−¼
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	101¼ 101⅝	+⅛
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a,3½% 1940	82 82½	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	88½ 89	−¼
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-49	70 70½	..
99¾ 91	W. Aus.5% '43-73	90½ 91	..
90⅛ 86	Do.,3½% '30-35	87⅛ 88	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	75 75½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices May 19	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87¾	Arg., 4% Rescision..	87 88	..
83½	Do., 4% 1900 ..	83 84	..
93⅛	Do., Ext. Cap., 5% ..	91 92	..
103¾	Austrian, 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
99½	Belgian, 7% ..	109 110	..
94½	Berlin (City of), 6%	94¼ 95¼	..
51¼	Brazil, 4%, 1889 ..	52 53	+1
61	Do., 4% Rescision..	62 65	+1¼
64	Do., 5% 1915 ..	64½ 65½	+1
76½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	76½ 77⅜	+1
85¾	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	86½ 87½	+1
59	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	58½ 59½	..
83	Bulgaria, 7%	82 84	..
96¼	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95½ 96½	..
91	Do., 5% 1911 ..	90 92	..
107¾	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	107 109	..
97¾	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97¼ 98¼	..
62½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	62 63	..
46	Do., 4% 1912 ..	45 46	..
63¾	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63½ 64½	+½
63	Do., Shanghai-N.. 5%	62 64	..
25	Do., Tientsin-P.. 5%	24 26	..
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29 32	..
109½	Czechoslovaks, 8% ..	109 110	..
77¼	Egyptian Unified ..	77 78	..
20½	French, 5%	20⅜ 20⅝	−⅛
20⅛	Do., 4%	19¾ 20¼	..
103½	Midi, 6%	103½ 104⅜	+½
103½	Nord, 6%	103⅜ 104⅛	+⅛
104¼	Orleans, 6%	104¼ 105¼	+⅛
104⅛	P.L.M., 6%	104⅜ 105⅛	+⅛
109¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108⅜ 109⅜	..
106¼	German, 7%	106 107	+¼
65	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61 64	..
78½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100¼ 101¼	..
92	Do., 6% Stabilization	91½ 92½	..
102¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102¼ 103¼	+¼
18⅛	Italian, 5%	18 19	..
102	Do., Cdt. Consort "B"	101½ 102½	..
75¾	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	75 76	..
89¾	Do., 5% 1907 ..	88¼ 90¾	..
101½	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼ 101⅝	+¼
93	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92½ 93½	+¼
19	Mexican, 5%	18 20	..
85½	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	85 85	..
89	Polish, 7%	87½ 88½	+¼
47	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	46½ 47½	..
47¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46¾ 47¾	..
2⅛	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	1 3	..
2¾	Do., 5% 1906	1 3	..
103	Siamese, 6½% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
13	Turkish, 4% Unified..	12⅝ 13⅝	−¼
68	Uruguay, 5½%	67½ 68½	..
10	Peruvian Corp. ..	9¾ 10¼	..
52	Do., Pref.	51¾ 52¼	..
104½	German Potash, 7% ..	103¾ 104¾	..
90½	San Paulo Cotton, 7½%	91 92	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

84¾	Great Western	83¾ 84	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	82 83	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	92½ 93½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95⅛ 96½	..
49⅝	L. Mid. and Scottish..	48½ 49¼	−⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78½ 79⅜	−¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76¼ 77¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	68⅜ 69⅝	−¼
9⅛	L. and N. East., Def. ..	9¼ 9⅜	..
28⅝	Do., Pref.	27¼ 28	−¼
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	57 58	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	72⅛ 73½	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	64¾ 65¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	52¼ 53¼	−½
66½	Metropolitan	66 67	..
77½	Met. Dist.	77 78	..
30¾	Southern Defd. ..	30⅛ 30⅝	−⅛
71¾	Do., Pref.	70¾ 71¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78½ 79½	−¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½ 99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	90¾ 91¾	−¼
22/9	Underground, £1 ..	22/6 23/0	..
108½	Do., Income	107 109	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	85½ 86½	..
—	Argentine, Gt. West..	79½ 81½	..
—	Argentine, N. Eastern	29½ 31½	..
91	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	88½ 90½	−1½
82½	B.A. and Pacific ..	81 83	−½
72½	B.A. Western	70½ 72½	−½
213½	Canadian Pacific ..	212 213	−1
78	Central Argentine ..	74½ 76½	−½
84½	Central Uruguay ..	82½ 84½	..
17	Cordoba Central ..	16 18	..
25	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24 26	..
32½	Costa Rica	32 33	..
81½	Entre Rios	81½ 83½	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	26½ 28½	..
55½	Leopoldina	54 56	−½
8	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8½	..
4¾	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4⅜ 4⅝	..
187	San Paulo	185 189	..
17⅜	United of Havana ..	17 19	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅛ ..		Lloyds, A..	62/9	..
Alexanders..	39½ ..		Merc. Ind. C.	12⅝	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	+⅛	Midland, £1	75/3	..
Bk. of Aust.	11¼	+¼	Do. £12		
B. Ld. & S.A.	9 ..		(£2 10s. pd.)	9⅛	..
Bk. of Mtl..	63*	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk.of N.Z.	57/0	..	Nat. Dist., B	5⅛	..
Barclays, A	75⅛	..	Nat. Egypt	30¾	..
Do., B ..	56⅝	..	Nat. India ..	44	−½
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Nat. Prov.,£1	13¾	..
B. Overseas	5⅜	+⅛	Ryl. of Can.	61¼	..
Can. Com..	54*	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅞	..
Char. India	17⅝	..	Un. of Aust.	10¼	+⅜
District ..	5⅛	..	Un. Discount	9⅛	..
Eng. S. & A.	6⅞	+⅛	Westminster	26⅜	..
Hambros ..	5⅛	..	Do., £1 ..	51/0	..
Hongkong ..	112	..	Wms.Dens.A	40/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	19⅝	Nthn. Assur.	15½*
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	Perlonis, Ltd.	14¾
Britannic ..	15 ..	Prudential ..	22⅜
Com. Un. ..	23½ ..	Do., "B" ..	36/6
Eagle 9s.pd.	11⅞	Royal ..	71⅝
Empl'rsLiab.	72/6	R. Exchange	51⅝
Gen. Accdt.	14½*	Scottish, "A"	15½
Guardian ..	11 ..	Sec.	75/0*
Ldn. and L.	27¼*	Sun Insur..	37 ..
Ldn. Assur.	9½ ..	Sun Life ..	55
N. Brit. & M.	33	Y'sh'e (50/-)	62½

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	64 ..	Engl. Cotton	17½
Bleachers ..	18/3	Fine Spinners	22/6
Borax, Def.	12/6	Hoyle, J. ..	4/6
Brad. Dyers	22/6	Impl. Chem.	24/6*
Brit.Celanese	15/6	Do., Defd. ..	7/6*
B. Cot. Dyers	5/1½	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/6
Brit. Enka ..	2⅜	Lister	15/6
Calico Print.	10/9	Patons & B.	19/6
Can. Celanese	2⅜	Rylands ..	20/0
C'n'n Amer.	4⅝	Salt Union..	13½
Coats	62/0	Shirts (5/Wre)	2/3
Cook, Son ..	7/5	Snia Viscosa	13/6
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	Wardle&Dav.	1¾

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	26/6*	Hydro Elec.	46½*
Atlas	27/10½	Johnson&Ph.	58/0*
BarcelonaTr.	34⅛	Metro. Elec.	30/6
B'mouth&P.El.	57/6	Mex.Lt. Com.	63½
Bras. Tract.	49	Do., 1st Pf.	76
Brit. Insuld.	74/0	Mid.Counties	28/0
Brush Elec.	126 ..	N'ern Elec.	22/9
Callender's	72/0 ..	Perak River	11⅞
Chy. of Lond.	34/0 ..	Siemens ..	23/9
CountyLond.	47/6 ..	Teleg. Const.	20¼
English Elec.	5/6 ..	Vic. Falls ..	8½
Gen. Elec. ..	51/0 ..	Whitehall,Pf.	24/0
Hartley's Td.	6⅛	Yorkshire ..	52/9

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14/0 ..	ImperialTob.	4⅜
Am.Dent. Of.	4/3 ..	Imp.Tob.Can	41/6
Apollinaris ..	8/0 ..	Int. Nickel ..	53¼
Assd. Cement	25/10½	Kreuger & T.	5⅛
Bovril, Def.	40/3 ..	Lautaro, Pf. ..	3¼
Brit. Alum. ..	44/0 ..	Do.Delaware	6⅜
Brit. Am. Tb.	6¾ ..	Lever,7% Pf.	23/10½
Brit.&S.Pac.	15/0 ..	LiverpoolNit.	9/7½
Brit. Match	26/10½	LondonBrick	41/9
Brit. Oil Cake	32/3 ..	Manbré & G. Df	16/9
Brit.Port.Cm.	2⅜ ..	Marconi Mar.	2 ..
Brit. Ropes ..	4/0 ..	Do., Can. ..	1⅛
Cah.&W.'I. B.	24 ..	Mather & P.	43/9
Brit. Am. Tb.	6¾ ..	Nairn. M.&G.	2⅜
Do.5½%Pf.	93 ..	New Tam'y'l	18/0 ..
Carreras, "A"	9 ..	P. & O., Def.	46/0*
Col. Graph. ..	1⅜*	Phillips (G.) ..	1⅛
Crittall	24/9 ..	Pinchin J'son	46/0
Cl.&Bl., 1 Pf.	13/7½	Prim. H'dgs.	30/0 ..
Cunard St'm	20/9 ..	Royal Mail ..	25½
Dunlop Rbr.	13/6 ..	Sm.&Arg. Mt.	5⅛
E.ReadyG.B.	19/0 ..	Sth. Met. Gas	103 ..
Finlay, Jas.	82/6 ..	Spillers	18/9 ..
Furness, W.	33/0 ..	Swed.Mtch.B.	16½
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0 ..	TarapacaNit.	8/0*
Gaumont Br.	16/7½	Turner & Nl.	5¼
Globe Tel. ..	20⅛ ..	Utd. Dairies	31/6 ..
Gramophone	43½	Un. Molasses	3½ ..
Harrisons&C.	61½	Unilever ..	35½
Imp. Con.Gas	37⅝ ..	Utd. Tob.(8.)	4⅛ ..
Imp. Smelt.	17/9 ..	Wallpaper D.	45/0 ..

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te.	4/10½	Howard & B.	7⅛ ..
Armstrong ..	0/7	Lambert ..	35/0 ..
Babcock&W.	57/0*	Pease &Ptns.	2/4½
Baldwins	2/7½	Platt Bros.	5/6
Bengal	8/9 ..	Powell, Duff	8/9
B.S.A.	10/3 ..	Richds, West	3/3
Bolsover	14/5 ..	Ruston & H.	7/0 ..
Brown(John)	25/0 ..	S. Spendhams	13/0 ..
Cammell Ld.	1/6 ..	Staveley ..	19/6
Consett	7/0 ..	Stew.& L.Def.	25/0
Cory (Wm.)	61/3 ..	S. Durham	21/0 ..
DormanLong	4/5 ..	Swan,Hunter	20/0 ..
Ebbw Vale ..	10½d	Tata, Def. ..	99 ..
Guest, Keen	34/0 ..	Thomas, R. ..	2/1⅜
Hadfields ..	7/6 ..	Vickers	7/0 ..
Harld.&W.P.	8/9 ..	Weardale,Df.	17/9 ..
Hopkinson ..	33/9* ..	Yk.Am.A&D.	8/0 ..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	32/0 ..	National Bus	25/0
Dennis Bros.	44/0*	Rolls-Royce	43/0 ..
Ford	76/0 ..	Rover	9/0 ..
Guy Motors	16/0 ..	Singer	30/3 ..
Hinnber	17/9 ..	S.T.D., Pref.	9/3 ..
Imp.Airways	26/3 ..	Smith, S., Df.	4/6 ..
Leyland	74/6 ..	Thornycroft	67/6 ..
Lucas, J. ..	76/0 ..	Till. & Brit.	40/0 ..
Morris 7½ Pf	21/9 ..	Till. Stevens	15/0 ..
Napier, D. ..	12/6 ..	Tilling, T. ..	4⅜ ..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	27/6 ..	Ind., Coope ..	67/6 ..
Bass, Ratcl. ..	68/0	Meux's	37/0 ..
Benskin's	31/6 ..	Northern Ireland	20/0 ..
C.&H.Lon.,Def.	12/6 ..	S. African ..	61/9 ..
Courage	65/0 ..	Taylor, Wlkr.	33/9 ..
Distillers	70/3 ..	Threlfalls ..	54/6 ..
Guinness	107/6 ..	WalkerP.&C.	18/9 ..
Hoare	68/3 ..	Watney, Def.	62/0 ..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B..	19/3	Lewis, Pfd...	47/6 ..
Army & N...	40/3 ..	Lipton	4/6 ..
Barker	65/0 ..	Lyons, "A" ..	42½
Boots PureD.	6⅝	Maple	33/9 ..
Carlton	55/0 ..	Map. & Webb	11/0 ..
Debenhams ..	8/10½	Maypole, Def.	5/1½
Frdk. Hotels	11/6 ..	Savoy Hotel	34/3 ..
Gordon Htls.	14/9 ..	Selfridge, Pf.	26/6 ..
Harrods	67/3 ..	Smart Bros. ..	15/0 ..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/7½	Spiers&P10/0	18/6 ..
Home& C.4/0	17/6 ..	Waring & G.	24/9 ..
Internat. Tea	25/9 ..	Whiteley ..	53/9 ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	40/0 ..	Daigety	10* ..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	21/0 ..	Forestal	15/9 ..
Aust. Est., M.	52 ..	Goldsbr., Mt.	30/0 ..
Aust.Merc.f.p.	6½ ..	Hudson's B. ..	4 ..
Brit. Horo. ..	7/0 ..	Kasala Cot. ..	7/6 ..
Cty. Ld.Real	18/9 ..	N.Z.L. & M. ..	99 ..
Cordova	2/0 ..	Sudan Plants	2¾

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	12/6 ..	L. Asiatic ..	4/1½
As.-Dutch ..	30/0 ..	Lunuit	1⅜
Au.-Java ..	2/4½	Malacca	1⅜
Au.-Malay ..	5⅜	Malayalam ..	23/3
Bk. Sm. Plan.	22/6 ..	Mendaris	11⅛
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅜ ..	Merlimau ..	2/3 ..
Batu Tiga ..	11⅜ ..	Pataling	1⅝
Bertam Cons.	3/9 ..	Perak	2/9 ..
Bukit Mert'm	2/6 ..	RembanJelei	21/3*
Castlefield ..	5/3 ..	Rubber Tst.	33/3
Cons. Malay	4/0* ..	Sarawak ..	1/10½
Duff Devt. ..	9⅜ ..	Selangor Un.	2/0 ..
E. Asiatic ..	1/10½	Sennah	15⅜
Grand Cent. ..	1⅝ ..	Sialang	1⅜
Gula Kalump	1⅛ ..	Straits Rbr. ..	5⅜
Highlands ..	1⅜ ..	Sum. Para ..	2/10½
Java Invest. ..	1⅜ ..	Tandjong	1⅛
Java United ..	1¼ ..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅜
Jugra&Carey	12/9* ..	Telogoredjo ..	1⅜
Kapar Para ..	1⅛* ..	U. Serdang ..	3/1½
Khala Lump. ..	1¼ ..	U. Sua B'tg ..	2¾
Labu	11⅞	U. Sumatra ..	1/9 ..
Lanadron	1⅞ ..	U. Temiang ..	2/0 ..
Linggi	1 ..	Vallambrosa ..	10/3 ..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	19⅛	East'n Prod.	4* ..
Ah.-Ceylon ..	33/0	Empire	1⅛
Assam Co. ..	30/6	Galaha	2¹¹⁄₃₂
Assam Front.	1¾	Imperial Tea	1⅝ ..
Bögaw'tawa	3⅝	Jhanzie	2⅝ ..
Brahmap'tra	2⅜ ..	Jokai	3⅜ ..
Brit. Indian	2⅝	Lebanut	3⅛ ..
Budla Beta ..	68/3	Lanka Plant.	42/0 ..
Carolina	3 ..	Lebong	4⅛ ..
Ceylon Plant.	5* ..	Lungla	12/6 ..
Chargo'a ..	9⅛ ..	Makum	11⅛
Chubwa	5⅜	Nedcom	17⅜
Cons. T. & L.	20 ..	NewDimbula	6¼
Darjeling	2⅜ ..	Nuwara Eliya	5⅝*
Darj. Cons. ..	5½ ..	Pabbolan	4⅞ ..
Deundi	15/0 ..	Scot. Tea&L.	2¹¹⁄₃₂
Dooars	2½ ..	Singlo	2⅝ ..
Doom.Dooma	4 ..	Travancore ..	2⅞
East'n Assam	3⅝ ..	Upper Assam	1⅞ ..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	2¹³⁄₃₂	Lobitos	2¹³⁄₃₂
A.-Egypt., B	2¹⁷⁄₃₂	Mex. Eagle..	13/4½
A.-Persian ..	4½	Phoenix,Eth.	12/1½
Apex Trin. ..	1⅛	R. Dutch ..	3³³⁄₃₂
Attock	1¹¹⁄₃₂	Shell	42⅞
Brit. Borneo	11/0 ..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/6 ..
Brit. Burmah	5/6 ..	Steaua Rom.	8/10½
Brit. Contl.Pf	7/6 ..	Trinidad C. ..	4/0 ..
Canad. Eagle	13/7½	Trinidad L. ..	5³²⁄₃₂
Do. 7% Pf.	12/6* ..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/9 ..
Creole	1¼ ..	Ural Caspian	2/6 ..
Kern River ..	5/0 ..	V.O.C., Ord.	2³¹⁄₃₂

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	15/9 ..	Modder,Deep	11⅛ ..
Anglo-Amer.	1⅝	Modder. East	1⅜
An.-French ..	1¹⁵⁄₃₂	Mozambique	10/9
Brakpan	2¹³⁄₁₆	Natal N. Col.	5⅛ ..
C.Mining. Dr.	18¼ ..	New Jagers ..	1⅞ ..
City Deep ..	5/9 ..	New Modder.	4⅛ ..
Cons. Dmds.	11/0	New State A.	1¾ ..
Cons. G. Flds	1⅞ ..	Nourse	8/9 ..
Cons. M.R.. ..	14/9 ..	Randfn'n E.	5/9 ..
Cons. M. Sel.	14/9 ..	Rand Mines ..	2⅛ ..
Crown	5¹¹⁄₃₂	Rand Selec.	11/6 ..
Daggafontein	1⅝	Rob. Deep B.	7/10½
De Beers, D.	8¹³⁄₁₆	S.A.Gold Tst.	1¹¹⁄₃₂
Durban Deep	10/3 ..	S.A. Town ..	8/3 ..
East Geduld	1²⁹⁄₃₂	S.W. Africa	17/3 ..
East Rand..	9/9 ..	Springs	3¼ ..
Geduld	3¹⁵⁄₃₂	Sub Nigel ..	1⅝
Gen. Mining	2³²⁄₃₂	T. Cons. Lds.	1⁷⁄₁₆
Govt. Areas ..	1¼ ..	Union Corp.	3¹¹⁄₁₆
F'lr'g'C'nsInv.	40/0 ..	V. Ryn Deep	1¹⁹⁄₃₂
Knights	9/0 ..	Vereen'g Est.	1¹⁵⁄₁₆
Langlaagte..	23/0 ..	Village Deep	2/9*
Meyer & C..	9⅛ ..	W. Rd, Cons.	5/10½
Modder, B...	14/3 ..	West Springs	14/3 ..

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'k'b.	18/0	Rhod.Cong.B	19⅛ ..
Cam & Motor	1¹³⁄₃₂	Rhod. K't'ga	1¹¹⁄₁₆ ..
Chartered ..	37/1½	Rhod.Sel.Tr.	2⅞ ..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/9 ..	Roan Antel.	1⅝
Loangwa ..	5/7½ ..	Selukwe ..	3/9 ..
Lonely Reef ..	1⁵⁄₁₆ ..	Shamva ..	1/9 ..
N'Changa ..	4¼ ..	Tang'ikaCon.	1³³⁄₃₂
Rhod.Ang.-A	1¼ ..	Wanki Colly.	1⁷⁄₁₆
Rhod. B. H.	2/4½ ..	Zambesia Ex.	1¹³⁄₃₂

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	8/0 ..	Fanti Cons.	12/9 ..
Ashanti	32/0 ..	KadunaSynd	9⅜ ..
Assoc.Nigeria	6/3 ..	Naraguta ..	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..
Bisichi	8/0 ..		

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/9 ..	Pahang	9/0 ..
Bangrin	1¹³⁄₁₆ ..	Petaling	11/9*
Gopeng	2¼ ..	Renong	1³⁵⁄₃₂
Hong-kong..	18⅜ ..	Siamese	10/9 ..
Idris	8/9 ..	Sthn. Mala'n	14/6 ..
Ipoh	22/6 ..	Sthn. Perak	2¹¹⁄₁₆ ..
Kampar Mal.	16/9 ..	Sungei Besi	10/6 ..
Kamunting ..	8/0 ..	Tavoy	7/3 ..
London Tin	21/0	Tekka Taip.	20/6 ..
Malayan ..	24/0	Tronoh	19/0 ..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal.Mining	20/6	Mt. Lyell ..	1⅝ ..
Aramayo ..	1⅝ ..	Mysore	10/0 ..
Bahaghat ..	2/9 ..	Nat. Mining	1/0 ..
Base Met.Min	1¹¹⁄₁₆ ..	Nundydroog	15/0 ..
Bkn.H.Prop.	19/3 ..	Ooregum ..	5/0* ..
Do., North	3⅛ ..	Patino	4¼ ..
Do., South	2¼	Rio Tinto ..	40½ ..
Burma Corp.	12/10½	Rus.A.Cons.	0.4½
Cent.P.Mang.	5 ..	S'ia G'tudis	9/3
Champion R.	7/0 ..	St.J.Del Rey	16/9*
East Pool.Pf.	1/6 ..	SanFrancisco	19/6 ..
Edie Devt..	5⅛ ..	S.Amer. Cpr.	1⅝ ..
Elec. Zinc, P.	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	Sulphide ..	12/3 ..
L. Vw. & Star	11/9	Tanganyika ..	1¹³⁄₁₆
Min. Sepns...	7⅛	Vipond .. ..

Lancashire, 7% Pfg. Pref., 28/4½ -/1½
Llanelly and District, 15/6
Lon. Elec. Supply, 4% Deb. (Correction from Official List.—In yesterday's List the business done should not have been marked 85¼)
London Power, 5% Deb., 100½ 99⅞ ¾ 100¼
Met. Elec. Supply, 40/10¾†† -/9 -/9 -/6
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/9
Mexican Light and Power, 4% Pref., 2/9 11/16 7/8 13/16
Mid. Counties, 28/3 7/9†
Monterey, 3% "B" Income Charge Deb., 19⅛
Montreal, 129½ ½ 9
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 22/9 -/6‡ 3/6¼ 2/7½ -/9 -/10⅝
Do., 5% Pref. (Pfg.), 19/3
Do., 7% Pref., 25/7½ -/7½
Do., 5% Deb., 96¼
N. Met. Elec. Power Supply, 6% Pref., 22/4½ -/4½
Scottish, 29/-9/-
Do., 6% Pref., 23/6
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 94¼ 5 5 -/4½ ¼ 5
Vancouver, 4½% Deb., 82‡
Victoria Falls and Transv., 63/6
Do., 5% Debs., 110¼ -/10½ -/9¾
Vorarlberger Illwerke, 6% Bds., 89
Westminster, 27/11½
Whitehall Elec. Investments., 7½% Pref., 24/10½ -/9 -/7½
-/10½ -/10½ -/7½ -/10½
Do., 6% Deb., 102½ ½
Yorkshire, 32/9
Do., 6% Pref., 23/10½ -/7½‡ -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Richmond (Surrey), 44/-
Scottish (New), 1/11½ pm.
W. Gloucestershire, 40‡ ¤
Do., 5½% Deb. (further iss.), 98½ ½

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY

Anglo-French Explin., 16/3 -/3
Assc. London Props., 18/6
Australian Mercantile, pfty. pd., 97/6 -/6††
British Nth. Borneo Co., 7/-†† 6/9‡
Do., 5% Debs., 84¼‡††
British Shareholders, 22/-††
British S. Africa Co., Reg., 37/6 -/3 -/3 7/- -/3‡ -/3
Canada Co., 20/9
Canada Nth.-W. Land, 50/-
Chosen Corpn., 7/6 -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/10½ 8/- -/4½ -/3 7/3
Do., 5% -/6 7/- -/11½ -/9 8/3
City of London Real, 18/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref. (free of tax), 18/9††
Covent Garden Props., 7% Pref., 21/6
Daisybrook, 10
Duff Devt., 4/6
Forestal Land, 16/- -/11½ 16/-
Do., Pref. (6%), 16/9 17/-
Grosvenor Rlse. (Pk. Lane), 61% Deb., 91†† 2
Hammer & Say Co., 77/6 8/9 9/4½ 80/- -/7½ 79/5½ 9/10½ -/8½
Hungarian Ld. Mort. Inst., 7½% Bds., 99 9
London and S. Amer. Invest., 17/9
Do., 5% Pref., 13/6
London County F. and L. Props., 37/9 -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 103 2
Nelson, 12½% 177
Do., 6% Pref., 98
New Zealand Loan and Merc., 96‡
Parent, Defd., 1/9
Do., 5% Pref., 5/4½ -/6¼
Peruvian Corpn., 5% Pref., 51⅝
Do., 6% Debs., 97⅞ ¼ 94½ ½ 6½
Rubber Plantations, 33/11½ -/11½ -/4½
S. African Gold, 26/10½
Do., Pref., 18/6†† 19/3 18/6 -/4½ -/6
Sudan Plantation Syndd., 56/10½ -/6¼ 7/6 6/3 -/3 -/3 7/6 -/6
Town Invest., 30/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A. W. Consol., 5% Deb., 19††
Ange-Norman Inland Devt., 76/3
Anglo-Oriental Min. Corp., 7/- 7/-
Berkeley Prop., 17/6
Bolivia Corporation, "A" -/11½
Brit. Cent. Africa, 1/9 -/11½ 2/- -/11½ -/2¼ -/11½
Brit. Columbia, "A," 84‡ -/6
Do., "B," 82½
Brit. S. Africa Corp., 9
Brit. Tobacco (Kenya), 95½
Brit. Forgn. and Col. Corp., 3/10½ -/10½ -/9
Do., fully pd., 5½†† (5-2-'30).
C. I. P. P. Invest., partly pd., 2/6 1/3 2/- pm.
Calvary and Edmonton, 6/3 5/11¼
Carmelite, 2/5¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/8 -
Chrzt'ch San Paulo Imptd., 11/-‡ 10/6‡
Do., 5% Pref., 74½‡††† 7†† 4½‡ ½
Cotton Plantations, 1/7½ -/6
Daily Mail, 60/3¾ -/11¼ -/7½ -/3¼
Dalgety, 41/- Deb., 80½††
Darwin Consol. Invest., 12/10½ -/7½ -/10½
Gresham T., 2/9
Gt. E. As. Trust, -/10½
Do., 6% Part. Pref., 11/4½
Hambledon, 6% Deb., 105¼ ¼
Hambro, 6% Pref., 97½
Hudson Bay, New, 7½- 6/3 5/-
Hydro-Electric Securities C., 947 7 7 ½ 6¾ 7¼ 8⅞ 3¼ 7½
Indus. Fin., 81‡ -/9‡ Pref., 21/9
Internat. Holding, 86½ Internat. Holding, 86½ 5/16 ¼
Do., 7% Pref., 84
Malayan and Gen., -/10 -/10
Met. Housing Corp., 19/11¼ 20/-
Primitiva Holdings, 29/9 -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 30/11½

GAS

Aldershot, 4% Consld. Pref., 71½ 2
Commercial, 9‡
Croydon, 5% Div. Stk., 84¼
European, 13¼‡
Gas Light and Coke, 19/11½ -/11½ 18/10½ -/10½
19/11½ 19
Do., 5% Max., 65 4⅛ 5
Do., 4% Consld. Pref., 78 8 8
Do., 3% Consld. Deb., 60½
Imperial Continental, 374†† 5 8 8 5 31
Les Bridge District (1929), 124 4 5
Sth. Metro., 6% Pref., 85½
Sth. Suburban, 5% 103 ½ ½
Tottenham, Maidenhead, 5% Pref., 90
Wandsworth, Wimbledon, Consd. Stk., 110½ 111½ 12 12
10¼ 11½
Do., 3% Deb., 95‡ 5‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Croydon, 5% Deb., 98½‡
Do., New 5% Deb., 98½
Hartlepool, 5% 81¼
Horsner, 5% Pref., 66½‡
Watford and St. Albans, 8½% 93‡ 4‡

INSURANCE

Alliance, New Shs., 19½
Atlas, 12½ ½
Caledonian, 19‡
Commercial Union, 23⅞ ¼ 5/16
Do., "Brit. Gen." Shs. (7%), 100 ¼
Eagle, Star, & 2d pd., 11⅞
Do. Pref., 8/6
Equity and Law Life, 10⅝
General Accdnt., 14⅞
Greshm Fire, 13/-
Guardian, 11¼‡† 10⅝ 7‡
Legal and Gen., 115‡
Licenses and Gen., 43/-
London and Lancs., 27½ 7‡ 27‡6/6/0
London Assce., 9½ ⅝ 9‡
North Brit. and Merc., 33¼ 9¼ £32/19/0 £33/3/3 33
Northern Assce., 20/-
Phœnix, partly pd., £12/18/3 £12/18/3
Do., fully pd., 14‡
Prudential, 7½ 7‡ 7½
Royal Exch., £5/18/3 £5/18/
Royal Insnce., 7½ 7⅞ 7½ ⅞ 7⅛ 7‡ 25‡ 27‡ 3¼ 32‡ 15/16
Sun Insnce., 36‡
Victory, 4/7½
World Assc., 20/3
Yorkshire, partly pd., 6¼ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 21⅞

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Ailsa, 5% Pref., 86¼†† ¼
Alliance Invest., 41⅜ Pref., 84
American Inv. and Gen., 5% Pref., 91
Anglo-American Deb. Corp., 313
Do., 4½% Pref., 74‡
Atlas Elec. and Gen., 27/9
Bankers', 4% Deb., 77
Brit. and Fgn. Gen. Securities, 5% Pref., 77 7
Brit. Indus. and Gen., 5% Pfd., 85
Brit. Steamship Invest., 6% Pref., 107¾
Do., Def., 184‡ 5‡
Consolidated, 5% Pref., 85
Continental and Indust., 245
Debenture Corp., 5% Pref., 88½
Domin., Agric. Assur. and Gen., 4% Deb., 76½
Foreign and Colonial, 200½
Do., 5% Pref., 92
Do., 4% Pref., 77
Globe Telegraph, 20‡ 20 ¼
Govmts. Stks. and other Sec., Def., 211
Do., 4½% Deb., 84½
Hast. and Gen., 360 60
Do., 6% Deb., 97½ 8
Invest. Trust Corp., 4% Pref., 73½†† 5
Do., Def., 483 2
Lake View Invest., 24/9 2/10½‡ 4/9
Do., 5% Pref., 21/9
Lon. and Strathclyde, 5% Pref., 84†† 6
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 329 9††
Do., 5% Pref., 94 5
Do., 4½% Deb., 75½
Merchants, 264†† 2 4
Do., 4% Deb., 74½
New York and Gen., 147
Do., 5% Pref., 84††† 4 ½
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 112
Premier, 185††
Pty. Deb. and Gen., 175†† ½ 5
Rly. Share and Agcy., 4½% 1st Deb., 1940, 99
Redeemable Secs. Gen., 6% Pref., 16/10½
Rio Claro Rly. and Invest., 5% Pref., 91
Scott. Cities Invest., 140‡
Scott. Invest., 6/4
Do., 6% A Pref., 108
Sec. Brit. Assets, 5% Deb., 1979, 94½ 2 ½‡
Sec. Consd. Scott. Assets, 5% Pref., 85
Sec. Scott. Invest., 27/6
Sphere Invest., 9% Pref., 21/-
Sterling, 261½ 1
Do., Pref., 93††
Third Guardian, 105
Do., 5% Pref., 86
Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 84†† 1††
Do., 4% Deb., 72½††
Union Corn., 5% Pref., 83‡
Ud. States Deb., 4% Deb., 75¼ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

(Ords and Mersey Invest., 105‡
London Stockholders Invest., (See correction below)
Do., 5½% Pref. (Correction from Official List.—In yesterday's List the business done at 20/10½†† 1/- should have been marked to the Ord.)
Monks Invest., 17/9
Nineteen Twenty-Nine Invest., 92½
Do., 5% Pref., 83

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anth. Collieries, 4/11††
Do., 7% Pref., 14/10½ -/4½
Armstrong Whitworth "A," -/7‡ -/6 -/7½ -/7‡
Babcock and Wilcox, 57/-/3 -/3 6/9
Beardmore, 10% Pref. (11½), -/6
Bristol Iron, 8/6½
Brown (John), 9% Pref., 97/-
Cammell, Laird, 1/3††
Consett, 6/10½†† -/3‡ 7/-
Dinsdale, 2/1½
Dunlop Plantations, 6% Pref., 20/3 -/7½ 20/-
High and Lowlands, 27/6
Kenitgalla, 1/2‡ -/3‡ -/2‡
Kent Consd. Invest., 12/10½ -/7½ 11/-
Do., 5% Pref., 92
Do., 5% Deb., 84
Lilleshall, 5% Pref., 95½
Lindsay Iron, 9% Bds., 95½
Do., London Deb. Recpts., 95½
Lon. and Scottish Steel, 1/-
Do., 6% Pref., 7/3‡ -/1½
Do., 5% Deb., 64
Lumsden, Hy., & Co., 41‡
Lumsden's Steel, 4/3†† -/3 -/3 4/- 4/-
Malacca, 26/3
Do., 6% Deb., 109 5
Malakoff, 7/9 9/-
Mendaris, 13/6
Merliman Peruk, 9‡ -/6½
Perak 2/5¼
Rand Tramcore, 5/6
Rubber Ests. of Johore, 8/9
Seaport, 10/- -/5
Selangor, 22/6 -/7½ 5/- 2/7½
Straits Plantations, 16/-
Sumatra Para, 2/10½
Telegordo Ud. Plant., 24/3 5/7½
Ud. Tutuli, 18/3‡
Ud. Serdang, 3/9 3/- -/2 -/1½ -/3¼ -/3½
Ud. Sua Betong, 53/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allagar, 1/9¼ -/8½
Amal. Finance, -/6¼ -/3½††
Anglo-Johore Cons., -/2 -/3 -/4
Bandar Sumatra, 17/6 18/3
Batu, 20/1½
Bekoh Cons., -/11
Biting, -/9 -/7½ -/8
Bradford, 21/10½
Bukit Mertajam, 2/6 -/7
Bukit Semkawang, -/11
Chevios, 2/9
Dahan, 1/-††
Dalkeith (Ceylon), 2/- 2/-
Dindings, 17/1½
Eaglehurst, -/7½ -/7½
Eastern Sumatra, 2/- 1/10½ -/11½
Gan Kee, 2/-‡ 3/4½
Gedong (Perak), 10/- ‡ 12/3†† -/6††
Harewood, -/7
Hevea (Johore), 2/3½

Honduras (via Jamaica), Canary Islands, Fiji (via New Zealand), French Cameroons, Guatemala (via Jamaica), Liberia, Sierra Leone. **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Kenya. To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio Grande), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Uruguay, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Guiana (British and Dutch). **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Estonia, Latvia, New Zealand (direct), Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements (Penang), Straits Settlements (Singapore), *etc.* **11 A.M.**—To Dutch West Indies, Fiji (via Canada), Honduras Republic (Atlantic Side), Newfoundland, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola). **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Portugal, Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. **6 P.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (via U.S.A.), Honduras (via U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.) Mexico (via U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., by ss. Berengaria. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. China and Japan, *via* Siberia. **TO-MORROW.**—U.S.A., Canada, Japan, China, Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Ile de France. Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Empress of France. U.S.A., by ss. Majestic. Trinidad and Guiana, by ss. Cuba.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

CAMITO (E. & F.), from Santa Marta; Avonmouth, noon.
CITY OF BRISBANE (Ellerman), from Rangoon; London, p.m.
CITY OF KARACHI (Ellerman), from South Africa; Hull, a.m.
CITY OF TOKIO (Ellerman), from Far East; London, a.m.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (C.P.R.), from Quebec; Southampton, 1 p.m.
ILE DE FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC (W. Star), from New York; Southampton, 10.30 p.m.
ORONTES (Orient), from Australia; Southampton, 8 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 8 a.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF CANTERBURY (Ellerman), from Calcutta; Dundee.
CITY OF WELLINGTON (Ellerman), from Australia; Avonmouth.
VICEROY OF INDIA (P&O), from Bombay; Plymouth 8 a.m. Due London, Friday, 7.30 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN
DEMOSTHENES .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Liverpool 20th.

AFRICAN
BIAFRA .. For Ldn., left Lome 16th.
BOUTRY .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Teneriffe 17th.
EGBA .. For Liverpool, left Bissao 15th.
FANTEE .. For Table B., left Sydney, C.B., 19th.

BEN LINE
BENVERY .. For Far East, left Pt. Said 19th.
BENVENUE .. Arr. Middlesbrough 18th.

BIBBY
HEREFORDSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left Suez 20th.
OXFORDSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Rangoon 19th.
SHROPSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 19th.

BLUE FUNNEL
ADRASTUS .. For N.Y., left Manila 16th.
ASCANIUS .. Fm. Liverpool, arr. Fremantle 18th.
AUTOLYCUS .. For Ldn., left Belawan 17th.
AUTOMEDON .. For Ldn., left Penang 16th.
DEMODOCUS .. For Japan, left Penang 15th.
IXION .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Seattle 16th.
MARON .. For Java, left Amsterdam 17th.
MEMNON .. For Java, arr. Pt. Said 17th.
MYRMIDON .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Ldn. 18th.
NELEUS .. Fm. China, arr. Suez 17th.
ORESTES .. For Ldn., left Dalny 17th.
PERSEUS .. For Japan, left Dalny 17th.
PHILOCTETES .. For Japan, left Liverpool 17th.
SARPEDON .. Fm. N. China, arr. Casablanca 17th.

BOOTH
ALBAN .. Fm. Ceara, arr. Pernambuco 17th.
BASIL .. Fm. Para, arr. Manaos 17th.
FRANCIS .. For Leixoes, left Para 16th.
POLYCARP .. For Para, left Hampton Rds. 17th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
MARY SLESSOR .. Fm. Liverpool, arr. Sierra Leone 17th.
NEW TEXAS .. For U.S., left Sierra Leone 17th.

BULLARD, KING
UMVOTI .. For Beira, left Middlesbrough 19th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
EMP. OF ASIA .. Fm. Hong-Kong, arr. Vancouver 17th
EMP. OF RUSSIA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Yokohama 19th

CLAN LINE
CLAN ALPINE .. For U.K., left Nukualofa 20th.
CLAN BUCHANAN .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Suez 20th.
CLAN GRAHAM .. For Ldn., left Coconada 20th.
CLAN GRANT .. For Rangoon, left Colombo 20th.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. Fm. Liverpool, arr. Bombay 19th.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY .. For Swansea, left Newport 19th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. For Ldn., left Tuticorin 19th.
CLAN MACKAY .. For Hull, left Ldn. 19th.
CLAN MALCOLM .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Lourenco Marques 19th.

CLAN ROSS
HESIONE .. For Suva, left Calcutta 19th.
HESPERIA .. For Waterford, left Ldn. 19th.
HYACINTHUS .. Fm. Newport, arr. Middlesbro' 19th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
GEORGIE .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Valparaiso 18th.
MINNESOTA .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Philadel. 18th.
NIAGARA .. Fm. Havre, arr. Galveston 18th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD
ANDANIA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Montreal 19th.
AURANIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Quebec 18th.
BERENGARIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Sthmtn. 20th.
ANCHOR
TRANSYLVANIA .. For Glasgow, left N.Y. 17th.
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
ATHENIA .. For Montreal, 400 miles from Inishtrahull 19th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
PORT ADELAIDE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Launceston 20th.
PORT PIRIE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colon 18th.

DONALDSON
CONCORDIA .. For Ldn., left Three Rivers 18th.
CORRIENTES .. Fm. Genoa, arr. L'pool 18th.
SULAIRIA .. Fm. Pacific Ports, arr. L'pool 18th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES
BARRANCA .. For L'pool left Pt. Antonio 17th.
CAVINA .. Fm. A'mouth, arr. Barbados 18th.
NICOYA .. For R'dam, left Pto. Castilla 15th.
OROTAVA .. Fm. Garston, arr. Teneriffe 20th.
TILAPA .. For Gothenburg, left S. Marta 16th.
TORTUGUERO .. For Bremen, left Jamaica 17th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL
KEELUNG .. For Antwerp, left M'video 17th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
CITY OF BARODA .. For Ldn., left Colombo 18th.
CITY OF BEDFORD .. For N.Y., left Gib. 19th.
CITY OF BOMBAY .. For Manilla, left Philadel. 17th.
CITY OF HANKOW .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 20th.
CITY OF POONA .. Left Karachi 19th.
CITY OF WORCESTER .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Philadel. 18th.
CITY OF YORK .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 19th.

FURNESS LINES
NEWFOUNDLAND .. Fm. Halifax, arr. St. John's 19th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. 'Frisco 17th.
PACIFIC TRADER .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Colon 19th.

GLEN
GLENAPP .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 18th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
BADEN .. For Rio de Jan., left Madeira 17th.
EMDEN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Natal 17th.
FRANKENWALD .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Ldn. 19th.
HAVELLAND .. For Dairen, left Hong-kong 19th.
HINDENBURG .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Kobe 18th.
NITOKRIS .. For Hamburg, left M'video 17th.
OLIVA .. For Hamburg, left Kobe 18th.
OSIRIS .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Tsingtao 20th.
SCHWARZWALD .. For Antofagasta, left Tocopilla 19th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA
CAP ARCONA .. For B. Aires, left Hamburg 20th.
CAP NORTE .. For Hamburg, left Rio de Jan. 20th.
MONTE OLIVIA .. For Hamburg, left Rio de Jan. 20th.

HARRISON
ACTOR .. Fm. Demerara, arr. St. Lucia 19th.
AUTHOR .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 20th.
COLONIAN .. For Ldn., left Beira 18th.
SCHOLAR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Demerara 18th.
TACTICIAN .. Fm. Palo Alto, arr. L'pool 20th.
WAYFARER .. For Lands End, left Matanzas 16th.

HENDERSON
MARTARAN .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Hamburg 19th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE
JAMAICA MERCHANT .. For Ldn., left Kingston 19th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT
BELA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. N.Y. 17th.
BOSWELL .. Fm. N.Y., arr. M'video 19th.
HOLBEIN .. For B. Aires, left Santos 19th.
VOLTAIRE .. For N.Y., left Trinidad 19th.

LEYLAND
MELTONIAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Philadel. 18th.

MANCHESTER LINERS
MCBRYDE, HERO .. For Newport N., left Philadel. 17th
MCBRYDE, SHIPPER .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 17th

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
ANDROMEDE .. Fm. Noumea, arr. Panama 19th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL
RATOR .. For Los Angeles, left Balik Papan 20th.
CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS For Sourabaya, left Belawan 20th.
SEMERLAN .. Fm. Sourabaya, arr. Suez 20th.

NELSON
MELSONIES .. For U.K., arr. Manila 20th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
ANYO MARU .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Hong-kong 19th
ATSUTA MARU .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 19th.
HAKUSAN MARU .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 20th.
KAGA MARU .. For Melbourne, left Hong-kong 19th.
KAMAKURA MARU .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Kobe 18th.
KAWACHI MARU .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 19th.
MATSUMOTO MARU .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Shanghai 20th.
MATSUYE MARU .. For Hamburg, left Shanghai 20th.
MORIOKA MARU .. For Calcutta, left Osaka 18th.
SUWA MARU .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 19th.
TAITO MARU .. For 'Frisco, left Kobe 18th.
TAMBO MARU .. For Yokohama, left Manila 20th.
TATSUNO MARU .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Yokohama 19th.
TATSUTA MARU .. For Hong-kong, left 'Frisco 17th.
TENYO MARU .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Yokohama 19th.
TOKIWA MARU .. For N.Y., left Philadel. 18th.
TOTTORI MARU .. For Kobe, left Hong-kong 19th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
ALLER .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Valparaiso 19th.
ATTIKA .. For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 19th.
BREMEN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Pernambuco 19th.
CREFELD .. Fm. Bremen, arr. N.Y. 19th.
DERSCHEN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Quebec 19th.
ESSENTUCH .. For N.Y., left Galway 17th.
ERLANGEN .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Madeira 19th.
GOTTINGEN .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Yokohama 19th.
HAVEL .. Fm. V'paraiso, arr. Talcahuano 19th.
IDARWALD .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Panama 18th.
IXAR .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. M'video 18th.
KARLSRUHE .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Tsingtao 18th.
MURIA .. For Bremen, left Galway 18th.
REISCHBERG .. For Hamburg, left Guayaquil 18th.
SAALE .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Saigon 17th.
SAARBRUCKEN .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Everett 17th.
SIERRA CORDOBA .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Tsingtao 20th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. For B. Aires, left Madeira 19th.
TURPIN .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 19th.
WESTFALEN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. M'video 17th.
WESTPHALEN .. For Bremen, left Norfolk, Va., 17th.

PACIFIC STEAM

CID .. For Cartagena, left Cristobal 19th.
ESSO .. For Callao, left Valparaiso 19th.
LORNIA .. For Callao, left Balboa 19th.
ORBITA .. For Valparaiso, left Havana 18th.
OROYA .. For Valparaiso, left Vigo 19th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
CATHAY .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Adelaide 17th.
CHITRAL .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 18th.
CORINTH .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 20th.
KHIVA .. For Bombay, left Malta 18th.
MALOJA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Kobe 20th.
MIRZAPORE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 19th.
MOLDAVIA .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Bombay 18th.
NANKIN .. For Brisbane, left Fremantle 20th.
PESHAWUR .. For Calcutta, left Malta 19th.
RAJPUTANA .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 19th.
RAWALPINDI .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 18th.
.. Fm. Chios, arr. Rhodes 19th.

BRITISH INDIA
AUSTRALIS .. Fm. Pt. Pirie, arr. Sydney 17th.
ELIORA .. For Dar es Salaam, left Zanzibar 20th.
MALDA .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 19th.
MANORA .. For Calcutta, left Pt. Sudan 19th.
MUNDRA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 20th.
NERKUNDA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Kembla 18th.
TALANDA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Kobe 19th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
MAKURA .. For 'Frisco, left Wellington 20th.
ORVIETA .. For Wellington, left Los Angeles 18th
WAIRAWA .. For Bluff, left Wellington 20th.
WAITEMATA .. For Melbourne, left N. Westminster 17th.

PRINCE
AFRICAN PRINCE .. Fm. Greenock, arr. Leningrad 15th
BRAZILIAN PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Boston 17th.
HIGHLAND PRINCE .. For Leningrad, left Oran 17th.
ITALIAN PRINCE .. For A'andria, left Oran 17th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. Fm. Davao, arr. Macassar 19th.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE Fm. Newport N., arr. N.Y. 18th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. For Tsingtao, left Kobe 18th.
SIBERIAN PRINCE .. For Philippines, left Durban 17th.
SICILIAN PRINCE .. For Mersey, left A'andria 17th.
SOUTHERN PRINCE .. For Trinidad, left Bahia 18th.

RED STAR
PENNLAND .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Antwerp 19th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD
DJAMBI .. Fm. R'dam., arr. Genoa 19th.
SIBAJAK .. Fm. Java, arr. R'dam 20th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
PARDO .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 19th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION
MARIA .. For Ldn., left N. Zealand 8th.
RARANGA .. Fm. Auckland, arr. Teneriffe 19th.

SILVER LINE
SILVERELM .. Fm. Probotingo, arr. Pascoe roan 18th.
SILVERFIR .. Fm. Semarang, arr. Soerabaya 19th.
SILVERPALM .. For Panama, left Savannah 18th.
SILVERYEW .. For Belawan, left Pt. Swettenham 19th.

YEOWARD LINE
ALONDRA .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 19th.

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE

A message from New York yesterday stated that the British steamer GLENTWORTH, bound from New Westminster for Port Sudan, was ashore at Cay Confites, Cuba. In view of this report 5 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The GLENTWORTH, a vessel of 5,677 tons, managed by R. S. Dalgliesh, Limited, was built in 1920.

As a result of further unfavourable news the rate on the Greek steamer MARIA S. KASTANOU, ashore at Carrumeiro Viejo, rose from 40 to 80 per cent. The reports stated that the vessel was lying in a critical position, and that owing to heavy weather she had been temporarily abandoned. The MARIA S. KASTANOU, a vessel of 3,862 tons, owned by S. A. Kastanos, was built in 1897. At the time of the casualty she was bound from Sagunto for Herrenwyk with a cargo of iron ore.

Further news was received yesterday concerning the P. and O. liner BALLARAT, which was reported on Monday to have struck a submerged object in the Suez Canal and to be leaking slightly in holds Nos. 1 and 2. The message stated that some damage had been done to the vessel and cargo, and that it would be necessary to discharge part of the cargo. The cargo in the affected holds included 45,000 cases of apples, 3,500 cases of pears, and 2,500 bars of lead. It is understood that 4,000 cases of apples, 3,000 cases of pears, 4,500 cases of dried fruit, and 226 bales of wool which are undamaged will have to be discharged. The BALLARAT, a vessel of 13,085 tons, owned by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, was built in 1921.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
MARIA S. KASTANOU	Sagunto, May 12, for Herrenwyk. Ashore at Carrumeiro Velo.	80
GLENTWORTH	New Westminster, March 31, for Port Sudan. Ashore Cay Confites, north side of Cuba	5

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AMBOISE .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Singapore 18th.
ARARIC .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 19th.
ARANDORA STAR .. Cruise, left Venice 19th.
ARGUAL .. For Teneriffe, left Mersey 20th.
ATLANTIS .. Cruise, arr. Malta 19th.
BAMPTON CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 20th.
BANBURY CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Natal 20th.
BAR. DE ST. PIERRE .. For Mauritius, left Tamatave 16th.
BORNEO .. For Amsterdam, left Pt. Said 15th.
CARONI RIVER .. For Curacao, left B. Aires 19th.
CERAMIC .. Fm. Newcastle, arr. Ldn. 20th.
CHAKRATA .. For Karachi, left Bombay 19th.
CHAMPOLLION .. For M'seilles, left Al'andria 17th.
CITY OF ADELAIDE .. For N.Y., left Cristobal 19th.
CITY OF BOMBAY .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 18th.
CITY OF DERBY .. For Mohammerah, left Suez 19th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD .. For Adelaide, left Newport N. 17th.
CITY OF LILLE .. Fm. Singapore, arr. N.Y. 18th.
CITY OF ORAN .. Left Walfisch 17th.
CITY OF ROUBAIX .. Left Taku Bar 19th.
CITY OF SWANSEA .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Samarang 17th.
CORINTHIC .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Ldn. 20th.
DARRO .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'video 19th.
DEMOSTHENES .. Fm. Australia, arr. L'pool 20th.
DESSAU .. For Bremen, left Pt. Said 17th.
DONAU .. For 'Frisco, left Colon 19th.
EX. GRANDIDIER .. For Mauritius, cld. Aden 20th.
GEN. METZINGER .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Yokohama 17th.
GROTIUS .. For Amsterdam, left Genoa 18th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 20th.
HILDEBRAND .. For Mauritius, left Mersey 20th.
J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT For Batavia, left Genoa 17th.
KARAGOLA .. For Bombay, cld. L. Marques 20th.
KONINGSBERG .. Left Batavia 17th.
LOTUS .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Dairen 20th.
MCBRYDE, EXPLORER For M'seilles, left Istanbul 18th.
MCBRYDE, MARINER For St. John, left Mcbstr. 20th.
MCBRYDE, SAILOR .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hull 20th.
NOVA SCOTIA .. For L'pool, left Rio Grande 19th.
OTAKI .. For Boston, left L'pool 20th.
P. LOTI .. For Mcbstr., left Las Palmas 20th.
PORT NICHOLSON .. For M'seilles, arr. Al'andria 18th.
RARANGA .. For Newcastle, left Brisbane 20th.
SHERIDAN .. For Ldn., left Teneriffe 19th.
SIRIS .. For N.Y., left Santos 19th.
SPHINX .. For U.K., left Rio Janeiro 19th.
TOLEDO .. For M'seilles, left Shanghai 17th.
TRAFFORD HALL .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Table B. 20th.
UARINO .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 19th.
WAIMATE .. For Pt. Natal, left Table B. 20th.
WESTMORELAND .. For 'Frisco, arr. Sydney 19th.
WINDSOR CASTLE .. For Wellington, left Clyde 20th.
.. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 20th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

CHUKKER.—Calcutta, May 19.—Launch Chukker capsized off Cannonore pressured total loss. Three crew picked up by steamer and will be landed at Colombo. Another reported saved, but seven of crew are missing.
GEORG.—Ramagate, May 20.—Swedish s. Georg (previously reported) sailed for Seaham this

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CARDIFF

The Prince of Wales's speech at the opening of the Physics and Chemistry Laboratories will be relayed at noon to-day from the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, and broadcast from the National transmitter. This will be the first broadcast by the Prince since his return from his African tour. Special items in the evening programme include a relay from the Covent Garden Opera House of the second act of *Die Fledermaus*; and a performance of *Matinée*, a farcical fantasy, specially written for broadcasting by P. H. Lennox.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, May 21, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.) ; (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45** :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Megan Lloyd George. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 (261.3m. only) :—Gramophone Records. **12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—The Prince of Wales opening the Physics and Chemistry Laboratories, relayed from University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cathays Park, Cardiff. **1** :—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. **2** :—Constance Bull (contralto) ; Kenneth Sterne (baritone). **2.30** :—For the Schools : Nature Study for Town and Village Schools, 4—Woodpeckers, by Miss Country Schools, 4—Woodpeckers, by Miss C. Von Wyss. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Stories and Story-telling in Prose and Verse, 4—Novels which are Stories of Adventure : Treasure Island, by Miss Marjorie Barber. **3.20** :—Interlude. **3.25** :—Vivian Gaster (baritone) ; The Stornoway Players : Enid Bailey (violin), John Hamilton (violin), Gwynne Edwards (viola), Lily Philips (violoncello), and Norman Franklin (pianoforte). **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children : The Miss Bannisters' Brother (E. V. Lucas), arranged as a Dialogue Story, with incidental music by the Gershom Parkington Quintet. **6** :—The Care of Dogs, 1—Major H. Faudel-Phillips. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Bach's Organ Preludes, played by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. **7-7.20** :—British Beef, by Sir William Haldane (under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture), from Glasgow. **7.25** :—Six Victorian Poets—4, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by Mr. F. L. Lucas.

7.45 :—Matinée, a Farcical fantasy, specially written for the microphone, by P. H. Lennox ; produced by Peter Creswell, with Vivienne Chatterton, Hermione Gingold, Ethel Lodge, Nada Ford, Grace Forster, Irene Freeman, Rosamond May, Joan Hare, Malcolm Young, Harold Rees, Phillip Wade, Lionel Millard, Harold Young, Clinton Baddeley, and Esmond Knight. **9** :—Weather ; News. **9.15** :—Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices. **9.20** :—Der Fledermaus, Act 2, relayed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. **10.10** :—Reading. **10.35** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports (**1,554.4m. only**). **10.40-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—See London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Walter Payne (baritone) ; Edna Willoughby (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children : Fishy Houses—Lobster Lodge, by Margaret Madeley ; Brian Victor will entertain ; the Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Foster ; Songs by Doris Lemon (soprano) ; Safety First, a short talk by Major Vernon Brook. **6** :—See London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Doris Lemon (soprano) ; Wally Hampson (violin). **8** :—See London Regional programme. **8.30** :—News. **8.35** :—See London Regional programme. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.35-11** :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **3** :—See Glasgow. **4.15** :—Mr. George E. Greenhalgh on Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.25** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.20-10.40** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—See Cardiff. **2.30-3.25** :—National programme. **3.30** :—The Orchestra ; Mary Johnston (soprano) ; Hugo Thompson (tenor) ; Clifton Hellwell (pianoforte). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **7.45** :—May Turtle (soprano). **8** :—The No. 1 Free State Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase, relayed from Dublin. **9** :—National programme. **9.30** :—News. **10.40-11** :—London Regional programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30-10.40** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12** :—Opening by the Prince of Wales of the Physics and Chemistry Laboratories of the University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff. **1.15** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman ; relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2** :—National programme. **3.25** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman ; Bernard Rose (baritone). **4.45** :—Variety programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.20-10.40** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **6.45** :—Talk for Women. **7.30** :—News. **7.40** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—No. 1 Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase. **9** :—Concert—Agnes O'Kelly (contralto) ; F. Madden and Company in a Variety Half-Hour ; Elly Murnaghan (soprano) ; The Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **3** :—See Glasgow. **4.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.25** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.20-10.40** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—For the Schools : Mr. R. L. Mackie : The Men of Old—Figures from Scotland's Past—4, James Watt. **3** :—The Octet, from Glasgow ; Violet Davidson (soprano) ; John B. McEwan (baritone), from Aberdeen. **4.15** :—Orchestra. **4.45** :—The Octet. **5.15** :—Children. **5.50** :—Gramophone Records. **6.25** :—Italian Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Concert of Opera Music ; after the Programme, Gramophone Records.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.55 a.m. :—Time Signal. **7.56** :—Concert. **10.10** :—Time ; Programme for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Harmonium Recital. **12.10** :—Time Signal. **12.11** :—Concert. **2.40** :—Time and Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **2.25** :—Reading. **3.55** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Time ; Programme for Children. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. Programme for Children. **6.40** :—Time ; **6.10** :—Lesson in Wireless Technique. **6.40** :—Time ; Gramophone Records. **6.55** :—Wireless Talk. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Choral Concert. **9.10** :—Concert—Two Violins, Viola, and 'Cello Quartet in E flat major for Two Violins, Viola, and 'Cello (Dittersdorf) ; Quartet in E flat major, Op. 125 (Schubert) ; String Quartet Selections—(a) Allegretto (Raff) ; (b) Serenade (van der Kooy) ; Romances, parodies, and Rondo elegant for Violin (Wieniawsky). **9.40** (in the interval)—News.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 a.m. :—Sports Talk. **7.5** :—Violin Solos. **7.25** :—Sports Talk. **8.20** :—Dance Music. **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and MUNSTER (Westfalen) (455m.), 15kw. Cologne (227m.).—7 :—Economic Notes, Weather and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Talks. **8** :—A Masked Ball—Opera in five acts (Verdi) ; after the Opera, News, sports Notes and Concert from the Café Royal, Münster.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7.5 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Der Erlenhügel (Kuhlmay) ; Concerto for Violin in D minor (Bruch) ; Nocturne for Small Orchestra (Trapp) ; Two Characteristic Marches (Schubert). **8.30** :—Reading. **9** :—Programme of Light Songs and Ballads. **9.45** :—Up-to-date Sketch from Altrechert. **10.15** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, Recitations, and Orchestral Music. **9.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Concert by a Guitar Orchestra, from the Hotel Nacional, followed by News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert. **8** :—Announcements ; Weather. **8.10** :—News. **8.20** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Concert Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Mozart). **11** :—Variety Concert. **11.30** (in the interval) :—News.

MUNICH (533.8m.), 1.5kw., and NUREMBERG (239m.).—KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), 1kw.—7.10 :—Agricultural Report. **7.25** :—Press Review. **7.40** :—Talk. **7.58** :—Time Signal. **8** :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. **8.5** :—Miscellaneous Items and News. **8.15** :—Concert, Literary Programme, Talk and News. **11** :—Dance Music. **12 (midnight)** :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—7.5 :—See Stuttgart. **7.30** :—Recital of Poems in Frankfurt Dialect. **8** :—Symphony Concert, from the Kurhaus, Wiesbaden—Overture, The Birds (Diepenbrock) ; Ciaconna Gotica (Dopper) ; Pianoforte Concerto (Pyper) ; Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Landre) ; Overture, Cyrano de Bergerac (Wagenaar). **9.30** :—See Stuttgart. **10.45** :—News. **11.5** :—Experimental Transmission, The Microphone overhears the Nightingale.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Metz) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (560m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—4.30 :—Concert of International Chamber Music. **5.30** :—Talks. **6.30** :—Variety Programme. **7** :—Talks. **7.45** :—Exchange, Fruit and Vegetable Prices, and Weather. **8** :—Humour and Grotesque, programme relayed from the Haus der Bewerkschaften—The Frog Quartet (Haydn) ; Songs—(a) Lob der Faulheit (Haydn), (b) Warnung (Mozart), (c) der Kuss (Beethoven), (d) Hopak (Moussorgsky). **10** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.20** :—Concert, from the Café Wallhof.

HILVERSUM (296m.), 5kw. After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m.—5.40 a.m.**—Time and Daily Service. **11.30** :—The Station Quintet. **1.40** :—Concert for a Children's Choir. **2.10** :—Songs and Stories for Children. **2.40** :—Gramophone Records. **3.40** :—Pianoforte Recital of Etudes ; Introductory Talk by Louis Saalfeld. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Concert by a Hungarian Orchestra from the Café Astoria, Amsterdam ; in the interval at **5.40** :—Time Signal. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.25** :—Gramophone Records. **6.25** :—Italian Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Concert of Opera Music ; after the Programme, Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.55 a.m. :—Time Signal. **7.56** :—Concert. **10.10** :—Time ; Programme for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Harmonium Recital. **12.10** :—Time Signal. **12.11** :—Concert. **2.40** :—Time and Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **2.25** :—Reading. **3.55** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Time ; Programme for Children. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. Programme for Children. **6.40** :—Time ; **6.10** :—Lesson in Wireless Technique. **6.40** :—Time ; Gramophone Records. **6.55** :—Wireless Talk. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Choral Concert. **9.10** :—Concert—Two Violins, Viola, and 'Cello Quartet in E flat major for Two Violins, Viola, and 'Cello (Dittersdorf) ; Quartet in E flat major, Op. 125 (Schubert) ; String Quartet Selections—(a) Allegretto (Raff) ; (b) Serenade (van der Kooy) ; Romances, parodies, and Rondo elegant for Violin (Wieniawsky). **9.40** (in the interval)—News.

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**LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

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THE SUNTRAP, SUSSEX COAST.—Vacancies for summer; every form of amusement catered for; covered tennis courts, dancing, billiards, bridge, boating, fishing, golf (one mile distant); excellent cuisine. En pension from 3½gns. weekly.—Apply Manager, The New Ork, near Bognor.

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TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM
Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Terms from 3½gns. weekly. Tele. 2370.

TREVONE BAY, a delightful Cornish resort for holidays.—First-class BOARD-RESIDENCE (from 3gns.); garage.—"Bandra," Trevone Bay, Padstow.

WANTED by doctor and wife, little GIRL, aged 6-7, as PAYING COMPANIONSHIP for own child; lovely country home; governess kept; moderate terms.—Mrs. Ross, Newick, Sussex.

WANTED, PAYING GUEST with family of retired military officer; comfortable house; large garden, tennis court; near river and golf links, close to station; Paddington 55 minutes, excellent train service.—Write Box S.1277, The Times, E.C.4.

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WONDERFUL AIR, 500ft. up, exceptional food and comforts; tennis, golf; large sunny garden; London 30 minutes; moderate.—"Hydro" Residential, Caterham.

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AN Austrian young lady, 17, offers £3 3s. a week to nice family residing on the South Coast; gentlepeople preferred; young society appreciated.—All Souls Association, 2 and 3, All Souls-place, London, W.1.

COMFORTABLE HOME with quiet gentlepeople REQUIRED by gentleman, middle-aged, not very strong; country preferred, Surrey, Sussex, Kent.—Write Box 8504, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FRENCH BOY, 17, best Parisian family, fond of golf (8 handicap), wishes enjoy real British life as PAYING GUEST with first-class British family; course in seaside; July, August; boarding-houses and schools excluded; references required and given.—Write André Wormser, 27, Rue Scheffer, Paris.

SEMI-INVALID REQUIRES BOARD-RESIDENCE; garden, sitting out; country.—Reply 26, Mostyn-avenue, West Kirby, Cheshire.

TWO GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS wish to enter good English family as PAYING GUESTS, with opportunity of improving English, from middle June till end July; healthy country.—Reply Bonte, Wessenburgerstrasse 10, Potsdam.

WANTED, well FURNISHED ROOMS, with good cooking and attendance, from July 16 to September 10; quiet country, near East Coast; four or five bed rooms, two sitting rooms.—Write Box 8.1359, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.—Private families, Schools, Seaside, German boy, 17, 4gns.; Dutch girl, 4gns. Lady, invalid, Dorset, 3gns.—Mary Heather's Agency, 123, New Bond-street, W.1.

CONTINENTAL
DIEPPE (near).—French Family RECEIVES GUESTS. Nice Villa (garden), facing sea; French conversation; 200frs. weekly.—Mourier, 5, Rue Louvrier, Clamart (Seine).

DINARD (BRITTANY), seaside resort, golf, Casinos. —High-class French family desires PAYING GUESTS; three only; gentlemen preferred; comfortable villa; motor-car; references required.—Barcane C., Box 4638, The Times, 3, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FRENCH distinguished family would RECEIVE one or two YOUTHS; French lessons; references given and asked for.—Write Jauffret, Plateau Saint Antoine, Versailles.

GERMAN FAMILY has vacancy for young English girl as PAYING GUEST in comfortable home, amidst pleasant and cheerful surroundings, Harz Mountains; German lessons, sports and games, literature, and art; references exchanged.—Write Munte, Brunswick, Castanien Allé 40, Germany.

HOLIDAYS in FRANCE.—Seaside place near DIEPPE, with French family; June till end September; terms 850 francs per month, all included.—Write F. R., 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

IN PRIVATE HOUSE, spacious airy ROOMS, with bath; luxuriously furnished; absolutely independent; comfort, attention, moderate prices.—Mme. 9, Rue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

MME. THOMAS, PENSION de FAMILLE, 8 rue de Mademoiselle, Versailles, France, well situated near Park; excellent cooking; has summer vacancies.

RHINELAND. TWO or THREE well-educated YOUNG LADIES, PAYING GUESTS, RECEIVED in country house near Cologne and Bonn; beautiful park, large woods; English spoken.—Write Box G.1756, The Times, E.C.4.

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HOUSES, &c., WANTED
ADVERTISER desires to PURCHASE direct from owner a COUNTRY HOUSE of medium size, with about eight-ten bed rooms, in a good position, not Midland or Eastern Counties. Preference for Hampshire, Sussex, Dorset, and Wiltshire. Must have established gardens, and land of at least TEN ACRES, but up to 40 or 50 Acres would be taken, providing can be let. Modern conveniences essential.
Particulars to Secretary, Mr. Stiedl, Osborne House, Paradise-street, High-street, M'arylebone, W.1. No callers interviewed.

HADLEY WOOD District.—HOUSE REQUIRED, with early possession; three reception rooms and at least six bed rooms; large garden.—Write "H.W.," care of Streets, 4, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

QUITE SMALL HOUSE REQUIRED., Purchase or Rent, W.2, W.8, N.W.8, N.W.3 or near.—Evans, 16, South-row, W.10.

HEREFORDS & SALOP.
REQUIRED to PURCHASE at once, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Hereford District. GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE of 30 to 300 acres, with attractive residence, in well-timbered surroundings; four reception, 10 bed, 2 bath; golf, shooting, and trout fishing available.—Send fullest details and photos immediately to BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, Land Agents, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Usual commission required.

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WITHIN 80 miles of London.—A SPORTING ESTATE of 600 to 1,000 ACRES with a fair proportion of woodland. House of moderate size and of really good architectural character. Particulars to "C.," agents to GIDDEY and MERCER, 28a, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

WANTED by retired Army officer, to RENT, two or three years, Unfurnished detached HOUSE; four bed rooms; modern conveniences; garage; garden; 30 or 40 miles South-West of London; rent about £75 inclusive.—Write Box G.1817, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT at £120 (might purchase) after Christmas or early spring, COUNTRY HOUSE (unfurnished); six bed; small garden; garage. Bucks, Herts or Herts preferred.—Write Box E.922, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, July, August, September, about six or seven bed rooms; real country situation preferred, either Hampshire, between Southerton and Bisbon's Waltham, or West Sussex, or on the Solent.—Write Box E.981, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT, CHELTENHAM, SMALL Unfurnished HOUSE; small garden; gas, water, and main drainage; moderate rent; good neighbourhood.—Write Box 8.1321, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE at once, a medium-sized PROPERTY adjacent to WILTSHIRE DOWNS; three reception, six bed rooms; stabling for four and small paddock. The house must stand in its own grounds, away from a town or village. Price up to £4,000. No agents. Direct application required.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6146-9.

WANTED on LEASE, COUNTRY HOUSE, not less than 7-8 bed rooms; Mount of Look; exclusive purposes.—Write Box 8.1355, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for two months from mid-July, well FURNISHED HOUSE, near East Coast; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms; garden; tennis, garage; moderate rent.—Write Box 8.1360, The Times, E.C.4.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FARM for RESIDENCE, with speculative attractions; 90 Acres; buildings in excellent order (house fitted electric light &c.), compact land with very long frontages to country roads; main water; rent-free services to main town near by.—PRICE £6,300 for 124 ACRES FREEHOLD.—W. S. WELLER and SON, Estate Agents, Watford (established 1862). Telephone, Watford 274.

KENT.—Beautifully situated fine old unspoilt FARM-HOUSE; seven bed rooms; three reception; 10 acres (four established orchard); more land if desired.—Write Box S.1949, The Times, E.C.4.

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BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents to let all available SUITES, from and to, FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

CITY OFFICE BUILDING.
BURROUGHS BUILDING, 79, CANNON-STREET, E.C.4.
A self-contained building occupying commanding position in one of busiest thoroughfares in City. Corner premises facing Wren's-walk and Bridge-row and Cannon-street Station (Cannon and District Railways). Convenient all parts. Within stone's throw Bank of England. 120ft. frontage to three streets. Abundant natural light on all sides. Basement, ground, and five upper floors. About 7,000 sq. ft. floor space. Separate entrance ground floor. Electric passenger lift to all upper floors. Modern construction and modern fittings. Central heating throughout. Particularly suitable for Branch of Bank, Insurance Company, Multiple Stores, &c. 78 years' lease to run. Vacant possession.—Full particulars from the Agents, BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE, Limited, Chesham House, 136, Regent-street, W.1. Telephone, Regent 7061 (8 lines).

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COMPACT OFFICE BUILDING. Total area about 4,300 feet. Lift, central heating, &c. Rent £1,700 per annum.—Particulars of MATTHEWS and GOODMAN, 35, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

CLOSE to PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Excellent GROUND FLOOR and BASEMENT suitable for Offices or Warehouse. Ground Floor 2,750 sq. ft. Basement 3,100 sq. ft. Lease or 42,500 per annum exclusive.—Apply ATKINSON and MARLER, 21, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 2874.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.—ONE of these fine MODERN HOUSES, comprising 30 rooms, to be LET for professional or business purposes. Long Lease upon extremely favourable terms.—Sole Agents, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

EXCELLENT FIRST-FLOOR OFFICES in fine modern building near LUDGATE-CIRCUS. Low inclusive rent. Splendid light. Area 4,200ft. Would be divided.—Apply GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

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FINEST Position in busy main road.—Small lock-up Shop, facing omnibus stop and tram terminus. Rent £275. Small premium for 19 years' lease.
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FINE CORNER HOUSE, having some 4,000 super. ft., offered with Vacant Possession; redecorated; CENTRAL HEATING. Lease about 27 years. Rent £600.
Moderate premium. An opportunity to obtain superior offices on economical basis.—Apply Sole Agents, J. W. COADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

KINGSWAY.—ONE or TWO OFFICES to be LET or would let the whole suite of five offices; well Furnished; telephone in each room.—F. E. BLATCH, Regent House, 89, Kingsway, W.C.2.

LONDON SHOP to be LET, CARTER-LANE, CITY. COMMERCIAL PREMISES, exceptionally good light; open floor space about 2,500ft. super. Rent £350 on lease.—BALCH, 18, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.1.

LEADENHALL-STREET.—Excellent OFFICES vacant at Midsummer; not exceeding 2,000 feet; situated on third floor of Baltic House, 27, Leadenhall-street.—Apply to Housekeeper.

NEAR RICHMOND BRIDGE.—To be LET or for SALE, FREEHOLD PREMISES with 360ft. busy main-road frontage; ground-floor area 4,350 sq. ft.; suitable for converting into market, shops, garages, &c. (253-6-39.T.).—Full particulars of the Agents, PENNINGTONS, Ltd., adjoining Railway Station, Richmond.

A FRACTION OVER NINE SHILLINGS PER FOOT SUPERFICIAL INCLUDING RATES AND ALL CHARGES.
OFFICES, 3,700 sq. ft., on an upper floor in one of the finest and best equipped office buildings in London's business centre; beautifully light, self-contained suite. An exceptional opportunity of securing important accommodation in a front-rank building at a low rent.—Agents:—
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SINGLE ROOMS or SUITES in one of the finest buildings in this thoroughfare facing Marlborough House, with every convenience, central heating, two passenger lifts, porters, &c.

SUITES FROM £185 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE ROOMS FROM £85 PER ANNUM.
Or
ACCOMMODATION UP TO 3,000 SQ. FT. FOR LARGE COMPANIES.
Inspection can be made at any time, and full particulars obtained from MARLBOROUGH PROPERTY Co., Ltd., 53-58, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Telephone, Regent 0616.

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Every modern service, including Strong Rooms.
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Most modern docks, and rail, road and river transport.
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Factories ready-built, adjacent to docks.
Splendid water-side sites.
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OVER 120 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

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FACTORY PREMISES REQUIRED,
OVER 30,000 SQ. FT.,
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WITH SOME LAND FOR EXTENSION.
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Special facilities are available this season for those who desire to PURCHASE or RENT VILLAS at
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FREEHOLD HOUSES.

KENSINGTON	£3,250
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KENSINGTON	£6,000
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A Charming HOUSE with all modern conveniences; three bed rooms, one or two reception rooms, cloak room, bath room, and kitchen; parquet floors; constant hot water; premium only £250, to include fixtures, curtains, and carpets.
ONLY £225 P.A.
Lease 12½ Years.
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AN attractive modernised TOWN HOUSE with Garage; over £400 spent in improvements; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c. Ready to walk into. Direct Lease of 12½ years at nominal ground-rent of £2 per annum. PRICE £1,750. Strongly recommended by Agents, TOWERS, ELLIS and Co., 141, Inverness-terrace, W.2. 4237 Park.

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Recently redecorated. Modern improvements installed.
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BIJOU HOUSE FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
BELGRAVIA.—£1,650. Lease 12 years; five bed, two bath, two reception; very bright and unconventional; every modern improvement and good address.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

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£180 P.A.

CAMBRIDGE-SQUARE,
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In gloriously open position, facing South over two gardens, beautiful wide-fronted CORNER HOUSE, modernised and redecorated throughout in excellent taste, ready for immediate occupation.
Parquet floors, panelled walls, marble paved hall; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, four excellent reception rooms, including very fine square dining and drawing rooms.
The lease of 27 years for SALE at a moderate price.—Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

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£120 P.A.
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INCLUDES RATES AND CONSTANT HOT WATER.

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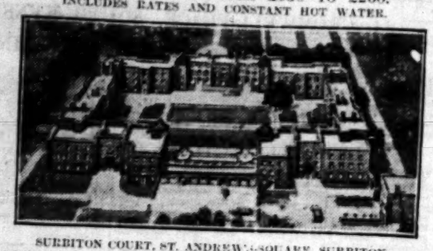

SURBITON COURT, ST. ANDREW'S-SQUARE, SURBITON.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (Continued from Page 29)

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WAY & WALLER, LTD.,
FLATS,

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UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, situated close to Park-lane, and possessing a rare combination of attractions; a beautiful outlook over Park or Gardens from every room; complete service from a full staff of perfectly trained servants; latest systems of central heating and constant hot water; three spacious bed rooms, beautifully equipped bath room and separate enclosed shower bath, dining room, and a reception room of particularly handsome proportions. Telephone, Mayfair 8022 (Extension 17).

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A Delightful Sunny FLAT on the top floor in this well-known building for DISPOSAL, unfurnished; immediate possession; luxurious furniture may be purchased if required; exquisite decorations; in perfect condition; one principal, two servants' rooms, two bath, one reception, and kitchen; central heating; restaurant, &c.; lease about 12 years.

RENT £1,000 PER ANNUM.

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AN exceedingly attractive MANSION FLAT, beautifully light and sunny and free from noise; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; in excellent order.

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Moderate premium for 11 years' lease.

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AN Exceptional FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY SERVICE FLAT; one bed room, reception room, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; inclusive light and service; 5½gns. per week; meals if required; also one bed room.—37, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents and only available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, 144d., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLAT, facing South, Burnham-court, W.2; possession 5-6 months; 1 bed, two reception; constant hot water; 6gns. per week unfurnished rental.—Keys with Hall Porter.

MAYFAIR.

A Charming SERVICE SUITE (off Park-lane), beautifully furnished; every modern convenience.—9gns.—Apply Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

A Handsome FURNISHED SUITE, ground-floor; lounge 28ft., bed room 22ft. by 15ft.; 8gns. inclusive; service, six months or less. 35, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. Western 2593.

AN attractive FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; one large reception, two bed, bath, kitchen; plate, linen; 5gns.; view 10-6.—Mallings, Flat 2, 29, Kensington-gardens-square. 1094.

"BOURNE HOUSE."—Newly-erected FLATS with every known modern labour-saving devices, close to Park and Hyde Park Corner. From four to five bed rooms; rents £550 to £700 a year inclusive; electric passenger lift and service lifts; central heating throughout; a maximum of light in every room.—Particulars and plans of the sole Agents,

WHITE, BERRY & TAYLOR,

50, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET, one minute Station, Park.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; three bed, reception, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; phone; 5½gns. Plate, linen extra.—Apply Murray, 83, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Park 8072.

BARNES.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; three bed, one reception, &c.; telephone; 3½ guineas per week; June to October.—Write Box 09481, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; breakfast and attendance; dinner optional; quiet; minute Kensington Gardens.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (adjoining).—Excellent SERVICE FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED; Low rent.—SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—Charming little MANSION FLAT to be LET, UNFURNISHED; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; phone. Accept 3gns. week.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

BELGRAVIA (best part).—Sitting room, bed room, and bath room, unfurnished, self-contained.—Write Box 3295, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BERKELEY-STREET.—An attractive and newly-decorated FLAT to be LET FURNISHED, comprising: Lounge-dining hall, sitting room, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and kitchenette; passenger lift, liveried porters; central heating; constant hot water supply; service can be arranged if desired; rent 16 guineas per week; inclusive.—Apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 3533-4.

BLOOMSBURY.—To be LET Unfurnished, bright FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; electric power, passenger lift; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen; refrigerator; moderate premium for lease, fixtures, and fittings &c., or contents would be sold.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Totthenham Court-road, W.1.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE, near St. James's Park Station.—SUITE OF FLAT; one reception, two bed, bath, entrance hall, lavatory basin in bed rooms; electric power; constant hot water; restaurant in building; 2½gns. careful tenant; full service 3gns.—Write Box N.951, The Times, E.C.4.

Near BROMPTON ORATORY.

CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; three rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; constant hot water; resident housekeeper; artistic decorations; very sunny. Rent under £250 per annum, no extras.—Apply Managing Agents, MARLER and Co., 95A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

CHELSEA.—Sunny small FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, four-six months; reception, two bed, kitchen (no bath room); restaurant; 50s. weekly.—Write Box N.923, The Times, E.C.4.

CONNAUGHT-PLACE FLAT.

Big, sunny rooms facing due South across Hyde Park. Delightful, quiet and spacious THIRD-FLOOR FLAT, with all modern conveniences; sitting room, 30ft. by 16ft., dining room, three or four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, hot room.

RENT £700 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO EXTRAS.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (M.F.6433.)

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

CHARMING MAISONNETTE, overlooking Hyde Park and beautifully appointed; five bed, two bath, two sitting and billiards room. Low rent.—Agents, T. H. CARTWRIGHT and Co., 23, Leinster-terrace, W.2.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

DE LUXE SERVICE FLAT to be LET unfurnished in South Kensington; entrée to delightfully arranged gardens; three rooms, bath room, &c.; ground floor; exquisitely and artistically decorated; constant hot water; thoroughly qualified steward, butler, and valet; excellent cuisine.—Apply Managing Agents, MARLER and Co., 95A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kelvin 8792-3.

EARL'S COURT.—Capital Unfurnished MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, &c.; £160 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

ST. JAMES'S.

Excellent service. Perfect quietude.

FIRST CLASS SERVICE FLAT for DISPOSAL; two good bed, two attractive reception, bath; low rent £310 per annum; service extra; no premium; Furnished, 15 guineas per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

HARROWBY COURT,
SEYMOUR-PLACE, W.1.

FEW REMAINING FLATS with four-five bed rooms, &c., to be LET. Rents from £450 per annum.—Apply DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5, or Resident Porter.

FLAT, Unfurnished, entrance floor, at PRINCE EDWARD-MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (close Kensington Gardens, two stations, and buses); two large reception rooms, hall, five bed rooms, &c., radiator heating and all modern conveniences. £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FOR PARTICULARS and PLANS of the charming new FLATS looking South and West over MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1, apply Sole Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

FURNISHED SUITE.—BED ROOM (leading out), SITTING ROOM, own bath, and attendance; £220 per year, or £5 5s. weekly.—Apply 27, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. Also Furnished Bed Room and Sitting Room; attendance; £125; suit City gentleman.

AN ATTRACTIVE POSITION, NEAR HEATH AND STATIONS.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming well-decorated self-contained lower MAISONETTE with nice garden; four bed, two reception; only £165 per annum.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage. N.W.3.

SOUTH SIDE OF HYDE PARK.

WITH FINE VIEWS OVER THE PARK.
AN EXCEPTIONAL FLAT.
with spacious rooms, in excellent order and perfectly suited for immediate occupation.

Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, and good offices.

Lease about 13 years. Rent £800 per annum inclusive.

MODERATE PREMIUM.

Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK (LANCASTER-GATE).—Newly furnished, decorated FLAT; three reception rooms, four bed rooms; 7gns.; two servants remain.—Owner, Paddington 3039.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

KENSINGTON (quiet and favourite position).—Excellent first FLOOR MANSION FLAT. Two bed, 25ft. by 16ft. sitting, five good bed rooms, &c. Lift, porters. Rent £350 per annum inclusive. Premium if desired. Open to PARTNERS. 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

KENSINGTON.

Will be redecorated.

Close to High-street Station.—THIRD-FLOOR FLAT, in favourite mansion, with passenger lift, to be LET WITHOUT PREMIUM; three bed rooms, two reception, small square hall, bath room, kitchen, pantry, &c. Rent 195 per annum plus service. RECOMMENDED.

Or would be LET on FURNISHED TENANCY.—Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (6684.)

MAYFAIR.—Attractive old-world MAISONNETTE to be LET Furnished; two bed rooms, bath room, and two reception rooms. Rent only 7 guineas per week.—TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

MECKLENBURGH-SQUARE.—Well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET for 12 months; four rooms, kitchen, bath, two w.c.s; piano; garden; telephone.—PENMAN, 104, Guilford-street, W.C.

MANSION FLAT; five rooms, kitchen, bath room; £150 per annum inclusive; first floor; recently decorated.—Porter, Auriol Mansions, Barons-court, W.14.

MAYFAIR.

In a secluded position, facing South
UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT

on the top floor in a modern building, containing two bed rooms, one bath room and one large reception room. Central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift. Rent £500 per annum inclusive. Long lease.

No Premium.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NEWLY DECORATED SERVICE FLATS; two bed rooms, sitting, bath. Also one bed, reception, bath. —15, Clifford-street, Bond-street. Gerrard 6621.

PALL-MALL.—Two bed rooms, bath, sitting room, and hall. Rent, Unfurnished, £378 per annum, inclusive of service; passenger lift; constant hot water; very bright and sunny.—Managing Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS, well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 7044.

PORTLAND-PLACE

(adjoining).

SERVICE FLAT, with central heating, restaurant, and every convenience; entrance hall, excellent reception, bed, and well-fitted bath; moderate premium for 17 years' lease.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING PORTMAN-SQUARE.

SMALL UNFURNISHED FLAT; bed room, reception, kitchen, and bath room. Rent £125 per annum; small premium.—Keys with S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975.)

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened last month.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

TO LET, four-six months; reception, two bed, kitchen (no bath room); restaurant; 50s. weekly.—Write Box N.923, The Times, E.C.4.

CONNAUGHT-PLACE FLAT.

Big, sunny rooms facing due South across Hyde Park. Delightful, quiet and spacious THIRD-FLOOR FLAT, with all modern conveniences; sitting room, 30ft. by 16ft., dining room, three or four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, hot room.

RENT £700 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO EXTRAS.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (M.F.6433.)

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

CHARMING MAISONNETTE, overlooking Hyde Park and beautifully appointed; five bed, two bath, two sitting and billiards room. Low rent.—Agents, T. H. CARTWRIGHT and Co., 23, Leinster-terrace, W.2.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

SLOANE-STREET, S.W.—2325.—Bright CORNER Unfurnished FLAT to be LET; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Bargain rent. Lease seven years. Only small premium.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

MODERN MANSION FLAT.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Ten years' Lease at only £175 per annum; two bed rooms, reception, lounge hall, kitchen, and bath room; constant hot water; reasonable sum for carpets, fixtures, and fittings.—Apply S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975.)

SMALL FLAT.—A few SMALL FLATS available in a luxurious, new, high-class building, with two lifts and full service; all modern luxuries; situated within few minutes Bond-street and Cavendish-square; excellent food obtainable; rent, including service, £156 per annum.—Write Box 7853, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUITE OF THREE SELF-CONTAINED Unfurnished ROOMS and bath room, entrance floor, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; constant hot water; meals if and as required; 200gns. per annum. —Apply Office on premises.

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.—Bed room, bath, and sitting room; rent, Unfurnished, £240 including service and electric light.—Managing Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE CHAMBERS, 22, Ryder-street, S.W.1.—Sumptuously FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also Unfurnished Suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT in the ADELPHI, overlooking gardens and river; two rooms, bath, and offices; telephone; electric light and heat; first floor; three months or longer, 3½gns. weekly; references.—Write Box E.967, The Times, E.C.4.

STUDIO in KENSINGTON to be LET FURNISHED for the summer; 2 guineas a week; newly decorated; every convenience; particularly suitable for animal painter or sculptor.—Apply Miss Cottell, 27, Victoria-road, W.8.

SERVICE FLAT.

ST. ERMIN'S, WESTMINSTER.—Unfurnished FLAT; three bed, one reception, bath room; rent £450 per annum inclusive of service, central heating, constant hot water; excellent restaurant.—Apply HERRING, SON and DAW, 1, Broadway, Westminster. (Franklin 6725.)

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS, for LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D.T., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6275.

ST. JAMES'S PLACE.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; hall, reception, £265 P.A. bed, bath; first floor; bright, good rooms; excellent service. Four years' lease. No premium. Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. INCLUDING SERVICE.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT. One bed room, one reception room, and bath room; now available. Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 1660.

WESTMINSTER.—Bright MANSION FLAT to be LET Unfurnished; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; lift; constant hot water. Rent £305 per annum. Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

W.4 (CHISWICK).—FURNISHED CHAMBERS, in first floor; two bed room; only bed room required; mooring rights, garden; near tennis and golf.—Write Box 4377, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

2 MINUTES HYDE PARK.

IN QUIET, SPACIOUS GARDEN SQUARE.

Remaining Flat of select block of five, containing two large reception (41ft. and 18ft.) divided folding doors, four-five bed, two bath, two lavatories, kitchen, refrigerator; passenger and service lifts; hall porter; continuous hot water always 180deg.; radiation by electricity 2d. per unit; lighting only ½d. per unit.

THIS FLAT SHOULD BE INSPECTED BEFORE DECIDING ON ANY FLAT.

All light, lofty, spacious rooms.
RENT £525 INCLUSIVE.

Apply Mr. Skinner, 14, Waterloo-place, S.W.1 (telephone, Regent 1655), or to Balcony Flat, 46, Gloucester-square, W.2.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, 7 and 26, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; service and catering optional; view rooms, lings only, of frequent; others in KENSINGTON. —Apply Office, 30, Holland-street, W.8. 10-12 only.

£350. KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally attractive THIRD-FLOOR FLAT; with passenger lift; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; fittings £50.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS with real character and efficiency.

25. QUEEN'S GATE (close to Park).—Compact SUITES. Sumptuous furnishing. Constant hot water. Passenger lift. Splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

FOLKESTONE.—Luxurious modern FLAT to be LET, six months; ideal position, facing sea; every convenience.—Box 32, Smith's Library, Sandgate-road.

TO LET.—SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED dining rooms; delightful sea and lawns; first floor vacant; spacious 7, Brunswick-terrace.

LYME REGIS.—FLAT on front; constant hot water; electric power; six rooms; 5gns. June; 6gns. July; 10gns. Aug.—Potter, 26, St. Ormond-street, W.C.1.

MARLBOROUGH.—FLAT to be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished; four rooms, bath, &c.; service if wanted; terms accordingly requirements. Enquire Durrant, Castlegate, St. Andrews, N.B.

CONTINENTAL

DINARD.—To be LET from 15th June to 15th September, beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; ideal for two; bath, &c.; one minute from sea and tennis courts; on first floor; plate and linen; excellent maid if desired; rent £5 5s. a week.—Write "E.K." care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

WANTED

REQUIRED, FURNISHED FLAT from November-April, quiet West End locality, first or second floor; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, sitting room, dining room, two maids' rooms.—Write Box A.1095, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and District; whole and part time. Lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS and BUILDING LAND AND SITES will be found on Page Four

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A PROPERTY of DISTINCTION in charming road; six bed rooms (maids' room with hot and cold water), square lounge hall (size 18ft. 6in. by 15ft. 8in.), and two large reception rooms. Modern kitchen accommodation; all accommodation on two floors only, and tastefully artistically decorated; full-sized garage; large old-world garden; within three minutes of beautiful open country, yet three minutes of station and 20 minutes of Town. FREEHOLD £2,500.—Keys, Messrs. BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley.

BANSTEAD, SURREY.—Modern, detached RESIDENCE, overlooking golf course; four beds, two reception, tiled bath, and kitchen; garage; matured garden; 60ft. by 200ft.; all conveniences. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—WILTSHIRES, Agents, Banstead Station. Tele., Epsom 9276.

BRONDESBURY PARK.—Delightful NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, containing three bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), two reception rooms; good garden; excellent garage. Lease 94 years. Ground-rent £14 per annum. PRICE £1,400. Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

CASSIOBURY PARK, WATFORD, HERTS.—Detached, Double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, and offices; all modern improvements; very charming garden with tennis court; summer house; cycle and tool sheds; room for large motor. An ideal family house.—Apply FAIRWEATHER and TURNER, 5, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Victoria 5923.

CHEAM, high ground, occupying a secluded position, 5mins. station, 'buses, easy reach Banstead Downs and two excellent golf courses.—Substantially built detached FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, "MAYFIELD," SANDY-LANE, ON TWO FLOORS; all appointments of the best quality and all latest modern conveniences, electric light, central heating; six bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, principal and secondary staircases, lounge, fine drawing room (29ft. 10in. by 20ft. 7in.), dining room (20ft. 7in. by 16ft. 9in.), large sunny winter garden, complete well-arranged domestic offices; picturesque, old-world, well-timbered gardens of about one and two-thirds acre, tennis court, mature orchard; range of heated glasshouses, entrance lodge, three rooms, scullery; brick garage with two rooms over. FOR AUCTION, 29th May (unless previously sold).—DIXON and Co., facing Railway Station, Cheam.—Tele., Sutton 2252.

VIEWS OF ST. PAUL'S AND HAMPSTEAD HEATH. CHARMING Modern labour-saving RESIDENCE on two floors only; electric light, power and gas throughout; attractive garden 80ft. long, room for garage; lounge hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, tiled bath room and offices; first-class order throughout. FREEHOLD.—Owner's Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, 37, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

CROYDON, SURREY (delightfully situate on high ground within easy reach of City and West End). Charming Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, ample offices. Two minutes Golf Course. PRICE £1,900. FREEHOLD. Apply the Architects, PAISH, TYLER, and CRUMP, 1, Addiscombe-road, Croydon.

ROEHAMPTON.

CLOSE to the Club.—A MODERN RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, dressing and two reception rooms; electric light; independent boiler. Reduced price for quick sale.—Full particulars of this and other properties in the district apply to Messrs. A. W. TAYLOR and Co., 159, High-street, Putney, S.W.15. 'Phone 0029.)

EALING COMMON.—A beautiful little non-basement pre-War-built HOUSE, unique position, overlooking tennis court; five bed rooms, dressing, bath, two reception; garden; garage near at hand. PRICE £1,475, Mortgage if required.—Richardson, 9, Goldhurst-terrace, Hampstead.

GOLDERS GREEN. Main road, near Skating Rink.—Charming labour-saving RESIDENCE, having lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, tiled bath room and scullery. BARGAIN. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—Write Box S.1341, The Times, E.C.4.

PARK-LANE OF THE NORTH.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK, N.—For high-class commodious FREEHOLD HOUSES in this fine road.—WARMANS, Highbury Corner, N.1. North 3402, &c.

BEAUTIFUL HOLLY LODGE ESTATE, HIGHGATE. OVER 400ft. above sea level.—Detached MODERN RESIDENCE and garage; five bed, bath, two reception, large offices; all on two floors; lovely garden. Close to Tube. PRICE, FREEHOLD, ONLY £3,500.—Agents, E. W. PERRY and DAW, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19. (Adjoining Tube.)

ADJOINING A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.
25 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE WITH SOUTHERN SLOPE,
commanding wonderful views over the South Downs.

Pleasantly situated away from the road, approached by carriage drive with double lodge, and containing four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; garage, chauffeur's accommodation, and stabling, laundry, cottage.

Modern Drainage. Company's Water. Electric Light. Central Heating.

DELIGHTFUL PARK-LIKE GROUNDS AND GARDENS,
Squash Racquet Court. Hunting, Fishing, Shooting, Golf.

FOR SALE WITH 18 ACRES,
or more if desired at a very moderate price.

If not Sold by Private Treaty, to be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Rudgwick, by Mr. A. R. RACKHAM, F.A.I., F.I.Arb., 31, Carfax, Horsham.

HOVE.—TO BE SOLD.

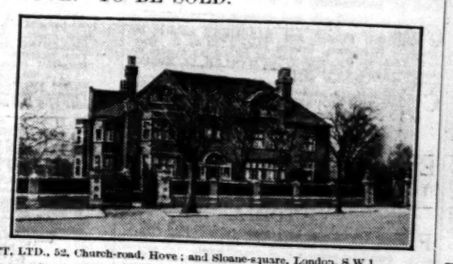
Central and fashionable locality, near sea, shops, and convenient for stations.

An important dignified modern detached

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, suite of three noble reception rooms, oak-panelled lounge hall, billiards room, domestic offices, Moorish room or maids' hall. Electric light and central heating.

GARAGE for three cars.
Stabling and rooms over.
Attractive well-kept grounds with tennis lawn. Total area
OVER HALF AN ACRE.



Sole Agents:—WM. WILLETT, LTD., 52, Church-road, Hove; and Sloane-square, London, S.W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

RICHMOND.
THE PARK AND RIVER.

FOR THE CHOICEST HOUSES.

PENNINGTONS.

Auctioneers, Estate Agents and Surveyors,
ADJOINING RAILWAY STATIONS, RICHMOND.

A RIVERSIDE GEM.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—Delightfully situate pre-War FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, charming garden overlooking beautiful public garden and extending to River, with lawn, hard tennis courts, pavilion, five to three reception rooms, lounge hall, excellent domestic offices; fitted all possible comforts; ample garage space. Only £3,200. FREEHOLD. (45/51 T.)—Apply PENNINGTONS, Ltd., Estate Agents, Richmond.

TO LET OR SELL, NEW HOUSES, WINCHMORE HILL.

Three, four, or five bed, two or three reception, kitchen, bath; garage; FREEHOLD from £1,850 to £2,000, or let six years' lease, £100 to £150 per annum, with option to purchase.—Manager, Owners' and Tenants' Association, 54-55, Fetter House, Fetter-lane, E.C.4.

POLLARDS-HILL, NORBURY.—Beautiful detached HOUSE; large drawing room, dining room, inglenook fireplaces, one other sitting room, five bed rooms, kitchen, tiled scullery and bath room; artistically decorated and in splendid condition; most charming garden; few minutes from four golf courses; 20mins. London Bridge. £2,150 for immediate sale.—Tele., Pollards 1251, or write Box A.1100, The Times, E.C.4.

IN AN EXCLUSIVE POSITION.

PURLEY.—A charming detached RESIDENCE in unique situation, convenient station; well-planned accommodation comprises seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, full-sized billiard room, lounge hall, complete domestic offices; every modern convenience; well-tended grounds with tennis lawn; double garage.—Apply EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

PUTNEY.—FREEHOLD; four bed, three reception; bath; double garage, recently redecorated. BARGAIN £2,650.—Owner, Pevensey, 1, Tennyson-road, Putney. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, Wimbledon.

PUTNEY.—To be SOLD, FREEHOLD MODERN two maids' rooms, usual offices; full South; front, back and kitchen garden, fruit trees.—Write E. R. W., Box N.900, The Times, E.C.4.

PUTNEY HILL.

In a retired yet most central position just off the hill. Choice and much sought-after residential part.

30, CARLTON-ROAD.—This attractive, soundly-built NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, containing seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, bright domestic offices; ample Garage space; secluded walled garden. To be SOLD by AUCTION at a tempting reserve on 22nd inst. (unless sold previously). Highly recommended. Vacant Possession.

FULL DETAILS OF MESSRS.

HOUGHTONS of KEW GARDENS,

Facing railway stations. 'Phone, Richmond 0326 and 7, and at Richmond and Putney.

THAMES DITTON.—£1,250 FREEHOLD or near offer to close estate; detached; four bed, two sitting, 20 minutes two stations, golf, tennis, river, shops, buses, and trams. Excellent condition.—Write Box E.746, The Times, E.C.4.

WIMBLEDON.—Delightful sylvan position overlooking private grounds; sandy soil.—Most charming labour-tied bath and offices, large matured garden, fruit trees; FREEHOLD.—PEARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Maldon 0972.

WIMBLEDON-HILL (just off).—Well built, modern, pre-War; five bed, two rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms, kitchen, tiled scullery; electric light; good repair; large garden. Freehold. £2,100. Recommended.—FRANK N. BATEMAN, 6, Broadway, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON, high ground, with panoramic views of Crystal Palace.—Delightful detached HOUSE; &c.; garage; charming garden, 250ft. deep; valuable frontage to road at rear. FREEHOLD £2,000.—Sole Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station.

£967 FREEHOLD.—Charming detached RESIDENCE, 60ft. frontage; country district, 10¾ miles from Waterloo; gas, electricity; all conveniences; large picturesque garden.—Occupier, 21, St. Philip's-avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

EAST SHEEN, close Roehampton Club.—Modern labour-saving RESIDENCE; three or four bed rooms, two reception rooms, and offices; garage; well FURNISHED; rent 6 guineas per week or near offer; six months.—PATRICK and BLAINE, Estate Agents, East Sheen.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Spotlessly clean and very attractively FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET; 6-12 months; four good bed rooms, two spacious reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen (fitted Ideal boiler), tiled scullery. Rent 5gns. per week. Garage if required; well 5207.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

NEAR CHICHESTER HARBOUR AND THE COAST.

A Well FURNISHED COTTAGE, with Garage, at ITCHENOR to be LET; lounge, three bed rooms with fitted basins and radiators, bath room, &c.; charming open views across the Harbour; good sailing.—Apply WYATT and SON, Chichester, Sussex.

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A well-furnished FOR SHORT OR LONG PERIOD.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE within two miles of Holyhead, with a private sea frontage; house and beach,

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Newnham Bridge Station three miles, Tenbury Wells six miles, Worcester 16 miles.

A MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED ESTATE.

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Galleried lounge hall, five reception and billiards room, 22 bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
INLAID PERIOD STAIRCASE. OAK AND OTHER PANELLING. ADAM CHIMNEY PIECES.
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VALUABLE WOODLANDS.
205 ACRES OF FINE QUALITY MATURED TIMBER.
About a mile of fishing in the River Teme.
THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO SOME
1,552 ACRES. RENT ROLL £1,742 PER ANNUM.
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Within a few miles of Henley-on-Thames and easy reach of Reading.

AN HISTORIC SEAT IN DEER PARK,

standing high and approached by long drive.
THE ORIGINAL TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, contains hall, three reception and billiard room, 15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
GARAGES. STABLING. FARMERY LODGE.
THREE COTTAGES. DOWER HOUSE.
Beautiful old grounds, park and woodland.
220 ACRES.
For Sale. Inspected and recommended by the Agents.
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FINELY APPOINTED DETACHED RESIDENCE.
PERFECT ORDER. ALL ON TWO FLOORS.
Charming hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, fitted basins (hot and cold), servants' hall.
GARAGE (TWO CARS).
CHARMINGLY LAID-OUT COUNTRIFIED GARDEN OF HALF AN ACRE.
11,000 GUINEAS FREEHOLD.
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AN ARTISTIC MODERN RESIDENCE.
Long drive. Lounge hall, two reception, five bed and one dressing room, bath room. Main electric light. Gas and Water. Central heating.
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Delightful Grounds. Tennis Lawn. Paddock.
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IN THE BLACKMORE VALE AND CATTISTOCK COUNTRY. SIX MILES FROM SHERBORNE.
AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.
THE FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
STANDS IN THE CENTRE OF AN UNDULATING PARK.
The rooms are well proportioned, spacious, bright and airy. Can be run with a relatively small staff.
THOUSANDS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN EXPENDED UPON MODERNIZATION.
THE ACCOMMODATION, MAINLY ON TWO FLOORS, includes lounge hall, five reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, five bath rooms, box rooms, up-to-date offices. Lavatory basins in principal bed rooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER. LODGE.
SEVEN COTTAGES. FOUR RICH DAIRY HOLDINGS.
Well-timbered grounds, tennis courts, walled kitchen garden.
SUBSTANTIAL RENT ROLL. VALUABLE WOODLANDS.
700 ACRES.
For SALE. Inspected and recommended by SOLE AGENTS,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN, 27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

WOLDINGHAM COURT, WOLDINGHAM, SURREY.

Station 12 minutes. London 40 minutes.
High up, with fine views over Marden Park.
A well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, having lounge hall, two reception, nine bed and dressing, bath; main water, gas, and electricity.
CENTRAL HEATING. TWO GARAGES.
Inexpensive wooded grounds.
Good tennis court.
FIVE ACRES.
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.
Inspected and recommended by SOLE AGENTS,
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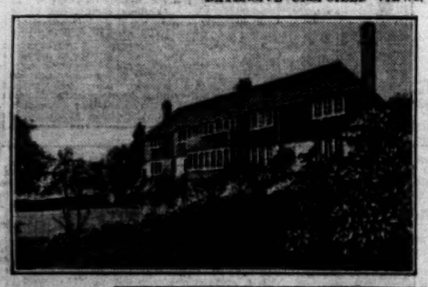
HIGH WYCOMBE.

Three-quarters of an hour from Town by good train service.
On a Southern slope 450ft. above sea level, completely secluded, near to Godstowe School.
EXTENSIVE UNSPOILED VIEWS.



CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE,
planned for economical working.
Paved entrance hall,
Cloakroom and lavatory,
Three reception rooms,
Conservatory,
Five bed rooms, bath room,
Separate w.c., &c.
Central heating, electric light and power, gas, company's water, main drainage; garage; Charming grounds with flagged walks, small Dutch garden, tennis lawn, &c., in all just over
ONE ACRE.
TO BE SOLD WITH POSSESSION.
PRICE £3,500.

By Order of Executors.

HUGHENDEN, BUCKS.

Three miles from main line station.
Electric light. Co.'s water. Central heating.
A picked position, 500 feet up, with Southern aspect and delightful views.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Hall, gentlemen's cloakroom, two large reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two fitted bath rooms, and convenient offices; woodland grounds 12 ACRES (or less if desired).
PRICE £4,000.

HIGH WYCOMBE.

Quiet residential neighbourhood, 600 feet above sea level; eight minutes' walk from station and centre of town.
DETACHED RESIDENCE,
conveniently designed and well built.
Hall, two reception rooms, four good bed rooms, bath room, &c. All company's services. Central heating; large garage; matured garden HALF an ACRE, including tennis lawn.
PRICE £2,200,
or would be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Further particulars of these and other properties in the South Bucks Chilterns to be Let or Sold of Messrs. HAMNETT, RAFFETY & CO., Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 30, High-street, High Wycombe.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (Continued from Page 30)

LARGE COTTAGE: three reception, three bed, bath; good repair; garage; good garden; near sea. £550 FREEHOLD.—Hobson, Clarefield, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

NEWBURY (near), country position, secluded.—Attractive RESIDENCE in beautiful gardens; two reception, five bed, bath; electric light, water supply, drainage; garages, stabling, outbuildings, cottage; tennis lawn, flower and vegetable gardens, paddock, over FIVE ACRES. Inspect to appreciate.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

NEW MALDEN, SURREY.—Attractive Detached HOUSE; just redecorated; lovely garden, tennis lawn; garage, etc.; four bed, large box room (or two extra bed rooms), bath room, two reception, excellent offices; FREEHOLD £2,050; station seven minutes.—HAWES and Co., Auctioneers, Malden.

NEW FOREST.—Small attractive HOUSE, exceptional position, very secluded; garage, tennis lawn; about two acres. £2,250. Additional land, cottage, and build if required.—Write Box S.1256, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWBURY.—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in BEAUTIFUL TIMBERED GROUNDS; three reception rooms, hall, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room; garage; company's water; central heating; telephone; main drainage.
1½ ACRE.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

DELIGHTFUL SECLUSION YET EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ONLY £1,850.

NORFOLK (easy reach Sandringham, Sheringham, and Hunstanton).—A most Charming RESIDENCE, in beautiful Park of 31 ACRES; three magnificent reception, nine bed rooms, all up-to-date conveniences; delightful grounds with exceptionally beautiful rock garden with small lake; entrance lodge and other cottages; or would Sell with 354 Acres; moderate rent.—Photos. and Particulars of WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

NORFOLK BROADS.—To be LET, Unfurnished, charming COUNTRY COTTAGE, recently enlarged and reconditioned; five bed rooms, bath room, three good sitting rooms, kitchen, and offices; garage. Splendid position, with direct access to private broad for boating and fishing; garden and orchard, three acres. Keys with Mr. W. J. Miller, Post Office, Rollesby.—For further particulars apply CASTLE and SON, Auctioneers, Great Yarmouth.

OXON HILLS.—COUNTRY HOUSE, near village, under hour London, near station; south aspect and extensive views. Oak floors, central heating, main electric and water; eight bed, two bath rooms, three reception; stabling, garage, main water. For SALE at low price.—Recommended by NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
GOLF. BOATING. PERFECT HOUSE.

OLD JACOBEAN FARMHOUSE.

25 minutes from Waterloo and handy for several golf courses, including Worplesdon and Huntercombe.
FULL OF OLD-WORLD FEATURES.
With co.'s electric light and water. Recently partly central heated and modern drainage. Everything is in nearly perfect order.
Lounge, (originally the old kitchen with heavy oak beams from other delightful reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, servants' sitting room, &c.
Garage for two, granary or tool shed, etc.
BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDENS
Inexpensive and well kept, all in keeping with the old-world appearance of the property. The extent is about 7 Acres.
OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I.,
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.
'Phone: Guildford 1307.

NEAR PETWORTH.

OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with delightful views over Common and open land, modernised and added to with great care; hall, two reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room; garage; charming garden, rockery, orchard, and kitchen garden, in all about 1¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,850.
Inspected and recommended. ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

ON THE SURREY HILLS, in picked position, enjoying fine views over golf courses.—A well-equipped MODERN RESIDENCE, entirely labour-saving; four bed (two lavatory basins), bath, two reception, genie cloak room, offices; pretty garden; detached garage. FREEHOLD £1,675.—Apply ALLISON and YARKER, opposite the Road Hut, South Croydon.

QUAINT Old-world HOUSE in Upper Thames village; hall, three sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; main water, gas, electric; near station, one hour London. £1,450 or near.—NICHOLAS, Land Agents, 1, Station-road, Reading.

ROYAL WINDSOR.—A particularly charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, designed by and built under the supervision of a well-known architect and conveniently situate for the Castle, Windsor Great Park, railway station, and business centre. Accommodation:—Three excellent reception rooms with Southern aspect, lounge hall, and well-arranged domestic offices, including cheerful sitting room for maids, five principal bed rooms; dressing room and bath room, three secondary bed rooms; well-proportioned brick-built and detached motor house; pretty gardens carefully planned, spacious lawn, fine specimen and creeper, large brick-built summer-house, arbour, rose beds, including terrace with sundial, and rose pergola walk; area over three-quarters of an Acre; electric light, main drainage, central heating. To be SOLD (privately, owner retiring).—Apply W. H. MASON, 2, Sheet-street, Windsor, or to Joseph Stower, 42, Gresham-street, London.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

EASY DRIVE SUFFOLK COAST.
RESIDENTIAL PLEASURE FARM, 140 ACRES; charming old RESIDENCE, with beautiful exposed old oak; beautiful lounge dining and billiard room, seven bed rooms, bath room; hot water, electric light; pretty gardens; range of buildings; good sporting. Great sacrifice at £2,800.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

RENT £100, inclusive.—Lovely COUNTRY COTTAGE, SURREY, near London; large garden; five rooms, bath room; newly decorated; premium £100.—Write Box 69, Smith's, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SOMERSET.—UNFURNISHED, delightfully arranged (nine rooms) country COTTAGE, with or without extensive greenhouses, on private estate.—Write Box S.1340, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA.—For SALE, STUDIO BUNGALOW; North light, sea front; FREEHOLD; Detached; five bed, bath, studio, lounge, kitchen and sun verandah; room for tennis court. PRICE £1,600.—Further details apply FRANK DURRANT, 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

SUNNINGDALE, near Wentworth Golf Links (off main road).—FOR SALE FREEHOLD, Detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE; ¼ of an Acre; garage; five bed and dressing rooms, bath, three sitting rooms, and hall; electric light, gas; 'phone; main drainage.—Apply CHACKELLORS, Sunningdale.

SURREY, WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE MILES of LONDON, garden on to golf course, standing in grounds of about TWO ACRES.—Charming FREEHOLD OLD-WORLD HOUSE, at one time the residence of a nobleman. The grounds, which lead on to the golf course, which is considered one of the finest, are tastefully laid out as an old English garden. The residence comprises five attractive bed rooms, servants' bed room, sitting room, &c., capital kitchen and offices; dining room, drawing room, study are sunny rooms; all modern conveniences. PRICE £9,000 Freehold with possession. A portion of the grounds might be divided for building plots without spoiling the property, the land being much sought after. Apply Owner's Agents, FAIRWEATHER, TURNER, 5, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Victoria 5023.

£2,600.

SURREY and SUSSEX, easy reach of Petworth, Horsham, &c., in lovely country and in one of the few remaining unspoilt Sussex villages.
XVth-CENTURY RESIDENCE,
forming a small home of character and distinction, with beautiful old fireplaces and a wealth of old oak; lounge, two reception rooms, small study, loggia, kitchen, maids' sitting room, three bed rooms (more might be made), dressing room, bath room, &c.
Excellent water, electric light, modern drainage.
ABOUT 4½ ACRES
of grounds and field. Garage, fine old barn, &c.
OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I.,
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.
'Phone, Guildford 1307.

SHEPPERTON (Pharaoh's Island).—Charming RIVERSIDE BUNGALOW to be LET or SOLD; lounge, five bed, kitchen, &c. Rent £65.—41, Penywern-road, Earl's Court.

SUSSEX and HANTS BORDERS.—FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, one mile station; three reception, five bed, bath room; Co.'s water. ONE ACRE. £1,350 FREEHOLD.—BYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX HILLS, between TUNBRIDGE WELLS and HASTINGS.—Choice RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE, 222 ACRES, fine old XVIIth-Century Residence (facing South); seven bed, two bath, three reception; farmery, cottages, delightful old gardens, exhilarating sporting woodlands, &c. FREEHOLD £8,500. Photos.—GERRING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

SUSSEX (5½ miles Pevensey).—GEORGIAN HOUSE; about 9½ ACRES; outbuildings, cottages; four sitting, seven bed rooms. £2,250.—THE LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

ST. ALBANS, RADLETT, HARPENDEN and DISTRICT.—MANDLEY & SPARROW, St. Albans. Tels. 1004 (3 lines). Radlett. Tels. 141.

ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD, &c.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.
BY PANGBOURNE.
TO be SOLD with POSSESSION; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c., three reception rooms, and usual offices; electric light, gas, co.'s water, telephone; garage and garden.—Mrs. H. J. HOLMES, Estate Agent, Whitchurch, Reading.

UPPER THAMES.—For SALE (or Let Furnished), possession mid-July, charming HOUSE, modern conveniences; seven bed, three reception, two bath rooms; tennis; double garage; lovely garden with approach to river; 48 miles London.—Write Box G.1838, The Times, E.C.4.

WARWICKSHIRE.—To be LET, charming HOUSE, standing in 14 acres, orchards, &c.; seven bed rooms, three reception; excellent outbuildings and stabling, garages; close Ridge Hill. Rent £100 per annum, small premium.—Write Box S.1352, The Times, E.C.4.

WEYBRIDGE, on three years' lease at £110 per annum, plus rates.—Detached RESIDENCE, containing three reception and five bed rooms, bath room, lavatory, store room, kitchen and scullery; hot and cold water, electric light; large garden. Interior decorating to tenant's choice of colours.
Apply Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Black Boy Works, Weybridge.

WOBURN SANDS.—To Close Estate.—Well-built, pre-War Commodious RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold); garage; two separate W.C.'s; vinery; main water, sewer gas; electric light available; ¼-acre garden. PRICE £1,100 or offer.—FOLL, Auctioneer, Woburn Sands, Bucks.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

F. L. MERCER & CO.,
7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
Telephone, Regent 6773 (two lines).

DISTRICT OF
TUNBRIDGE WELLS,
ON THE BEAUTIFUL PEMBURY SANDSTONE RIDGE.
45 Minutes from Town.
A most attractive RESIDENCE, with a delightful rural outlook; nine bed, three reception, lounge hall; central heating; garage; two cottages; charming matured gardens, orchard, and woodland, EIGHT ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500. MUST BE SOLD. OFFERS INVITED.

HANTS,
OVERLOOKING A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE GREEN.
A most convenient and comfortable RESIDENCE; seven bed, three reception, bath; delightful old garden, tennis lawn; two garages. FREEHOLD £3,500. Exceptional bargain.

50 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.
IDEAL COUNTRY HOUSE,
DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED A FEW MILES SOUTH OF REIGATE, within 40 Minutes of Town.
Six bed (fitted basins), two reception, bath; stabling, model farmery, two cottages; exquisitely pretty gardens, tennis lawn. An unexampled bargain.

DISTRICT OF
ASHDOWN FOREST.
LOVELY POSITION WITH SUPERB VIEWS.
Close to first-class Golf Links.
A beautifully equipped RESIDENCE, with a delightful interior, all in perfect order; 10 bed, three bath, three reception, lounge hall; central heating; parquet flooring; entrance lodge, garage; artistic gardens forming an attractive setting. 4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £8,750.

A LITTLE "GEM."
LOVELY SITUATION MID-WAY BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON.
Close to first-class Golf Course.
An extremely picturesque RESIDENCE, designed by an Architect; in perfect order; long carriage-drive approach; five bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall; garage; exquisitely pretty gardens. TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,900.

RURAL ESSEX.
LOVELY POSITION WITH GOOD VIEWS.
Only 20 miles from London.
An exquisite TUDOR RESIDENCE, in a perfect setting, carefully restored and modernised, and in excellent order; five bed, bath, and three reception; every modern convenience; garage; lovely old-world gardens, paddock, 10 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.

SEVENOAKS (Near).
Perfectly secluded, overlooking a picturesque old-world village, 40 minutes from Town.
Fascinating RESIDENCE of unique charm, facing South, with fine views; six bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall; charming gardens with tennis court, paddock, 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,750. A GENUINE BARGAIN.

BUCKS,
HIGH UP ON THE GLORIOUS CHILTERNS.
Only 33 minutes from London.
A most charming MODERN RESIDENCE of distinctive architecture, tastefully decorated and in perfect order; five bed, bath, three reception; garage; delightful gardens and small beechwood, 1¼ ACRE. Trout fishing available. £300 cash, freehold, and balance of £2,650 in instalments. AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Photographs and details from
F. L. MERCER and Co., as above.

WEST SUFFOLK. In a picturesque old-world village near Bury St. Edmunds. From June to February, 1931.—A charming, genuine oak-studded TUDOR RESIDENCE with modern sanitation and bath room, two reception rooms, separate bath room, &c.; electric light; garage; one-third acre; in beautiful woodland surroundings with fine view; just off Great North Road and easily accessible to Town. PRICE £750. £600 could remain on mortgage.—Apply REDLAND and Co., Solicitors, 9, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Telephone, Gerrard 0402.)

WITHIN easy reach of ASHDOWN FOREST.—Picturesque ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, five bath rooms, three reception rooms; galleried staircase; electric light, central heating; 5½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,500.—Apply GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, W.1.

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

£1,900 WITH FOUR ACRES. £4,000 WITH 73 ACRES.
WYE VALLEY (beautiful position, 750ft. above sea level).—Picturesque Old Stone-built RESIDENCE, with South aspect.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, six bed rooms.
Electric light, telephone; stabling, garage; farmhouse and buildings.
Well-timbered pleasure grounds and excellent pasture land.
TRESSIDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

£2,600.

WITLEY and CHIDDINGFOLD. — Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with lounge, two reception, conservatory, six to eight bed rooms, bath, kitchen, and offices; nearly THREE ACRES of well-timbered grounds. Lawn, kitchen garden, summer house, &c., plenty of space for garage.
WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.
'Phone, Guildford 1307.)

£1,400.—WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, 40 minutes London, at this low upset price, on Sale, Wednesday next. COPPICE HOUSE, in grounds of nearly 4 ACRES. Georgian residence, containing large hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage, &c.; wing for office or studio.—Apply NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
OLD BERKS VILLAGE. MORTGAGEES' SALE.

£2,300.—ARCHITECT'S HOUSE, close to lovely Common. Few miles of HUNTERCOMBE and READING; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, hall; central heating; electric light; garage.
Gardens ONE ACRE.—Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

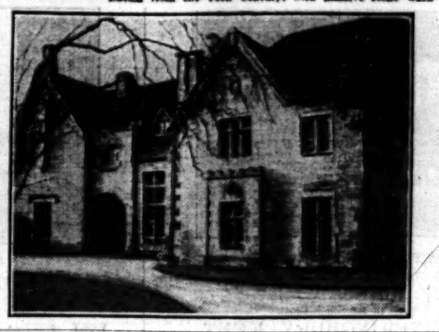
PADDINGTON 45 MINUTES.
£2,750.—BERKS (main line station and village).—Most attractive RESIDENCE and grounds of about ONE ACRE; three reception, five bed rooms (fitted hot and cold), bath room; all services; tennis, golf near; good garage.—Write Box N.925, The Times, E.C.4.

An attractive Family House on two floors, convertible into two houses and garage at practically no expense.
£4,750.—WEYBRIDGE, on high ground, gravel soil, and near Station (Waterloo 25 minutes), close to St. George's Hill Golf and Lawn Tennis Clubs, SOUTH ASPECT, in excellent position; ten bed, two dressing, bath, lounge, two reception, quoin sitting room; CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT; four of the above bed rooms, two workshops are contained in a practically DETACHED COTTAGE connected by corridor on first floor; expense of reconversion practically nil; beautiful grounds, 1½ ACRE, stabling; DOUBLE GARAGE; all services. FREEHOLD.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK.

By Order of General S. F. Mott, C.B.

THE MANOR HOUSE.
LEAMINGTON HASTINGS, WARWICKSHIRE.
Dating from the 16th Century, with massive stone walls and mullions.

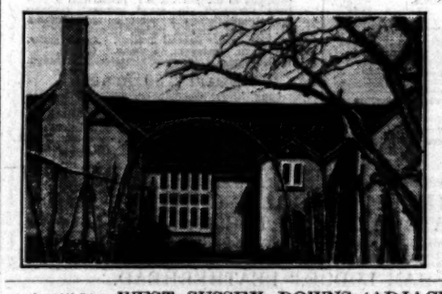


Four reception rooms, including the oak room with original panelling, 10 bed rooms (three other bed rooms not now used), three bath rooms; excellent garage and stabling, cottage (a second cottage could be arranged); old-world gardens and grounds and richly timbered parkland and pastures, the whole comprising about
161 ACRES.
By Auction on
26th JUNE NEXT
as a whole
OR IN FIVE LOTS.
Auctioneers: — JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, London, S.W.1, and at Rugby.

HAMPSHIRE.
IN THE DELIGHTFUL MEON VALLEY.

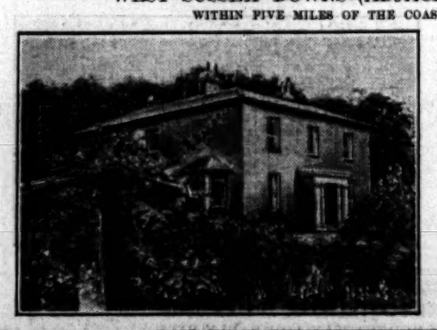
Very comfortable old-fashioned RESIDENCE on two floors only. Contains three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, servants' sitting room and offices; electric light; exceptional Garage accommodation and stabling of modern construction; two first-class cottages; the beautiful old-world grounds are a feature and, with the two paddocks, comprise about
4¼ ACRES.
Inspected and strongly recommended.
JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, London, S.W.1. (9698.)

MID-DEVON.
2½ MILES OF PRIVATE FISHING CAN DEFINITELY BE TAKEN OVER.
£3,250 FREEHOLD.



This genuine old stone-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE of Tudor period, 500ft. up; panoramic views of typical Devon scenery, near small village, but away from traffic; panelled hall, noble Tudor hall (open to roof), with minstrels' gallery, three sitting rooms; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall (plan exists for enlargement); electric light and central heating. Independent hot water, telephone; stabling and garage; lovely old gardens and meadows of 5½ ACRES (with three acres only £3,000). —Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 2972.)

WEST SUSSEX DOWNS (ADJACENT TO).
WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE COAST.



An attractive GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE (close to a small market town), in splendid order and fitted with modern conveniences.
Three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, gas, and water, all from company's mains. Telephone.
Carriage drive. Excellent cottage. Large garage. Good stabling for four horses. Well-timbered grounds, with tennis court, also paddock. Total area
ABOUT 10 ACRES.
MODERATE PRICE ACCEPTED.
Recommended by Owner's Agents,
JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK,
44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.8979.)

IN THE PYTCHLEY HUNT.
CATTHORPE HALL,
BETWEEN RUGBY AND MARKET HARBOROUGH.
THE ELIZABETHAN STRUCTURE HAS BEEN MODERNIZED.

Containing hall, three reception, nine bed, two bath rooms, &c.; electric light, central heating, main water, modern drainage. Excellent stabling, two garages, cottage, and farmery.
The rich turf lands afford some of the finest grazing in the district, the whole comprising about
85 ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION on June 18th next as a whole or in two lots.
Auctioneers, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby.

THE GENUINE OLD MANOR HOUSE.
VALE HOUSE, WOOTTON, BERKS.
Four miles from Oxford, on the Southern slope of Boars' Hill.

Built of stone with tiled roof, and
Containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), ample domestic offices.
Charming Grounds,
including lawns, tennis court, rose garden, &c., in all about 2 ACRES.
Garage, &c.; electric light (main); central heating; modern drainage; abundant water supply.
For AUCTION May 28th, unless sold privately meanwhile, by Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford.

WARWICKSHIRE.
SPLENDIDLY POSITIONED IN THE FAVOURITE KINETON DISTRICT.
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL FARM.

The convenient stone-built house possessing all the requisite features of a hunting box. Contains hall, three reception, four bed rooms, four attic rooms, bath room, offices. Exceptionally well planned buildings embodying ample stabling and loose boxes, together with a good cottage and adjacent lands of about
108 ACRES.
Possession 29th September, 1930.
For SALE privately or by AUCTION at Leamington, 24th June, 1930. Full particulars of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Rugby.

WARWICKSHIRE HUNT.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF THE KENNELS.

A Small ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE or HUNTING BOX of considerable charm, containing hall, two reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, bath room, complete offices. Stabling of seven loose boxes. Attractive gardens and turf paddocks, in all 14 ACRES. Possession 29th September, 1930.
For SALE privately or by AUCTION at Leamington, 24th June, 1930.
Full particulars of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Rugby.

NORTH COTSWOLDS.
TO BE LET FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER MONTHS, 12 MONTHS, OR LONGER.

COTSWOLD MANSION, in a grandly timbered undulating park; 20 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms (hot and cold), four reception rooms. Cottages. Stabling. Garages.
Electric light. Abundant water. Central heating.
650 ACRES SHOOTING included if desired.
MODERATE RENTAL.
Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Chipping Norton, and 44, St. James's-place, London, S.W.1.

ARMY & NAVY

Telephone: VICTORIA 8800 EXTENSION 405. Telegrams: ARMY SOWEST LONDON.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., 105, VICTORIA-STREET, S.W.1.

BETWEEN HITCHIN AND BEDFORD.

With excellent motor service to London.
EXCELLENT DETACHED RESIDENCE.
conveniently situated.
Five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, large heated sun-lounge, three reception rooms, good domestic offices.
Gas, electric light available, central heating, main water, good drainage. Sand and gravel soil.
GROUNDS OF ABOUT 5 ACRES.
Choicely wooded, walled flower and kitchen garden; tennis lawn; two paddocks; capital outbuildings, stabling, garage, &c.
FREEHOLD £1,750.
Could not be repeated for £3,000.
Inspected and strongly recommended as exceptional value.

BETWEEN CANTERBURY AND HYTHE.
INTERESTING KENTISH FARM HOUSE,
part of Elizabethan period, 400ft. up, fine views, convenient for village, church and post office.
Five Excellent bed rooms, bath room, two fine reception rooms with original open fireplaces; good domestic offices; company's water, septic drainage; telephone.
LARGE USEFUL OAST HOUSE. GARAGE.
Various outbuildings.
Pleasure and kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland, in all about
27 ACRES
(part let off),
all in capital order.
FREEHOLD, £2,850.
Inspected and strongly recommended.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

EAST GRINSTEAD PROPERTIES

For SALE by
TURNER, RUDGE & TURNER.

£1,325.—Well-built detached MODERN RESIDENCE near St. Mary's Church; two reception, four bed rooms, bath, usual offices; electric light, main drainage; outbuildings; matured garden.

£1,800, or £100 per annum.—Spacious Pre-War RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed rooms, usual offices; charming grounds; all main services.

£1,500.—FOREST ROW (few minutes from Links).—Charming COTTAGE; two reception, cloak room, four bed rooms, bath room; garage; gas, main drainage; pleasant gardens.
Full particulars from the Sole Agents, as above. Teles., East Grinstead 70 and 433.

BUCKS, 20 miles from London.—Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, near Stoke Poges Golf Course; three reception, eight beds, bath; electric light, gas, and water; garage; well-matured grounds and lawn for two tennis courts.—AUCTION Particulars of BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough.

BUCKS, near G.W.R. station and 20 miles from London.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with three reception, six beds, bath; garage and good garden.—AUCTION Particulars of BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough.

NEAR STOKE POGES GOLF COURSE.—Choice FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.—AUCTION Particulars of BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough.

SALES BY AUCTION
4 lines 9s. (minimum)

10, LANCASTER-GATE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
SALE TO-DAY. The very superior FURNITURE and EFFECTS, Chinese lacquer cabinets, tables and armoire, boudoir grand pianoforte by Steinway, Hepplewhite dining-room suite, three ditto satinwood chairs, valuable bronzes, china, a quantity of silver plate and plated articles, and miscellaneous effects, as previously advertised.

MULLETT BOOKER & CO.

will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the Premises, to-day at 12.30 o'clock punctually. Auctioneers' Offices, Albion House, Albion-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

By Order of the Executors.
LONDON-ON-THAMES.
Occupying a most prominent position in the heart of the popular shopping quarter and within a few yards of the Market Place.
Valuable FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES known as
Nos. 8, 10, 14, and 16, EDEN-STREET.
Total frontage 95ft.; approximate depth 52ft.
Vacant possession on completion of the purchase with the exception of No. 8.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) by Messrs.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & Co.,
in conjunction with Messrs.
NIGHTINGALE, PAGE & BENNETT,

Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, at the Sun Hotel, Kingston, on Wednesday, June 18th, at 5 p.m.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the Solicitors, Messrs. Bartlett and Gregory, 6, New-square, W.C., and Messrs. Carter and Co., Kingston-on-Thames, and 3, Arundel-street, W.C., and of the Auctioneers, 25, Dover-street, and 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW. SALES FRIDAY and TUESDAY NEXT.
OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS.
187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.
Messrs. TOOTH & TOOTH
will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, superior FURNITURE, comprising sets of mahogany and oak dining-room chairs, sideboards, and dining tables, mahogany and walnut drawing-room appointments, planoforte, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, Chesterfield settees and easy chairs, mahogany, white enamelled, and inlaid oak bed-room suites, wardrobes, chests of drawers, and dressing tables, brass and wood bedsteads and superior bedding, pictures, a National cash register, a canteen of plate, ornamental items, glass, china, and numerous effects.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

To Land Speculators, Wharfingers, Timber and Gravel Merchants, Farmers, and others.

HERTS, BUCKS and MIDDLESEX.

For SALE by AUCTION in 15 lots, at the Swan Hotel, Rickmansworth, Wednesday, 28th May, 1930, at 4.30 p.m.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD SHOP PLOTS, High-street, Harefield, ripe for the erection of shops, garages, and business premises.
SHEPHERDS HILL FARM, HAREFIELD,—45½ Acres valuable Freehold Land (and premises), ripe for development as a BUILDING ESTATE for small houses, having useful frontages to existing roads.
RICKMANSWORTH WHARF, RICKMANSWORTH.—Valuable frontages to the Grand Junction Canal and River Colne—extensive warehouses, machine sheds, stabling, offices, and two cottages, in all over one acre; very suitable for timber trade.
LODGE LANE SAND and GRAVEL PITS, CHALFONT ST. GILES, together with the machinery, sheds, trade stock, &c., and equipment; a substantial brick-built Bungalow (vacant), in all 17½ Acres. The goodwill will also be included.
Within a short walk of Chalfont-road Station (Metropolit

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. D. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

AUCTION SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.

ABBOTSWOOD COMPTON, SURREY

Beautifully appointed modern house of medium size with cottage, stabling, garage and very fine gardens, woods and grassland.

50 ACRES.

For sale as whole or in 3 lots.

Solicitors: Messrs. LEIGHTON and SAVORY, 81, Carey-street, W.C.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. WILSON and Co.

AUCTION SALE, WEDNESDAY NEXT,

RADIPOLE HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.

Fine stone-built house of Georgian character with delightful grounds of nearly three acres.

A charming residential property or suitable for a School, &c.

Solicitors:—Messrs. NICHOLL MANISTY and Co., 1, Howard-street, W.C.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. WILSON and Co.

By Order of the Trustees of the late Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Cecil Burney, Bart.

UPHAM HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE.

NEAR WINCHESTER, PETERSFIELD, AND BISHOPS WALTHAM.

LOVELY SITUATION, FACING DUE SOUTH, FINE VIEWS EXTENDING TO THE SEA.

A PERIOD HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER,

SET IN LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND SMALL PARK.

In splendid order and most charmingly appointed with electric light, central heating; 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, lounge, and three very fine reception rooms opening to terrace; stabling, garage, farmery, six cottages.

40 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN JULY.

Auctioneers and Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL OLD WEST SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE.

Lovely exterior of mellowed brickwork with stone slab roof.

300 ACRES.

A place of rare charm and character, with original oak beams, fireplaces, and fine old oak panelling.

Lounge hall, three delightful reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, electric light, central heating; garages; stabling.

Several cottages; lovely old gardens, with portion of the old moat and fishponds; home farm, for the most part good pasture; capital buildings. Well-timbered woods. The Estate is bordered by the River Arun.

In first-class order.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION LATER.

A LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Sole Agents and Auctioneers, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

A SMALL SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE.

Between London and Brighton, and about 20 miles from the Coast.

LOVELY EXTERIOR OF MELLOWED BRICK WORK, WITH STONE SLAB ROOF.

FREEHOLD ONLY

£4,500.

A place of rare charm and character, full of old oak open fireplaces, and other delightful features. Hall, two beautiful reception rooms, six bed rooms (two with fitted lavatory basins), bath room. Electric light, gas, main water, central heating. Useful outbuildings and garage.

Charming old-world gardens, hard tennis court, walled rose garden, ornamental water, 1½ ACRE.

In first-class order.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

Personally recommended.

UNIQUE SITUATION IN WEST SUSSEX.

NEAR PETWORTH AND PULBOROUGH. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS ON ALL SIDES.

Two miles from station; away from all main roads and traffic; standing in the centre of well-wooded parkland.

OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE TYPE.

Built of stone with Horsham slab roof.

In Excellent Order.

Perfectly fitted; oak panelling and floors, open fireplaces.

Ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, large hall, three reception rooms and billiard room.

Electric light; ample water supply.

Independent hot water; telephone. Garages and usual outbuildings; two cottages; charming and inexpensive century-old gardens.

ABOUT 114 ACRES.

Practically all well-timbered park-like pasture.

Two Farms adjoining, with houses, buildings and cottages, might also be Sold, bringing the whole area to about 510 ACRES.

FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET FOR ABOUT 300 YEARS.

MODERATE PRICE FOR A QUICK SALE.

Sole Agents:—Mr. G. F. COTCHING, 98, Chapel-road, Worthing; and WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.

LOW UPSET PRICE OF £2,250.

A CHARMING COUNTRY PROPERTY OF

10¼ ACRES.

Easy reach of London or the South Coast.

"ORPINES," WATERINGBURY, KENT.

FREEHOLD HOUSE, approached by drive, and containing lounge hall, four reception rooms, oak study, loggia, billiard room, offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, four baths, and servants' accommodation.

Electric light. Gas and water. Central heating.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE. HEATED GLASSHOUSES. STABLING AND GARAGE.

LOVELY PLEASURE GROUNDS.

ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN, AND MEADOWLAND.

Vacant Possession on completion.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. LOVELL, WHITE and KING, 5, Thavies Inn, E.C.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers,

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

On a Southern slope on the borders of

DORSET & SOMERSET.

ONE MILE FROM MAIN LINE STATION.

CLOSE TO GOLF. GOOD HUNTING CENTRE.

VERY ATTRACTIVE AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL RESIDENCE (BUILT 1903)

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE.

The Property is in splendid order, faces South, with fine views and contains: Square hall, three fine reception rooms, servants' hall, pantry, &c., eight good bed rooms, bath room, and billiard room. Garage.

CHARMING GARDENS AND NATURAL WOODLAND.

Sunk tennis lawn. Orchard.

ABOUT 3½ ACRES.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.43481.)

HANTS & WILTS BORDERS.

FOR SALE AT £7 PER ACRE,

EXCELLENT FREEHOLD SPORTING ESTATE of about

1,100 ACRES,

including some 130 acres of woodlands, plantations and belts providing good natural covert, whilst the partridge ground is also very good.

There are THREE FARMS, with CAPITAL FARMHOUSES, buildings, and eight cottages let off and producing £637 per annum.

Sporting in hand.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

Sole Agents:

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FOR SALE.

UNIQUE PROPERTY. FINE SITUATION.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

Excellent Sporting District.

SUSSEX.

AMIDST LOVELY COUNTRY,

between Petworth and Steyning.

Two reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.

Central heating installed. Electric light. Company's water. Telephone available.

Garage and other outbuildings.

Flower and kitchen gardens, paddock, &c., in all about

2½ ACRES.

More land and a cottage if required.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (X.4465.)

TO BE LET FURNISHED

For the summer, a year or longer.

Hunting. Golf. Trout fishing. Rough Shooting.

YORKSHIRE.

In a favourite part in proximity to moors, high situation, fine views; electric light; central heating; three bath, entrance and inner halls, three reception, 15 bed rooms, and complete offices; stabling for eight; garage for three with room for many; beautifully timbered and displayed grounds, tennis lawn, woodlands and other walks, walled kitchen garden. The trout fishing is from both banks in two streams, and the rough shooting over about 500 Acres; servants might remain.—Apply

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (N.28033.)

SOUTH DEVON.

Glorious position. 300ft. up, between

DARTMOOR AND THE COAST.

Delightful OLD MANOR of great charm, now equipped in modern manner, placed half a mile from the road, in grand scenery; contains central hall, three other reception rooms, offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three baths.

Electric light. Central heating. Ample water.

Four Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Walled gardens, old lawns, tennis court, grassland.

NEARLY 50 ACRES.

Long Lease available on moderate terms.

500 ACRES SHOOTING INCLUDED.

TROUT and SALMON FISHING AVAILABLE.

Recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.27355.)

THE MOST FAVOURED SPOT IN SOUTHERN HAMPSHIRE.

BEAULIEU,

in a truly wonderful position, surrounded by private lands and the extensive heath. Glorious views to Isle of Wight.

FOR SALE,

A Modern Residence, replete with every up-to-date comfort, and arranged entirely on two floors.

Hall with cloak room, three reception, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, and good offices.

Very complete installation for the economical supply of

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

Central heating throughout. Excellent cottage and very good garage.

EXQUISITE NATURAL GROUNDS,

with tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, plantation, &c., in beautiful order and fully maintained.

Inspected and confidently recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42472.)

OVER 500FT. UP ON THE CHILTERN HILLS.

BERKHAMSTED, HERTS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, approached by drive and sweep; vestibule hall, four reception (one full-sized billiard room), 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.

Every modern convenience.

Brick garage for two cars with excellent inspection pit.

Well-designed naturalesque pleasure grounds, full-sized tennis lawn; pig sties, poultry runs, &c., a paddock and beech dell, &c., in all

OVER 4½ ACRES.

Apply SOLE AGENTS,

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ENTIRELY FRESH IN THE MARKET, ABUTTING THE

LEATHERHEAD GOLF COURSE

WITH GATEWAY ON TO THE 16TH TEE.

Only 18 miles by road to Piccadilly Circus (with the Kingston By-Pass advantage).

Electric trains (every 20 minutes) to and from Waterloo in about 28 minutes (Oxshott Station 1½ miles away), and every 20 minutes to and from Victoria (Leatherhead Station 1½ miles).

"PACHESHAM LODGE," LEATHERHEAD.

THIS IDEALLY COMFORTABLE MEDIUM-SIZED MODERN RESIDENCE

In an elevated, peaceful and yet not isolated situation, on a southern slope, in the centre of the best residential part of Surrey. Approached by a private roadway through carriage sweep. Contains briefly:—Vestibule, lounge hall, covered loggia or sun parlour, four reception rooms (*including fine drawing room or dance salon 38ft. long*), nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms, light and compact offices, with servants' hall, two staircases, the whole on two floors and very easily run by a small staff.

Electric light. Central heating. Main gas and water. Approved sanitation. Independent boiler. Parquet floors. Own power plant.

A first-rate Garage (two cars), chauffeur's flat over. Inexpensive grounds studded with variety of well-grown timber and flowering shrubs and thousands of bulbs. Terrace walk, tennis lawn, small rock garden and fish pond, amply stocked kitchen garden.

NEARLY 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD.

PRICED MODERATELY FOR EARLY SALE.

NOTE.—A PROPERTY WELL MAINTAINED AND NOW IN SPLENDID ORDER THROUGHOUT. REQUIRES NO EXPENDITURE WHATEVER.

Sole Agents: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: Gros. 1458 (Private Branch Exchange).

ENVIABLY SITUATED IN SURREY.

QUIET POSITION, 30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

High up. Grand soil. South aspect.

SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED AND EASILY RUN MODERN RESIDENCE IN FIRST-RATE ORDER.

Approached by a carriage drive and containing:—Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Excellent domestic offices with servants' sitting room. Company's electric light and power, water, main drainage. Telephone. Garage. Delightful gardens with full-sized tennis lawn, &c., kept up by one man, and absolutely private.

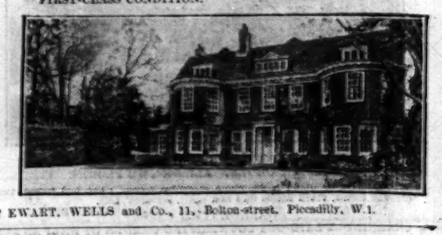
1½ ACRES FREEHOLD.

TEMPTING PRICE.

Full particulars and illustrations of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

NEAR WINCHESTER.

LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE OF TONED RED BRICK AND IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.



Lounge hall, three reception, 11-12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Several special features, including panelling and beautiful fireplaces. Electric light; company's water; splendid outbuildings; garage; cottage; fine old gardens with hard court, &c.

Hunting, Shooting and Fishing.

11 ACRES, FREEHOLD.

£6,500.

ABSOLUTE GIFT.

Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

CROWBOROUGH GOLF LINKS.

750ft. UP, WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS OF ASHDOWN FOREST AND THE SOUTH DOWNS.

A really attractive well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, erected on rock foundation. Unique position, five minutes' walk from golf house and tennis club. Contains sitting hall, two other reception, capital offices, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room. All main services, including electric light, gas, water, and drainage; telephone.

Garage; unusually picturesque grounds with well-kept lawns, almost new hard tennis court, glorious flower beds and grass walk, heather-clad slopes, wild garden, small orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens, in all nearly

TWO ACRES.

ONLY £9,950 FREEHOLD.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE.

MUCH BELOW COST.

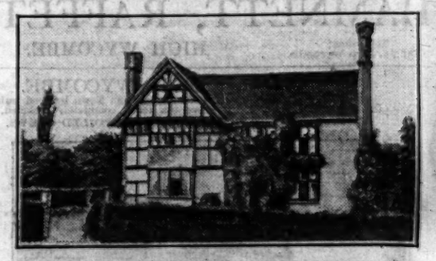
Convenient for R.C. and other Churches, excellent schools, shops, &c., and with a good motor-omnibus service to Uckfield and the Coast.

Personally Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

33 ACRES.

HOUR LONDON

(One mile station).



For SALE, this delightful ELIZABETHAN TIMBER-FRAMED FARMHOUSE, with diamond-paned windows, carved barge boards, old oak floors.

Two reception, bath room, four to six bed rooms and box room.

Secondary Residence (six rooms, bath room, &c.).

Telephone. Electric light. Garage. Farmbuildings.

Lovely old-world grounds, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, meadow and copse.

TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

Inspected and strongly recommended.

3 UP TO 24 ACRES.

HERTS

borders; (hour London, 250ft. up on gravel).—For SALE, this particularly attractive RESIDENCE, in excellent order and with all modern conveniences.

Hall, four reception, two bath rooms, 10 bed rooms.

Co.'s water, electric light, main drainage, central heating, phone.

GARAGE FOR THREE.

Chauffeur's room.

Charming grounds. HARD TENNIS COURT. Pair of cottages available.

TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

TELEGRAMS: "ESTATE, c/o HARRODS, LONDON."

LONDON. MANCHESTER.

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

WEST BYFLEET. CAP MARTIN, near MONTE CARLO.

KENS. 1490 (6 LINES). SLOANE 1274 (130 LINES).

Only just in the market. Should be seen at once.

FAVOURITE BRACKNELL DISTRICT.

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD.

An EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE nicely situated, convenient for the station, shops, &c. Hall, three-four reception, eight bed rooms, bath room, and complete offices.

Electric light, Company's water, modern drainage, central heating, telephone.

Two Cottages, Garages, Stabling, useful Outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS

with full-size croquet lawn, beautiful rock garden, fully stocked kitchen garden, also enclosures of pasture land, the whole property extending to

ABOUT 12 ACRES.

First-rate Hunting and Golfing facilities.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEAUTIFUL ASHDOWN FOREST,

About 420ft. above sea level. Magnificent panoramic views extending to Beachy Head.

Well-appointed RESIDENCE, convenient village, about four miles from Piltdown Golf, and five miles Royal Ashdown Forest and Crowborough. Lounge, three fine reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices.

Electric light. Central heating and all conveniences.

Garage for three cars. Stabling. Cottage.

Beautifully laid out pleasure gardens, tennis and other lawns, rock gardens, kitchen gardens, orchard, paddock, in all about 7 ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FINEST POSITION

ON SOUTH DEVON COAST.

Wonderful climate. Beautiful sub-tropical grounds.

Long drive with entrance lodge.

Large lounge, three reception, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.

Excellent water supply. Electric light. Telephone. Central heating.

BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS,

with orangery, tennis court, walled kitchen and fruit gardens, small lake, shrubberies, woodlands, fine old trees and flowering shrubs. Garage. Stabling. Farm buildings.

FREEHOLD for SALE with 17 or 82 ACRES.

Recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY.

37 minutes Waterloo, between Cobham and Guildford.

FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE, on two floors, three or four reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

Co.'s water. Electric light. Telephone. Radiators. Gas available. Gravel soil. Large garage and other outbuildings.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS,

hard tennis court, lawns, excellent kitchen garden, rock garden, &c., in all about 1¼ acres.

For SALE Privately or by AUCTION later (if unsold).

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and West Byfleet.

RICKMANSWORTH & CHORLEY WOOD.

(35 MINUTES BAKER-STREET.)

Beautiful situation, nearly 300ft. up overlooking Chess Valley. Exceptional golfing facilities.

CHARMING HOUSE,

pre-War and substantially built, thoroughly up-to-date and in first-class order.

Three or four reception, five bed rooms, bath room, and ample offices.

Electric light. Telephone. Co.'s water and gas.

Excellent garage. Modern drainage.

Delightful grounds of about 1½ acres, with natural woodland, tennis court, &c.

Just in market—FREEHOLD, £3,500. Or would be Let Unfurnished.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

"HINTON ABBEY," HINTON CHARTERHOUSE.

WILTS AND SOMERSET BORDERS.

Gloriously situated on a tableland nearly 400ft. above sea level on the site of the Carthusian Priory of Hinton (remains of which are in the grounds), about one mile from Freshford and six miles from Bath.

HISTORICAL FREEHOLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE,

facing South, long drive, and containing entrance hall, four reception rooms, 10-12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices with servants' hall.

Central heating. Electric light. Independent hot-water system.

Monastic Chapel, Refectory, Monks' Dormitory, Library, and Dovecote.

Garage, Stabling, Farmery, Entrance Lodge. Five Cottages.

Beautifully timbered PLEASURE GROUNDS and 130 Acres wood, remainder pasture and arable, the whole estate

COVERING ABOUT 280 ACRES,

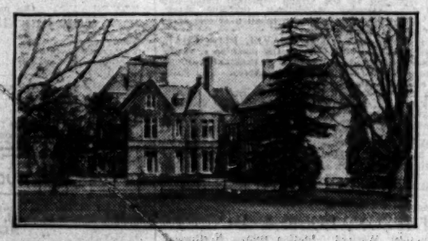
about 150 Acres being in hand, and of which Vacant Possession is offered on completion. Residue well let and producing £230 14s. per annum.

For SALE privately, or, if unsold, by AUCTION, June 3rd next. Solicitor Christopher C. Gill, Esq., 3, Miles-buildings, Bath. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. FORTT, HATT, and BILLINGS, 3, Burton-street, Bath; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

"RUDLOE PARK," BOX, WILTS.

BEAUTIFUL AVON VALE COUNTRY.

500 feet up, commanding extensive views in all directions.



DIGNIFIED FREEHOLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE,

enjoying a secluded situation; halls, four reception, billiard room, eight principal bed rooms, seven or eight servants' rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices; garage for three cars; stabling; useful outbuildings; two cottages.

Modern sanitation, excellent water supply, central heating, electric light, telephone.

Beautifully matured grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses, together with well-timbered parkland, in all about

45 ACRES.

HUNTING, GOLF, AND SHOOTING FACILITIES.

For SALE privately or by Auction later. Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MR. AND MRS. C. E. PIERSON.

"FLESK," BURNHAM-ON-SEA, SOMERSET.

Five minutes' walk from Ladies' and Gentlemen's Golf Courses, one mile from station.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Delightful views of historic Brent Knoll; lounge hall and cloak room, four reception, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, up-to-date domestic offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Garage (four cars).

Stabling (man's room over). Peach and greenhouses. Ample outhouses.

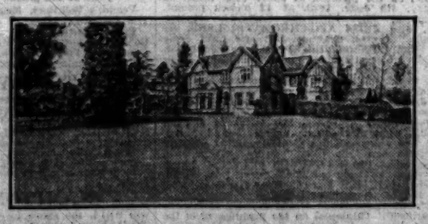
ARTISTICALLY DISPLAYED GROUNDS, with full-sized croquet lawn, tennis courts, rock and other gardens. Also two fine gardens, or rich building land with valuable frontages.

For SALE privately, or, if unsold, Auction, May 27th.

Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. J. H. PALMER and SONS, Burnham-on-Sea, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

MIDST DOWNS and BEAUTIFUL COMMON LANDS, WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS.

NEWBURY (1½ MILES).



Wonderful situation, on high ground facing South.

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, creeper clad, in good order, and well fitted throughout. Large hall, three reception, study, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and ample offices.

Telephone. Co.'s water and electric light. Central heating. Septic tank drainage.

Excellent cottage. Double garage.

ABOUT 8 ACRES

of well-timbered grounds, of great natural beauty.

Inspected and very strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF SIR HARRY VERNEY, BT., D.S.O.

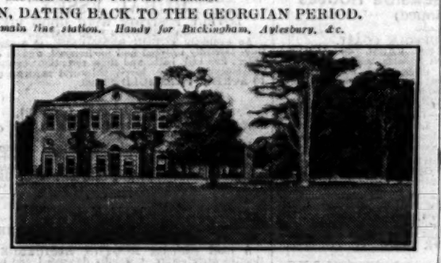
"CLAYDON HOUSE," NEAR BLETCHLEY.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR ANY PERIOD.

One hour Town. First-rate Hunting.

A NOBLE MANSION, DATING BACK TO THE GEORGIAN PERIOD.

Within easy reach of main line station. Handy for Buckingham, Aylesbury, &c.



Handsome suite of reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, five good bath rooms, and exceptionally fine offices; electric light; excellent water, drainage, and central heating; ample stabling and garage accommodation, whilst, if required, accommodation for servants and gardeners can be arranged for.

TRULY MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS,

with tennis and other lawns, rose and formal gardens, walled kitchen garden, three fine strips of ornamental water, together with a

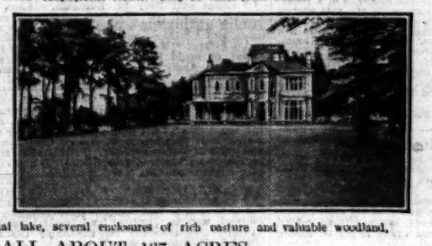
DELIGHTFUL TIMBERED PARK OF 300 ACRES.

AVAILABLE ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"SHERWOOD PARK," TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.

500ft. above sea level. Magnificent views. Only 35 miles from Town.



Well-appointed artistically decorated Freehold Residence, approached by carriage drives, in beautiful park. Outer and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, six secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

Co.'s electric light, power, and gas; excellent water supply; modern septic tank drainage; constant hot water; central heating; telephone.

Three Lodges, three Cottages. Garages. Stabling, Farmery, and Outbuildings.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS,

with two tennis courts, ornamental lake, several enclosures of rich pasture and valuable woodland,

IN ALL ABOUT 167 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by Auction later.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

UNSPOILT RURAL POSITION.

ONLY 20 MILES FROM TOWN ON THE

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS

amid picturesque country, commanding charming views; close to Nursing Common and golf course. Hunting. Shooting.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY.

300ft. above sea level.

Compact Residence. Approached by long drive, and containing lounge hall, three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ample offices.

Gas. Co.'s Water. Constant Hot Water Supply. Modern Drainage.

Garage and Stabling. Model Farm Buildings. Three Cottages. Bungalow.

PLEASURE GROUNDS

and well-watered pasture.

In all about

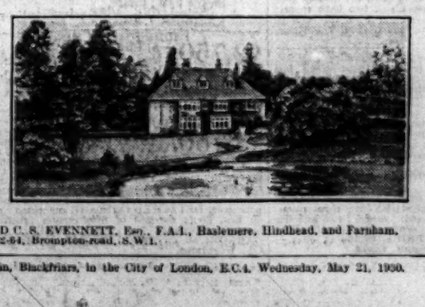
49 ACRES.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY AND SUSSEX (BORDERS).

Amid beautiful country, away from noise and traffic. About 1 mile from station.



CHARMING FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Close to gorse-clad commons; lounge hall, cloak room, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms two bath rooms; telephone; electric light; two garages; recreation rooms; cottage.

MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

grass and hard tennis courts, specimen fir and other trees, grass walks, flower kitchen, fruit and rose gardens, paddock, in all about

5 ACRES.

SEVERAL GOLF COURSES AT HAND.

Offers entertained prior to Auction May 27th.

Joint Sole Agents: REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, Esq., F.A.I., Haslemere, Hindhead, and Farnham, Surrey; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"PAULERSPURY HOUSE," PAULERSPURY,

NEAR TOWCESTER.

HALF-A-MILE FROM THE GRAFTON KENNELS.

400ft. above sea level, commanding grand views.

Fine lounge hall, galleried staircase, three reception, large, modern domestic offices, nine bed and dressing rooms, super bath dressing room, two bath rooms.

Electric light, 'phone; independent hot water system; garage; stabling (six); cottage.

Delightful grounds of about 2½ ACRES.

For Sale privately. Auction July (if unsold).

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING

BEAUMARIS BAY.

Fine position with magnificent seascape and mountain scenery.

Very Desirable and Easily managed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a sheltered, sunny, situation; excellent boating and golf near by. Hall, three reception, eight principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, capital offices, servants' rooms.

Electric light, abundant water supply, telephone, modern drainage.

Stabling with rooms; garage for two; eight small cottages, outbuildings.

PARTICULARLY CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

tastefully disposed with rockeries, tennis lawn, productive walled kitchen garden, fruit trees, spinney, &c., in all NEARLY SEVEN ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £4,000, or Near Offer.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

5 MINUTES FROM CHIPSTEAD GOLF COURSE.

350 feet up. Commanding wonderful panoramic views over delightful country.

Exceptionally charming FREEHOLD pre-war RESIDENCE, convenient for the station, with electric service of trains to town in 35 minutes, containing on two floors:—Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), and compact offices.

Company's water and gas. Electric light available. Modern drainage. Telephone. Capital garage. Useful outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS

with full-size tennis lawn, in all about 1½ ACRES

Further land adjoining can be had if required.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., Estate Offices, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IDEAL HOME FOR A CITY MAN.

"WENTWORTH," DITTON HILL, SURBITON.

15 minutes' walk from Surbiton Station with frequent non-stop service to Waterloo—as 20 minutes.

The most desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing vestibule, lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, billiard room, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, two bath rooms, and usual offices. Co.'s electric light, water and gas. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Two cottages. Two garages. Stabling. Glasshouses. Outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

including tennis and ornamental lawns, hard court with pavilion, herbaceous beds and borders. Fine specimen trees and shrubs, orchard, productive kitchen garden well stocked with fruit trees. The whole property extending to an area of about

7 ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by Auction later.

Full particulars and Orders to View may be obtained of the Sole Agents, Messrs. ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.1, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

WOKING.

With the finest non-stop service to London and near to several Golf Courses.

CHALET-STYLE RESIDENCE, WITH WIDE OVERHANGING EAVES.

In a high and retired position, adjacent to extensive commons and pine woods. Eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three large reception, offices. Spacious garage. Heated greenhouse. All main services. Exceedingly picturesque and well-timbered grounds of NEARLY 2 ACRES.

FOR QUICK SALE ONLY £3,850.

HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

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